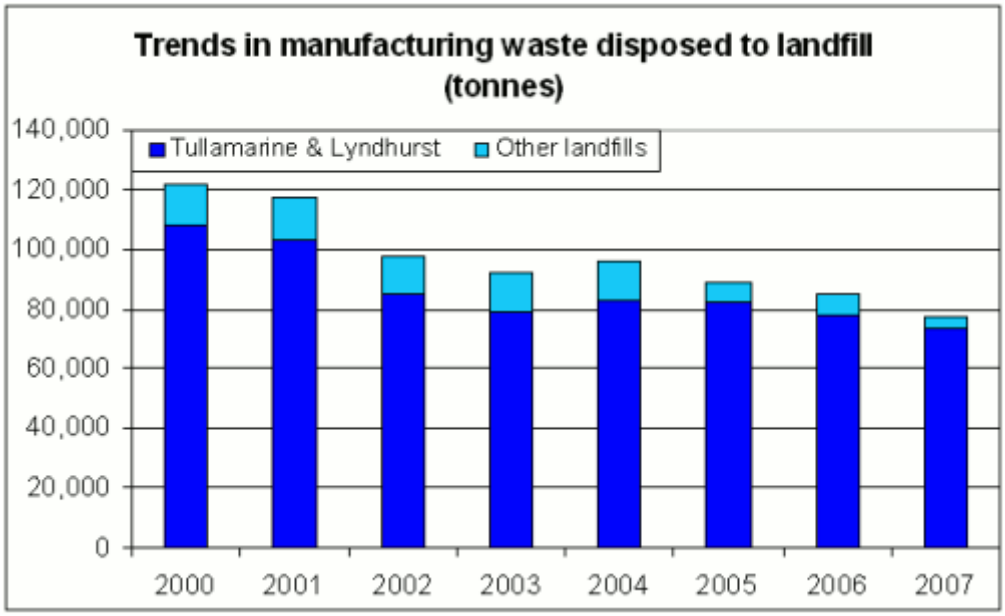
PRESCRIBED INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSED TO LANDFILL – HISTORICAL TRENDS

Manufacturing Waste

As can be seen from the graph below, the quantity of manufacturing waste requiring disposal to landfill has continued to decrease from 2000 levels. Through avoidance and resource recovery programs, EPA is working with industry towards further reductions in manufacturing waste, using both voluntary and mandatory programs.

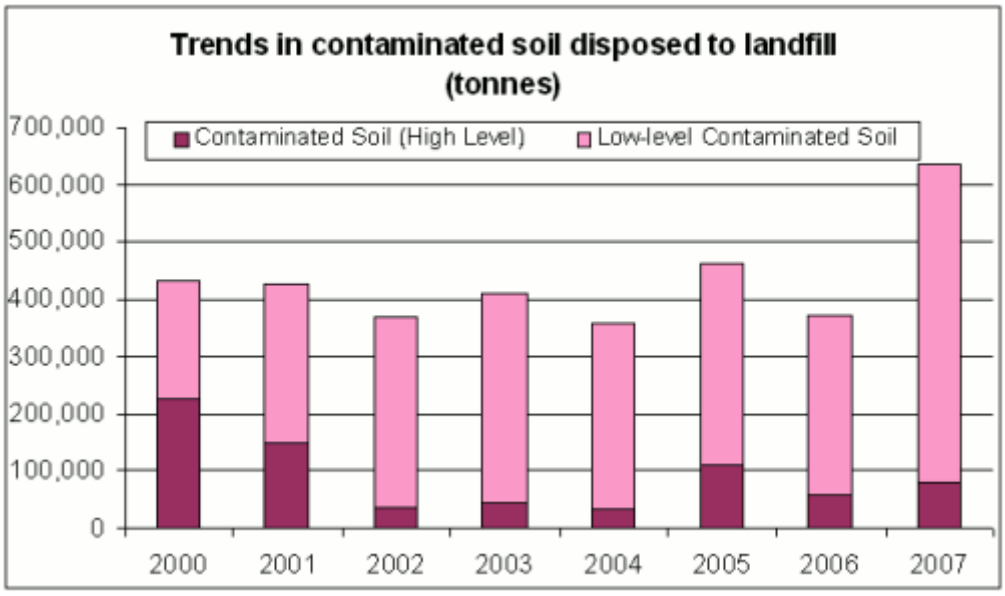


Trends in manufacturing waste sent to landfill (tonnes)									
Manufacturing waste sent to landfill*	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Tullamarine and Lyndhurst	122,000	108,000	103,000	85,000	79,000	83,000	82,000	78,000	73,000
Other Victorian landfills	14,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	7,000	7,000	4,000
All Victorian landfills	**136,000**	**122,000**	**116,000**	**98,000**	**92,000**	**96,000**	**89,000**	**85,000**	**77,000**

*This data has been obtained from EPA's transport certificate database. As most of the data is assigned by the waste generator, there are limits on its accuracy. A standard conversion factor of 1 cubic metre = 1000 kilograms or 1 tonne has been assumed.

