



# Managing industrial waste – Your duties as a waste producer

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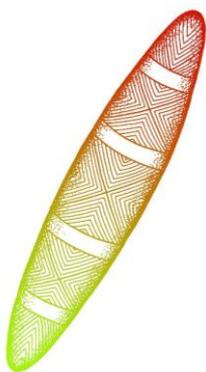
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We acknowledge the unique spiritual and cultural significance of land, water and all that is in the environment to Traditional Owners, and recognise their continuing connection to, and aspirations for Country.

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## Contents

Chapter 1: Managing industrial waste.....	4
1.1 Your waste duties.....	5
Chapter 2: Types of industrial waste .....	6
2.1 Industrial waste .....	6
2.2 Priority waste and reportable priority waste.....	6
Chapter 3: Waste duties .....	8
3.1 Industrial waste .....	9
3.2 Priority waste.....	10
3.3 Reportable priority waste.....	11
Chapter 4: Classifying your waste.....	12
4.1 How to classify your waste.....	12
4.2 Keeping your classification records .....	12
Chapter 5: Information to give to the transporter .....	14
5.1 How to provide your information .....	15
5.2 Priority waste and reportable priority waste information .....	15
Chapter 6: Lawful Place.....	16
6.1 Verifying your waste is taken to a lawful place .....	16
6.2 Industrial waste and priority waste .....	16
6.3 Verifying reportable priority waste – Waste Tracker.....	18
6.4 Waste transported out of Victoria .....	18
Chapter 7: Investigate resource recovery options or disposal alternatives.....	20
Chapter 8: Storage and handling.....	21
8.1 Reportable priority waste.....	21
Appendix 1 Industrial waste codes.....	23
Appendix 2 Worked examples .....	33

## Chapter 1: Managing industrial waste

**Industrial waste** is waste produced by any business. This includes commercial, industrial and trade activities, or from laboratories.

Kerbside waste collected by or on behalf of a council or a Waste and Resource Recovery Group (WRRG), **is not** industrial waste at the time it is collected. Kerbside waste and recycling collected by a council or a WRRG becomes industrial waste once it reaches a waste or resource recovery facility.

Producing industrial waste is a part of doing business. If your business produces industrial waste and you are going to give this waste to others, either for disposal or resource recovery, there are specific requirements you must meet. These requirements are known as **waste duties**.

It's your responsibility to take reasonable steps to make sure that the waste you produce will be transported to and received at a place that is authorised to receive it.

This guide explains the waste duties that apply to different types of industrial waste. It will help you understand how the waste duties apply to your business, and what reasonable steps you need to take to comply with your waste duties.

For many businesses, the way you are currently managing your waste may be enough to meet your duties.



### Who this guide is for

This guide is for businesses that produce industrial waste and use a transporter for its removal. It does not apply to businesses that only produce kerbside waste (e.g. paper, plastic, cardboard, glass) that is routinely collected by councils.

## 1.1 Your waste duties

The new environmental laws require businesses to take proactive steps to manage waste. Some of these steps are described in the waste duties.

The waste duties are important because some wastes can harm the environment and human health. Additionally, some wastes have a high risk of being mismanaged by illegal dumping or disposal. By following the waste duties, you will help eliminate or reduce harmful impacts from your waste.

The steps in meeting your waste duties are shown in Figure 1 - Steps in meeting your waste duties. Your requirements and the reasonable steps you should take will vary within each step depending on the type of waste your business produces. The greater the risk of harm from your waste, the greater the requirements of your duties.



Figure 1. Steps in meeting your waste duties

### Management or control of industrial waste

Management or control of industrial waste can mean many things. You are in management or control of industrial waste if you:

- produce or generate waste
- collect, consign, transfer or transport waste
- receive, handle or store waste
- undertake resource recovery or process waste
- undertake waste disposal.

## Chapter 2: Types of industrial waste

Industrial waste is produced by many different types of businesses, including:

- hospitality and retail businesses such as cafes and restaurants
- commercial accommodation such as offices and warehouses
- construction and building companies
- primary industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing.

There are three types of industrial waste shown in the following section below. Each waste type must be managed in a certain way to meet your obligations.



Figure 2. The three types of industrial waste

### 2.1 Industrial waste

You will have less obligations to meet if you generate industrial waste that is not priority or reportable priority waste. This type of waste poses the lowest risk to human health and the environment. Some common examples of **industrial waste** are:

**Industrial Waste**<sup>1</sup> - aluminium, cardboard, cement sheeting, glass, textiles, paper, plastic, plasterboard, solid food waste and steel.

If you are producing these types of waste, you will need to follow simple steps to verify it is being taken to the right place. This obligation comes from the industrial waste duty. The steps to meet this obligation are described in the **Waste duties** section (pg. 8 to 11) of this guideline.

### 2.2 Priority waste and reportable priority waste

While good care should be taken managing all industrial waste you produce, there are special types of industrial waste defined under the laws where more care and controls are needed.

**Priority waste** and **reportable priority waste** are different types of industrial waste. These kinds of waste may be prone to mismanagement and pose greater levels of risk to human health and the environment.

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<sup>1</sup> The examples of industrial, priority and reportable priority waste listed are not exhaustive. Refer to Appendix A for a detailed list of waste types.

If you produce these types of waste you will need to follow the industrial waste duty **and** additional waste duties, described in the next section of this guide. Some common examples of priority and reportable priority wastes are:

**Priority Waste<sup>1</sup>** - e-waste, liquid food and beverage processing waste, some industrial wastewaters, septic tank waste, shredder floc, treated timber. Priority waste can include solid and liquid waste.

**Reportable Priority Waste<sup>1</sup>** - certain paints and resins, heavy metals such as copper and mercury, strong acids (pH<4), strong alkalines (pH>9), pesticides including herbicides and insecticides.

Note: 1. The examples of industrial, priority and reportable priority waste listed are not exhaustive. Refer to Appendix A for a detailed list of waste types.

## Chapter 3: Waste duties

This section explains the different waste duties that apply to industrial waste<sup>2</sup>, priority waste<sup>3</sup> and reportable priority waste<sup>4</sup>. Depending on the types of waste your business produces, you may have to meet more than one duty.