Contaminated Soil

Contaminated soils come from the redevelopment of old industrial sites including petrol stations and major projects such as rail and road developments. Prior to 1 July 2007 soil was categorised as either high or low level, based on an analysis of the levels of contaminants. The graph below shows that most soil disposed to landfill up until the end of 2007 was low-level contaminated soil.



Trends in contaminated soil disposed to landfill									
Contaminated soil sent to landfill*	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Contaminated soil (high level)	45,000	226,000	149,000	36,000	47,000	33,000	110,000	60,000	83,000
Contaminated soil (low level)	155,000	206,000	276,000	332,000	362,000	326,000	353,000	310,000	551,000
Total contaminated soil	**200,000**	**432,000**	**425,000**	**368,000**	**409,000**	**359,000**	**463,000**	**370,000**	**634,000**

*This data has been obtained from EPA's transport certificate database. As most of the data is assigned by the waste generator, there are limits on its accuracy. A standard conversion factor of 1 cubic metre = 1000 kilograms or 1 tonne has been assumed.

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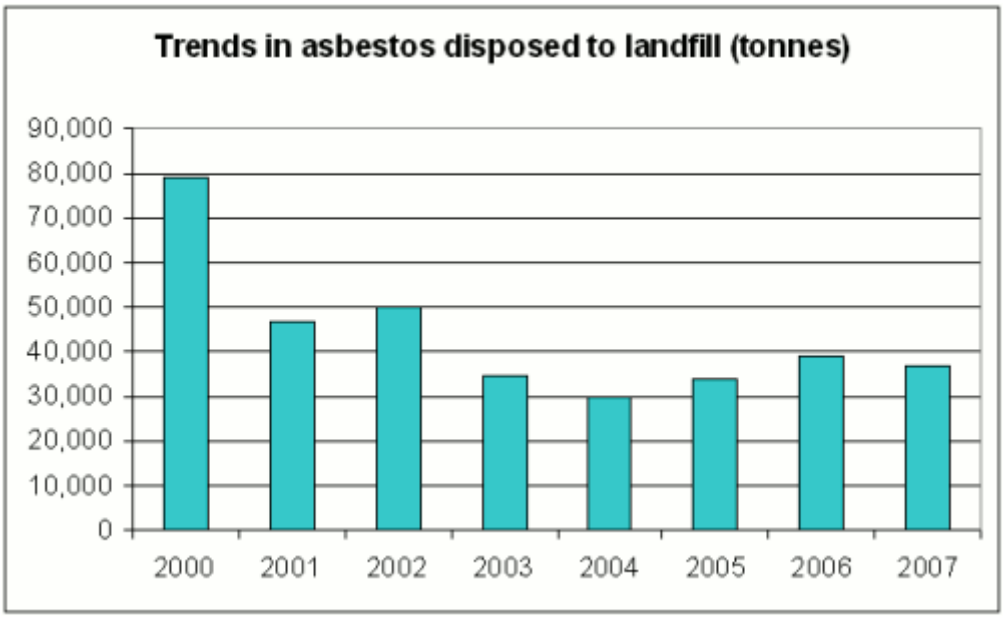
Asbestos

The final category of prescribed industrial waste disposed to landfill is asbestos of industrial or commercial origin. Asbestos waste is a legacy from the period where it was used in construction and manufacturing products as a fire retardant. This waste stream is generated through building demolition or renovations. Quantities are expected to trend down over the long term as asbestos is replaced with other materials.



Trends in asbestos disposed to landfill (tonnes)									
Asbestos waste sent to landfill*	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
All Victorian landfills	38,000	79,000	47,000	50,000	35,000	30,000	34,000	39,000	37,000

*This data has been obtained from EPA's transport certificate database. As most of the data is assigned by the waste generator, there are limits on its accuracy. A standard conversion factor of 1 cubic metre = 1000 kilograms or 1 tonne has been assumed.

Information sources

All the information presented in the graphs above is obtained through EPA's transport certificate system. This system ensures that waste disposed to landfills is accompanied by a certificate which specifies the type and quantity of waste. In 1999 most of the quantities written on certificates were estimates of the volume (cubic metres) of waste in the truck. Over the past several years there has been a transition to the use of weighbridge weights (in kilograms) as this provides a more objective, verifiable quantity. The older certificates with a quantity in cubic metres have been converted to kilograms assuming that 1 cubic metre = 1000 kilograms or 1 tonne. This is a reasonable estimate for wastes such as contaminated soils, but could overestimate the weight of light, bulky wastes such as plastic containers with chemical residues.