For example, you will have more waste duties if you produce wastes that are considered to pose a higher risk. If you produce priority waste, you will be expected to do more and follow additional steps to:

- verify your waste is going to a place that is authorised to receive it
- make sure people transporting your waste understand the nature, type and risks of harm from your waste
- store and manage your waste that prevents its escape and allows for resource recovery where possible
- investigate alternatives to waste disposal.

Your duties will accumulate with more hazardous types of industrial waste, as they can pose a greater risk of harm to human health and the environment.

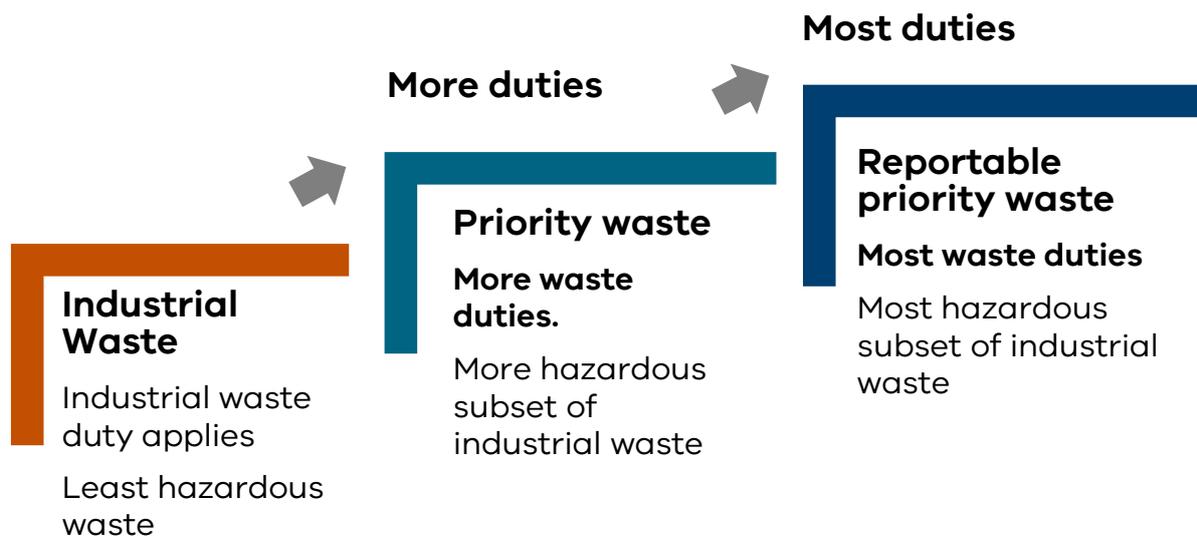


Figure 3. Waste duties building up with higher risk waste

<sup>2</sup> This duty refers to s135 Duty of persons involved in transporting industrial waste of the Environment Protection Act 2017 (EP Act)

<sup>3</sup> These duties refer to s139 Duties of persons managing priority waste, and s140 Duty to investigate alternatives to waste disposal.

<sup>4</sup> This duty refers to s142 Duty to notify of transaction in reportable priority waste.

## 3.1 Industrial waste

If you produce and provide industrial waste to others, either for disposal or resource recovery, you are required to meet the industrial waste duty.



To meet this duty, the reasonable steps you must take include:

### 1. Classify your waste



- **Classification** will tell you if your waste is industrial waste, priority waste or reportable priority waste. It will also give you a unique EPA waste code.
- It will help you understand how hazardous your waste is, and the duties you need to follow.
- Refer to the **Classifying your waste section** (pg. 12 to 13) of this guide to understand how to classify your waste.

### 2. Provide sufficient information about your waste to the transporter.



- The information you provide must include the classification of your industrial waste.
- Remember to provide updated information to the transporter if your waste types change.
- Refer to the **Information to give transporter section** (pg. 14 to 15) of this guide to understand how to meet this obligation.

### 3. Verify that your industrial waste is transported to a place that is lawfully allowed to receive it.



- Get information about the destination of the waste from the waste facility or waste transporter.
- Overall, this is about you being confident that your waste is being handled appropriately and being able to demonstrate this to EPA if asked.
- This might be done for every transaction, or only occasionally, depending on the contracts and arrangements you have.
- Refer to the **Lawful Place** section (pg. 16 to 19) of this guideline to understand more on how to meet this obligation.

### 3.2 Priority waste

If you produce and provide **priority waste** to others, you are required to meet additional waste duties. To meet the priority waste duties, the reasonable steps you are required to take include:



**1. Follow the reasonable steps in the industrial waste duty, plus:**



**2. Provide additional information about your waste to the transporter.**



- This includes the safety and hazardous properties of the waste and how your priority waste may cause harm to human health and the environment.

**3. Store and isolate your waste in a way that ensures resource recovery remains possible and prevents its escape.**



- Refer to the **Storage and handling** section (pg. 21 to 22) of this guide to understand more on how to meet this obligation.

**4. Investigate resource recovery options or disposal alternatives.**



- Investigate and understand where your priority waste can be taken for reuse or recycling.
- Avoid producing or generating priority waste where possible.

### 3.3 Reportable priority waste



**Reportable priority waste** is the most hazardous waste type. If you produce reportable priority waste, you will need to follow the specific duties for reportable priority waste **as well as** the requirements for priority waste **and** industrial waste.

To meet the reportable priority waste duties, the reasonable steps you must take include:

1. Follow the reasonable steps in the industrial waste duty, plus:



2. Follow the reasonable steps in the priority waste duty, plus:



3. Use EPA's Waste Tracker to notify EPA of all reportable priority waste transactions.



- Waste Tracker logs all waste transactions to ensure waste is transported appropriately and taken to a lawful place.
- A waste transaction is when you give your reportable priority waste to a waste transporter, a waste receiver, or to another business.

4. Make sure the transportation companies that take your reportable priority waste (excluding tyres) have an EPA permission to transport this waste.



## Chapter 4: Classifying your waste

Classification is the process of identifying and describing your waste.

Classification will tell you if your waste is industrial waste, priority waste or reportable priority waste. It is the first step that gives you the information you need to understand what your waste duties are and how to manage your waste.

### 4.1 How to classify your waste

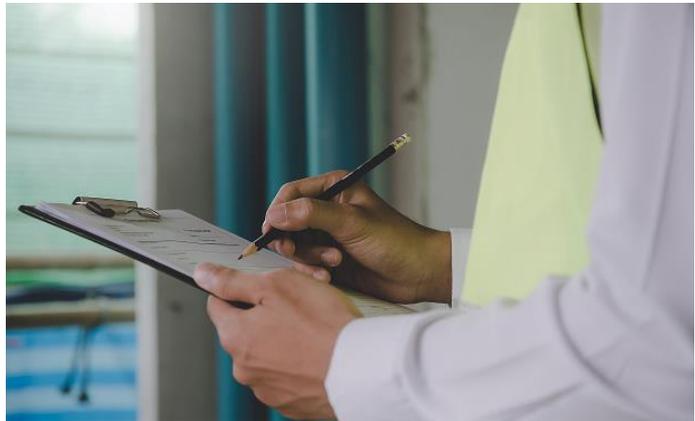
Schedule 5 of the Environment Protection Regulations 2021 provides a current list of pre-classified waste.

To help you classify your waste, **Appendix 1** (pg. 23 to 31) of this guide lists the waste classifications and waste codes that are in Schedule 5 at the date of this publication. For example, if you look for 'plasterboard' in Appendix 1 you will be shown:

- Masonry materials, plasterboard and sheeting
- Industrial waste, EPA Code: Y130.

Keep a record of your waste classification and waste codes for all the waste types you produce.

You will need to provide your classification information to the transporter that is collecting your waste.



Some waste types have a mirror code, indicated by the ending -H or -NH. This tells you if wastes may be hazardous or non-hazardous. It also gives you the accurate classification type of that waste. For example, timber may be hazardous when treated with chemicals. To accurately classify your waste always read the detailed descriptions of waste types in **Appendix 1** (pg. 23 to 31).

If you have several types of waste mixed together, make sure you understand and classify all your waste types. You must make sure the transporter knows what waste you are giving them. This will help the transporter safely take your waste to a lawful place. Provide your classification information when setting up a service agreement or contract with the transporter.

### 4.2 Keeping your classification records

In most circumstances classifying your waste is very simple and you will only need to do it once. For example, if you produce the same type of industrial waste (e.g. aluminium, cardboard, glass, textiles, paper, plastic) you only need to classify your waste once. This is a quick and easy thing to do.

If, at any time, the type of waste you produce changes, you will need to classify the waste types each time. You should maintain a record of your waste classification types for all the waste you produce.

In some cases, your waste may not be listed in Appendix 1. If you cannot find your waste type, refer to [Guide to classifying industrial waste](#) (EPA publication 1968) and [Waste classification assessment protocol](#) (EPA publication 1827) for more information.

For some priority wastes such as soils, you may need further analysis to understand the contaminants and properties of that waste. Refer to [Waste Disposal Categories - Characteristics and Thresholds](#) (EPA publication 1828) for more information on characteristics and waste disposal categories.



### **For more advice**

You may wish to seek advice and assistance when classifying your waste, especially if it's a higher-risk priority waste or a reportable priority waste. One option is to engage an [accredited consigner](#).

An **accredited consigner** is an appointed professional who has been given approval by EPA to classify your waste. They can also help you provide the appropriate information to the waste transporter and prepare the required documentation to meet your other waste duties.

## Chapter 5: Information to give to the transporter

### **You need to provide sufficient information about your waste to the transporter.**

A transporter is a person, company or entity that is collecting, consigning, transferring or transporting industrial waste.

For all industrial waste, including priority waste and reportable priority waste, you should provide the waste codes and classification information to the transporter. This will help them understand how to safely transport your waste and make sure it goes to a lawful place.

If you only produce the same types of waste and you have a contract with one company, you should only need to provide this information **once**. This can be done when setting up a contract or service agreement with the transporter.

You need to make sure the information you provide is accurate and up to date. If the type of waste you produce changes you should provide updated information about your waste types to the transporter, before they collect it.

Each time you engage a new waste transporter you will need to give your waste classification information and codes to the transporter.

You may communicate your waste information to the transporter in a contract or service agreement. Confirm that the transporter understands the waste you are giving them. For example, if you have a skip bin with waste concrete, plasterboard and treated timber, give the transporter the following classification information and make sure it's documented:

- Concrete- Industrial waste, EPA Code: Y100
- Plasterboard - Industrial waste, EPA Code: Y130
- Treated timber- Priority waste, EPA Code: K310-H



## 5.1 How to provide your information

Keep records of your waste and send the information in writing (e.g. email, letter). You should do this when you make a new contract, or if you are updating the transporter with information in an existing contract.

If you produce **reportable priority waste**, your requirements are different. You will need to provide your classification information every time you give your waste to a transporter via EPA's online [Waste Tracker](#).

## 5.2 Priority waste and reportable priority waste information

If you produce priority waste or reportable priority waste, you are required to take reasonable steps to provide the transporter with more detailed information about your waste and the potential risks of harm to human health or environment.

In addition to your waste classification information, you are required to provide:

- Safety and hazardous properties of the waste, including safety data sheets (SDS) or information describing the material composition of the waste.
- Information that explains how your waste might cause harm to human health and the environment and precautions for safe handling and safe storage of the waste. This could include United Nations (UN) numbers, dangerous goods codes and class labels, SDS's, proper shipping names and container labels and placards.

Make sure to communicate what you know about your waste. You should not hide any details of your waste from the transporter. It is an offence to supply false or misleading information or conceal information in connection with industrial waste.

In some cases, the transporter may already have this information if they transport your waste types frequently. It is still your responsibility to provide this information to the transporter to safely transport your waste. You can send the information in writing (e.g. email, letter) when you initially make a new contract, or through correspondence in an existing contract.

For reportable priority waste, the amounts of your waste will need to be put in EPA's [Waste Tracker](#).

For priority waste, you could provide the approximate amounts of your waste to the transporter (e.g. email, contract, invoice). This will help make sure all your waste is lawfully transported.

## Chapter 6: Lawful Place

A lawful place is a place that is authorised to receive industrial waste by EPA. Some common types of lawful places are permissioned resource recovery facilities, transfer stations and landfills.

There are other ways for a site to be established as a lawful place. Permission exemption, emergency authorisation, declaration of use, determination, and deemed authorisation are other types of a lawful place. Refer to EPA webpage [Understanding lawful place](#) and [How to establish lawful place](#) (publication 1946) for further information on these types.

### 6.1 Verifying your waste is taken to a lawful place

In many cases, your industrial waste will be taken by a transporter for resource recovery or disposal. However, it is your responsibility as the producer of the waste to take reasonable steps to verify it will be transported to a lawful place. What is reasonable depends on the level of risk from your waste.



### 6.2 Industrial waste and priority waste

When engaging the waste transporter, ask that they give you information in writing that shows where they plan to take your waste. If a transportation company is offering to dispose your waste at a much lower cost compared to others, they may be disposing it illegally.

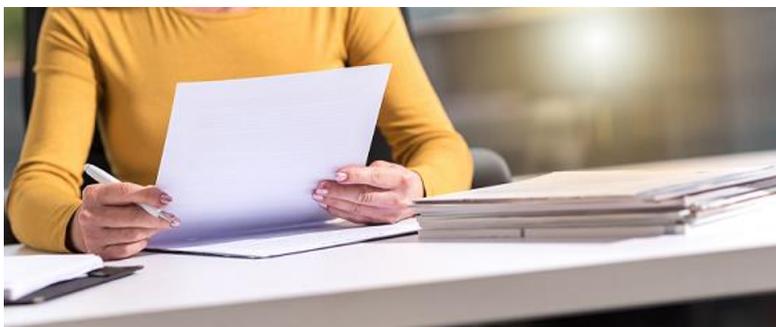
You can establish a contract with the waste transporter to proactively get the information you need. In some cases, you may have irregular pick up of your waste. An invoice from the transportation company may be a better document in this situation. In any situation, request that these documents show the waste description and where your waste will be going.



Some examples of information that will help you verify where your waste is being taken includes:

- A **contract or invoice** made with the waste transporter showing where your waste will be taken and who transported your waste (company name and ABN, vehicle registration, date and time of transport). This contract could cover the regular scheduled pick up of your waste by the contracted transporter.
- Copies of waste docket or receipts from the waste facility that receives your delivered waste. The docket or receipts should include the date and time of delivery, waste description, and waste amount, a name and address of the facility, facility ABN, and the transporter vehicle registration.
- Waste docket or receipts may be more appropriate if you produce waste less frequently, or if you produce medium-risk priority waste (e.g. liquid food and beverage processing waste, shredder floc, treated timber)

If your transporter has given you information that shows where your waste will go, you should verify the facility is a lawful place. In most cases, this can be done on [EPA's website](#). It's important to check that the facility accepts the type of waste that you have produced and given to the transporter.



### 6.3 Verifying reportable priority waste – Waste Tracker

When giving your reportable priority waste to a transporter, you will need to fill out a waste transaction record in EPA's online [Waste Tracker](#) database. Waste Tracker verifies your waste is being taken to a lawful place and is transported appropriately to the facility.

If you have not yet signed up to use waste tracker, your transporter can complete the waste transaction record using the information you have provided them. Ask the waste transporter to email you a copy of the waste record. You should retain this information to demonstrate that you have complied with the legal requirement to use Waste Tracker.

All transporters that take reportable priority waste will need an EPA permission to transport it, unless it's reportable priority waste tyres and shredded waste tyres. You can find permissioned transporters in [Waste Tracker](#).

### 6.4 Waste transported out of Victoria

If your industrial waste is being transported out of Victoria, you will still need to check it will be transported to a place that is authorised to receive it in that state or territory. You can do this by following the same steps:

- For **industrial and priority waste**: obtain the name of the facility where your waste will be taken and make sure it can legally receive your waste in the relevant state or territory.
- For **reportable priority waste**: follow the steps for industrial and priority waste above and use waste tracker to record who is taking your waste and where it is going. For solid reportable priority waste, you will also need approval from EPA Victoria (e.g. A12 permit) before it can leave the state.

#### 6.4.1 Consignment authorisation

For some types of wastes, called 'controlled waste', you may need a consignment authorisation before it can leave the state. The [National Environment Protection \(Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories\) Measure 1998 \(NEPM\)](#) provides a framework for the management and movement of controlled waste between states and territories. Refer to Schedule A and B of the NEPM to find out if your waste is controlled waste.

A consignment authorisation approves the movement of waste to the receiving facility. They are issued by the receiving facility, or the environment agency of the relevant state or territory, to the consignor.

The consignor is the person who arranges for the waste to be sent to a receiving facility. This can be the producer of waste or someone acting on behalf of the producer, such as an accredited consignor. Some information consignment authorisations generally required include:

- the consignor of the waste (e.g. legal name, ABN/ACN, address)
- the waste classification information
- the place lawfully allowed to receive the waste

## 6.4.2 Tracking controlled waste

If your controlled waste is moving from Victoria to another state or territory you must use [Waste Tracker](#) to create a waste record and assign it to a transporter. You will be able to attach a record of your issued consignment authorisation in Waste Tracker to verify your waste is being taken to a lawful place.

The contact details of environment protection agencies of Australian state and territories are provided below. Refer to them for information on consignment authorisations and for advice on transporting your waste to their jurisdiction.

Australian Capital Territory: <http://www.environment.act.gov.au/> and <http://www.act.gov.au/>



New South Wales: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/> and <https://www.nsw.gov.au/>

Northern Territory: <https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/home> and <https://nt.gov.au/>

Queensland: <http://www.des.qld.gov.au/> and <https://www.qld.gov.au/>

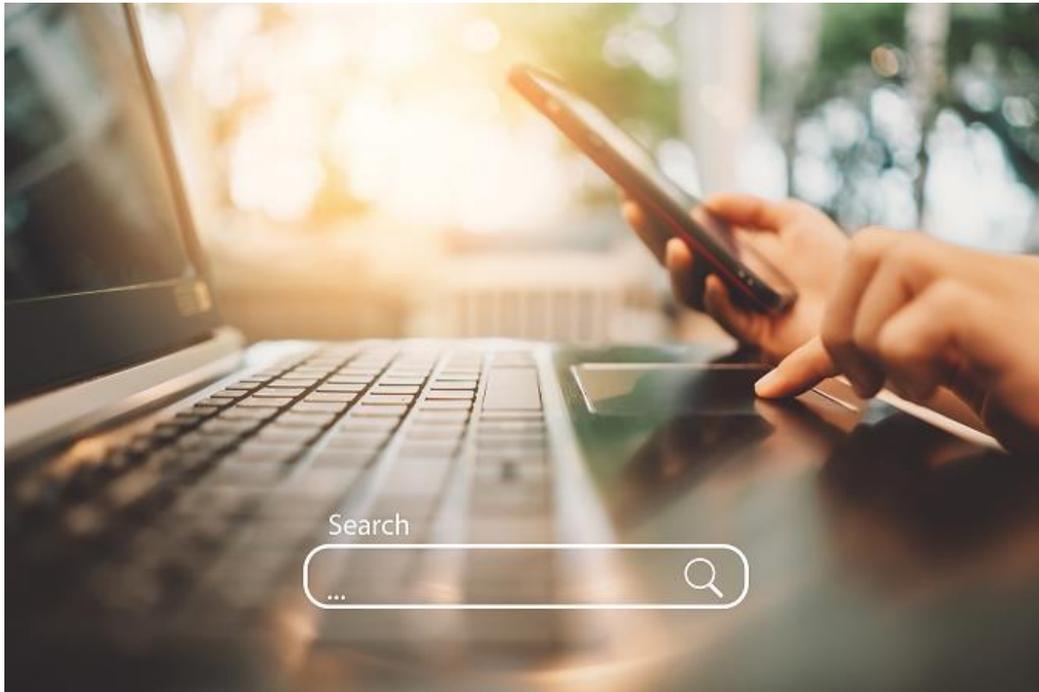
South Australia: <http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/> and <http://www.sa.gov.au/>

Tasmania: <http://epa.tas.gov.au/> and <http://www.tas.gov.au/>

Western Australia: <http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/> and <https://www.wa.gov.au/>

## Chapter 7: Investigate resource recovery options or disposal alternatives

Resource recovery keeps valuable materials out of landfills. Under the new laws, it is your duty to investigate whether resource recovery options are available for the priority waste and reportable priority waste you generate.



Finding resource recovery options and disposing of your waste properly will reduce your environmental impact. It also plays a bigger role in protecting natural resources and supporting the economy.

You should take the following reasonable steps to meet this duty:

- Avoid producing or generating priority waste where possible.
- Research to understand if your priority waste can be reused or recycled.
- Investigate and see where you can take your priority waste for reuse or recycling.

Keep in mind that technologies and resource recovery options will change over time. You should visit the links below for current resource recovery options and disposal alternatives.

### Resource recovery options and disposal alternatives



For more information on resource recovery facilities near you, visit:

- Sustainability Victoria – [Waste and resource recovery webpage](#).
- Planet Ark's [Recycling Near You](#)

These webpages will help you find resource recovery facilities and waste disposal options near you. You can filter your search for your waste material or location.

## Chapter 8: Storage and handling

If you are managing priority waste, it is your duty to ensure it is contained in a way that **prevents its escape and** isolated in a way that **ensures resource recovery remains possible**.

You will need to store your waste properly before it is collected and transported. This will help you minimise your risk to human health and the environment.

When managing industrial and priority waste some controls that can help you minimise your risks and ensure resource recovery still remains possible include:

- Separate waste types and store them separately.
- Clearly label waste collection containers and designated storage areas.
- Store waste in containment systems that prevents it from leaking, being blown or washed away. Examples of primary containment systems include weatherproof containers or in bins under a roofed area.
- Where possible, install and maintain secondary containment controls such as bunding, and mesh drain guards or screens in stormwater pits. These will prevent loss of waste in the event the primary containment systems fail.
- Do not allow waste to accumulate over a long period of time.
- Understand the fire hazards and risks of combustible waste (e.g. batteries, plastic, paper, timber) and implement controls that reduce the risk of harm.

For more information on adequate containment measures refer to [Liquid storage and handling guidelines \(EPA publication 1698\)](#), the [Solid storage and handling guidelines \(EPA publication 1730\)](#) and [Civil construction, building and demolition guide \(publication 1834\)](#).



### 8.1 Reportable priority waste

If you manage reportable priority waste, you should consider the highest levels of controls for storage and handling.

When storing and handling reportable priority waste some controls that can help you minimise your risks and ensure resource recovery still remains possible include:

- Ensure you understand the risks of harm to human health and the environment, and requirements on managing hazardous waste substances and dangerous goods under other relevant laws and regulations.
- Select vessels or containers (primary containment infrastructure) that are designed, fabricated and installed in such a manner that aim to eliminate the loss of waste materials.
- Store primary containment infrastructure within appropriate secondary containment infrastructure. Secondary containment infrastructure can include bunding with synthetic liners, double-walled tanks, and vault installations.
- Avoid storing reportable priority waste in underground tanks.

- If waste is stored in an outdoor setting, the vessel or container should be positioned on ground materials that will not deteriorate and will minimise corrosion from occurring.
- Position any outdoor storage tanks in a location with consideration of surface and groundwater, stormwater drains, soil and water and sewerage infrastructure.
- Avoid accumulation of waste by having it removed regularly.
- Monitor your storage areas and implement preventative maintenance programs on your storage controls.
- Provide adequate training to staff in the storage and handling of reportable priority waste. Access and use of reportable priority waste should be restricted to those who have been adequately trained.

## Appendix 1 Industrial waste codes

A complete list of pre-classified waste is provided in this appendix. Note that this list may be updated periodically. For a complete and accurate list of waste codes refer to **Schedule 5 - Waste Classification** of the Environment Protection Regulations 2021. If your waste is not listed in Schedule 5, you may need to use [Guide to classifying industrial waste](#) (EPA publication 1968).

Item	General waste description	Detailed waste description	Waste Classification code	Waste Classification IW – Industrial waste PW – Priority Waste RPW – Reportable priority waste
1	Cyanides	Cyanide-containing waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics	A100	RPW
2	Cyanides	Waste from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides	A110	RPW
3	Cyanides	Cyanides (inorganic)	A130	RPW
4	Acids	Acids in a solid form or acidic solutions with pH value 4 or less	B100	RPW
5	Alkaline Wastes	Alkaline solids or alkaline solutions with pH value of 10 or more, including caustic soda, alkaline cleaners and waste lime	C100	RPW
6	Inorganic Chemicals	Metal Carbonyls	D100	RPW
7	Inorganic Chemicals	Inorganic fluorine compounds, excluding calcium fluoride	D110	RPW
8	Inorganic Chemicals	Mercury and mercury compounds	D120	RPW
9	Inorganic Chemicals	Arsenic and arsenic compounds	D130	RPW
10	Inorganic Chemicals	Chromium compounds including hexavalent and trivalent	D140	RPW
11	Inorganic Chemicals	Cadmium and cadmium compounds	D150	RPW
12	Inorganic Chemicals	Beryllium and beryllium compounds	D160	RPW
13	Inorganic Chemicals	Antimony and antimony compounds	D170	RPW
14	Inorganic Chemicals	Thallium and thallium compounds	D180	RPW

Item	General waste description	Detailed waste description	Waste Classification code	Waste Classification IW – Industrial waste PW – Priority Waste RPW – Reportable priority waste
15	Inorganic Chemicals	Copper compounds	D190	RPW
16	Inorganic Chemicals	Cobalt and cobalt compounds	D200	RPW
17	Inorganic Chemicals	Nickel compounds	D210	RPW
18	Inorganic Chemicals	Lead and lead based compounds	D220	RPW
19	Inorganic Chemicals	Zinc compounds	D230	RPW
20	Inorganic Chemicals	Selenium & selenium compounds	D240	RPW
21	Inorganic Chemicals	Tellurium & tellurium compounds	D250	RPW
22	Inorganic Chemicals	Vanadium compounds	D270	RPW
23	Inorganic Chemicals	Barium compounds (excluding barium sulphate)	D290	RPW
24	Inorganic Chemicals	Non-toxic salts including sodium chloride, calcium chloride	D300	RPW
25	Inorganic Chemicals	Boron compounds	D310	RPW
26	Inorganic Chemicals	Inorganic sulfides	D330	RPW
27	Inorganic Chemicals	Perchlorates	D340	RPW
28	Inorganic Chemicals	Chlorates	D350	RPW
29	Inorganic Chemicals	Phosphorus compounds excluding mineral phosphates	D360	RPW
30	Inorganic Chemicals	Inorganic chemicals not otherwise specified in items 6 to 29 or 31 of this Table	D390	RPW
31	Inorganic Chemicals	Smelter waste containing hazardous substances	D400	RPW
32	Reactive Chemicals	Oxidising agents (including peroxides)	E100	RPW
33	Paints, lacquers, varnish, resins, inks, dyes, pigments, adhesives	Aqueous-based wastes from the production, formulation and use of paints, lacquers, varnish, inks, dyes and pigments	F100	RPW
34	Paints, lacquers, varnish, resins, inks, dyes, pigments, adhesives	Aqueous-based wastes from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives	F110	RPW
35	Paints, lacquers, varnish, resins, inks,	Solvent-based wastes from the production, formulation and use	F120	RPW

Item	General waste description	Detailed waste description	Waste Classification code	Waste Classification IW – Industrial waste PW – Priority Waste RPW – Reportable priority waste
	dyes, pigments, adhesives	of paints, lacquers, varnish, inks, dyes and pigments		
36	Paints, lacquers, varnish, resins, inks, dyes, pigments, adhesives	Solvent-based wastes from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives	F130	RPW
37	Organic Solvents	Ethers and highly flammable hydrocarbons, including petrol and jet fuel	G100	RPW
38	Organic Solvents	Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents	G110	RPW
39	Organic Solvents	Halogenated organic solvents	G150	RPW
40	Organic Solvents	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents, not otherwise specified in items 37 to 39 of this Table	G160	RPW
41	Pesticides including herbicides and insecticides	Waste from the production, formulation and use of biocides, fungicides and phytopharmaceuticals, not otherwise specified in items 42 to 44 of this Table	H100	RPW
42	Pesticides including herbicides and insecticides	Organophosphorus pesticides	H110	RPW
43	Pesticides including herbicides and insecticides	Organo-chlorine pesticides	H120	RPW
44	Pesticides including herbicides and insecticides	Waste from manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals	H170	RPW
45	Oils, hydrocarbons and emulsions	Waste oils, hydrocarbons, emulsions and transformer fluids excluding poly-chlorinated biphenyls	J100	RPW
46	Oils, hydrocarbons and emulsions	Waste oil/ water, hydrocarbons/ water mixtures or emulsions	J120	RPW
47	Oils, hydrocarbons and emulsions	Triple interceptor waste and stormwater contaminated with oil or hydrocarbon	J130	RPW

Item	General waste description	Detailed waste description	Waste Classification code	Waste Classification IW – Industrial waste PW – Priority Waste RPW – Reportable priority waste
48	Oils, hydrocarbons and emulsions	Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation, and any pyrolytic treatment	J160	RPW
49	Oils, hydrocarbons and emulsions	Used oil filters	J170	RPW
50	Putrescible/ organic wastes	Animal effluent and residues, including abattoir wastes and other wastes from animal processing	K100	RPW
51	Putrescible/ organic wastes	Grease trap waste	K110	RPW
52	Putrescible/ organic wastes	Tannery wastes (not containing chromium)	K140	RPW
53	Putrescible/ organic wastes	Wool scouring wastes	K190	RPW
54	Putrescible/ organic wastes	Liquid organic wastes including food and beverage processing wastes, not containing other priority wastes listed in items 50 to 53 or 55 to 63 of this Table	K200	PW
55	Putrescible/ organic wastes	Solid commercial food wastes, not otherwise specified in this schedule	K210	IW
56	Putrescible/ organic wastes	Manures including any mixture of manure and biodegradable animal bedding such as straw	K220	IW
57	Putrescible/ organic wastes	Processed solid organic waste, including unpasteurised or otherwise contaminated material	K230	PW
58	Putrescible / organic wastes	Commercial garden & landscaping organics that does not contain any physical or chemical contamination	K300	IW
59	Putrescible / organic wastes	Timber treated with hazardous substances, including sawdust	K310 - H	PW
60	Putrescible / organic wastes	Untreated timber, including sawdust	K310 - NH	IW
61	Putrescible / organic wastes	Treated sewage, solids and sludge that does not meet the	K400 - H	RPW

Item	General waste description	Detailed waste description	Waste Classification code	Waste Classification IW – Industrial waste PW – Priority Waste RPW – Reportable priority waste
		permit conditions in the permit in relation to item 23 (A15—Biosolids supply or use) in the Table in Schedule 1		
62	Putrescible / organic wastes	Biosolids that meet the permit conditions in the permit in relation to item 23 (A15—Biosolids supply or use) in the Table in Schedule 1	K400 - NH	PW
63	Putrescible / organic wastes	Septic tank waste	K410	PW
64	Industrial washwaters and wastewaters	Car and truck washwaters	L100	RPW
65	Industrial washwaters and wastewaters	Industrial washwaters (excluding sewage) not otherwise specified in this schedule	L200-H	RPW
66	Industrial washwaters and wastewaters	Industrial wastewaters (excluding sewage) which meets conditions relating to wastewater reuse in a permission	L200-NH	PW
67	Organic chemicals	Solvents, oils and materials contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls at a concentration of 50 mg per kg or greater	M100	RPW
68	Organic chemicals	Solvents, oils and materials contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls at a concentration greater than 2 mg per kg and up to 50 mg per kg	M120	RPW
69	Organic chemicals	Non-halogenated, non-solvent organic chemicals, not otherwise specified in this Schedule	M130	RPW
70	Organic chemicals	Phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenols	M150	RPW

Item	General waste description	Detailed waste description	Waste Classification code	Waste Classification IW – Industrial waste PW – Priority Waste RPW – Reportable priority waste
71	Organic chemicals	Organo halogen compounds— other than substances referred to in this Table	M160	RPW
72	Organic chemicals	Polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (any congener)	M170	RPW
73	Organic chemicals	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (any congener)	M180	RPW
74	Cyanides	Cyanides (organic)	M210	RPW
75	Organic chemicals	Isocyanate compounds	M220	RPW
76	Organic chemicals	Amines and other nitrogen compounds	M230	RPW
77	Organic chemicals	Surface active agents (surfactants), containing principally organic constituents and which may contain metals and inorganic materials	M250	RPW
78	Organic chemicals	Highly odorous organic chemicals (including mercaptans and acrylates)	M260	RPW
79	Organic chemicals	Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contaminated materials, including soil and waste PFAS-containing products and contaminated containers	M270	RPW
80	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Rigid steel or plastic containers with an original volume less than 200 litres contaminated with reportable priority waste (transport)	N100	RPW
81	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Rigid steel or plastic containers with an original volume equal to or greater than 200 litres contaminated with reportable priority waste (transport)	N105	RPW
82	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Bags or containers contaminated with reportable priority waste (transport) not covered by the description of waste for items 80 and 81 of this Table	N110	RPW

Item	General waste description	Detailed waste description	Waste Classification code	Waste Classification IW – Industrial waste PW – Priority Waste RPW – Reportable priority waste
83	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Soil that has contaminant concentrations exceeding the upper limits for fill material contaminant concentrations specified in the Waste Disposal Categories—Characteristics and Thresholds or contains asbestos	N120	RPW
84	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Excavated material or engineered fill including fill material, other than item 83 or 85 of this Table	N122	IW
85	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Waste Acid Sulfate Soil (Actual Acid Sulfate Soil and Potential Acid Sulfate Soil), other than item 83 of this Table	N123	PW
86	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Spent catalysts not otherwise specified in this Schedule	N130	RPW
87	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Fire debris and fire wash-waters excluding anything covered under item 79 of this Table	N140	RPW
88	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Fly ash	N150	RPW
89	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Encapsulated, chemically-fixed, solidified or polymerised hazardous wastes	N160	RPW
90	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Filter cake contaminated with residues of hazardous substances	N190	RPW
91	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Residues from industrial waste treatment/disposal operations, including digestate, bottom ash and char	N205	RPW
92	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Residue from pollution control operations, including baghouse dust and activated carbon	N210	RPW
93	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Waste asbestos	N220	RPW

Item	General waste description	Detailed waste description	Waste Classification code	Waste Classification IW – Industrial waste PW – Priority Waste RPW – Reportable priority waste
94	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Ceramic-based fibres with physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos	N230	RPW
95	Solid and sludge wastes requiring special handling	Absorbents contaminated with hazardous residues of hazardous substances	N250	RPW
96	Clinical and pharmaceutical wastes	Clinical and related wastes, including biomedical waste, not otherwise specified in items 97, 98 or 99 of this Table	R100	RPW
97	Clinical and pharmaceutical wastes	Waste from the use of pharmaceutical products, not otherwise specified in items 96, 98 or 99 of this Table	R120	RPW
98	Clinical and pharmaceutical wastes	Cytotoxic substances	R130	RPW
99	Clinical and pharmaceutical wastes	Waste from the production of pharmaceutical products and cosmetics, not otherwise specified in items 96, 97 or 98 of this Table	R140	RPW
100	Miscellaneous	Waste chemical substances arising from laboratories, research and development, or teaching activities	T100	RPW
101	Miscellaneous	Waste from the production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials not otherwise specified in items 100 or 102 to 112 of this Table	T120	RPW
102	Miscellaneous	Sludges or slurries, including drilling muds containing hazardous substances	T130 - H	RPW
103	Miscellaneous	Sludges or slurries, including drilling muds other than item 102 of this Table	T130-NH	PW
104	Miscellaneous	Tyres, including tyre pieces greater than	T140	RPW

Item	General waste description	Detailed waste description	Waste Classification code	Waste Classification IW – Industrial waste PW – Priority Waste RPW – Reportable priority waste
		250 millimetres in size measured in any dimension		
105	Miscellaneous	Tyre pieces less than 250 millimetres in size measured in any dimension	T141	RPW
106	Miscellaneous	Household chemicals consolidated as part of a Victorian Government program	T170	RPW
107	Miscellaneous	Waste of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation	T200	RPW
108	Miscellaneous	E-waste	T300	PW
109	Miscellaneous	Shredder floc (wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes)	T320	PW
110	Miscellaneous	End-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance	T325	IW
111	Miscellaneous	Leachate from waste treatment/disposal operations	T330	RPW
112	Miscellaneous	Quarantine and biosecurity waste	T340	RPW
113	Leather and textiles, rubber excluding tyres	Textiles	X100	IW
114	Leather and textiles, rubber excluding tyres	Leather and rubber, other than tyres	X200	IW
115	Masonry materials	Concrete	Y100	IW
116	Masonry materials	Bricks	Y110	IW
117	Masonry materials	Rubble (including foundry sands without hazardous substances)	Y120	IW
118	Masonry materials	Plaster board and cement sheeting	Y130	IW
119	Masonry materials	Asphalt	Y140	IW
120	Glass	Glass	Z100	IW
121	Metals	Steel	Z300	IW

Item	General waste description	Detailed waste description	Waste Classification code	Waste Classification IW – Industrial waste PW – Priority Waste RPW – Reportable priority waste
122	Metals	Aluminium	Z310	IW
123	Metals	Non-ferrous metals, other than Aluminium	Z320	IW
124	Paper and cardboard	Cardboard	Z400	IW
125	Paper and cardboard	Liquid paperboard	Z410	IW
126	Paper and cardboard	Newsprint & magazines	Z420	IW
127	Paper and cardboard	Office paper	Z430	IW
128	Plastic	Plastics, PIC #1 through #7	Z500	IW

## Appendix 2 Worked examples

### Industrial waste - example 1



Georgia manages a large building that is leased and used by several businesses. The businesses produce cardboard, paper, and plastic waste that is collected and stored in a central recycling location. Georgia uses the *Managing industrial waste guide* to classify their waste types. Georgia sees their waste is classified as **industrial waste**. They document their classification information and their waste codes as follows: **office paper = Z430**, **cardboard = Z400** and **plastic = Z500**. Georgia notes all of these waste types are industrial waste.



Georgia's documentation includes their waste types, EPA waste codes, and approximate amounts of waste. They give their waste classification information to the contracted waste transportation company that picks up their waste. If waste types change based on their business activities, they know to update the waste transporter with the new waste types and classification information.



Georgia has a contract with the waste transportation company for regular pick up of their waste. The contract documents indicate the lawful place Georgia's waste is being taken to. Georgia looks up this facility on EPA's website and confirms it is lawfully allowed to receive their waste. They keep these written records in case they are asked to supply this information to EPA.

## Industrial waste example 2



Myles manages a building and construction company. The company generates bricks, concrete and treated timber waste from their activities. To classify these waste types, Myles uses the *Managing industrial waste guide*. Myles classifies the waste and documents the codes: **bricks = industrial waste, code Y110**; and **concrete = industrial waste, code Y100**. Myles notes that treated timber is a priority waste (code K310-H). Therefore, it must be managed according to the priority waste duties (see priority waste example 2).



Myles's documentation includes the company's waste types, EPA waste codes, and approximate amounts of waste. He gives the waste classification information to the waste transportation company that picks up the waste. If waste types change based on their business activities, he knows to update the waste transporter with the new waste types and classification information.



Myles gets the waste transportation to give him a document that shows the lawful place their waste is being taken to. He keeps this document from the transporter in case he is asked to supply this information to EPA. Myles looks up this facility on EPA's website and confirms it is lawfully allowed to receive their waste.

## Priority waste example 1



Polina manages a food and beverage facility that manufactures and packages bottled drinks and probiotics. As part of the process, the facility produces liquid organic waste. Polina uses the *Managing industrial waste guide* to classify her waste types. She documents the following waste codes in her workplace waste records: off-specification fruit juice is **liquid organic waste = priority waste, code K200**.



Polina keeps documents of her waste classification information, volumes of waste, and safety data sheets. She gives this documentation to the contracted waste collection businesses that transports the waste.



Polina receives invoices and documents from the contracted transportation businesses that shows the priority waste is taken to a nearby resource recovery facility. The documents name the facility the waste is taken to. Polina looks up this facility on EPA's website and confirms it is lawfully allowed to receive her waste. She keeps this document from the transporter in case she is asked to supply this information to EPA.

## Priority waste example 2



In industrial waste example 2, Myles noted that treated timber waste is a priority waste. He documents the treated timber as **priority waste, code K310 – H**. Myles understands that priority waste is a subset of more hazardous industrial waste and will therefore follow the requirements of the industrial waste and the priority waste duties.



Myles keeps documents of the waste classification information, volumes of waste, and safety data sheets. He gives this documentation to the contracted waste collection businesses that transports the waste.



Myles receives invoices and documents from their contracted transportation businesses that shows the priority waste is taken to a nearby resource recovery facility. The documents name the facility the waste is taken to. Myles looks up this facility on EPA's website and confirms it is lawfully allowed to receive the waste. He keeps this document from the transporter in case he is asked to supply this information to EPA.

### Priority waste example 3



Yasmin manages a retail business that accepts waste batteries from the public. They use the *Managing industrial waste guide* to classify batteries = **e-waste, priority waste, code T300**.



Yasmin knows from the priority waste duties, that they should separate waste batteries from other waste types to help ensure resource recovery remains possible. They also look into resource recovery options for waste batteries and find a local business that reprocesses and recovers waste batteries. Yasmin contracts a waste transportation company to transport the waste batteries to a nearby e-waste reprocessor. They make sure to give the transportation company the e-waste classification information, volumes of waste, and safety data sheets.



Yasmin receives invoices and documents from their contracted transportation businesses that shows their waste batteries are taken to the e-waste reprocessing facility. The documents name the facility the waste is taken to. Yasmin looks up this facility on EPA's website and confirms it is lawfully allowed to receive the waste. They keep this document from the transporter in case they are asked to supply this information to EPA.

## Reportable priority waste example 1



Hussain manages a scientific laboratory that produces nitric aqueous acid waste with a pH less than 4. Hussain understands the importance of classifying and documenting this waste and uses the *Managing industrial waste guide* to classify the strong acid solution. They document their nitric acid as: **reportable priority waste, acidic solutions with pH value 4 or less, code B100.**



Hussain's laboratory stores their nitric acid in a tightly closed containers, in a secured garage that well-ventilated, with clearly marked signage for their waste. The garage is located away from the general work population and Hussain ensures the waste chemicals stored inside are all compatible with each other for storage. A secondary containment bund constructed of concrete and sealed with the appropriate multi-coated lining material acts as a control measure to contain potential leaks or spills from the containers.



Hussain contracts an EPA permitted waste transporter to collect and transport their reportable priority waste. Before nitric acid waste is taken from their facility, Hussain inputs all relevant details of the waste in EPA's Waste Tracker database and designates a lawful place where the waste is to be taken. Hussain has also provided a detailed document that describes the harmful impacts to environment and human health if loss of waste containment occurs or exposure to the nitric acid occurs.