



## **Public Safety Business Agency**

Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan  
Queensland Police Service, Queensland Fire and  
Emergency Services

January 2017

# Table of contents

1.	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Context.....	1
2.	Legislative Framework .....	2
2.1	Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 .....	2
2.2	Queensland Waste and Resource Productivity Strategy 2014-2024 .....	2
3.	About the Organisations.....	4
3.1	Queensland Police Service.....	4
3.2	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services .....	4
4.	PSBA, QPS and QFES Waste Generation .....	6
5.	Overall approach to waste management .....	7
5.1	Waste Hierarchy .....	7
5.2	Waste Management Objectives.....	8
6.	Action Plan .....	9
6.1	Objectives and Actions .....	9
6.2	Implementation Plan .....	13
6.3	Roles and Responsibilities.....	14
6.4	Monitoring, Reporting and Review.....	15
7.	Limitations .....	17

# Table index

Table 1	State Waste Strategy Measures and relevance to PSBA.....	3
Table 2	Waste Hierarchy .....	7
Table 3	WRRP Objectives .....	8
Table 4	Objectives and Actions .....	9
Table 5	Roles and Responsibilities.....	14

# Figure index

Figure 1	Waste Hierarchy (Source: Queensland Waste and Resource Productivity Strategy 2014-2024).....	7
Figure 2	Implementation Phases .....	13
Appendices		
Appendix A - Trackable Wastes		

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Context

The Queensland *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* requires the Chief Executive Officer of each State entity, to prepare, adopt and implement a Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan for that entities' waste in a way that best achieves the objectives of the Act.

The Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) is the state entity that provides strategic and corporate services to Queensland's police, fire and emergency agencies to enable them to deliver the best public safety services in the nation. This plan therefore addresses the activities of both the Queensland Police Service and the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services.

This Plan supports the goals and targets set by the State within the *Queensland Waste Avoidance and Resource Productivity Strategy (2014-2024)*, and includes:

- waste reduction and recycling targets;
- actions to be taken to improve waste reduction and recycling;
- the management and monitoring of performance under the plan;
- information about achieving continuous improvement in waste management.

Whilst this will be the first Plan developed by the PSBA it has been developed with reference to and consideration of previous Waste Management Strategic Plans developed and implemented by the Department of Community Safety (2011) and the Queensland Police Service (2009).

## 2. Legislative Framework

### 2.1 Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011

The *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act* is the principal guiding legislation by which the strategic framework to modernise waste management resource recovery practices in Queensland is being implemented. The Act contains a suite of measures to reduce waste generation and landfill disposal and encourage recycling. It seeks to promote waste avoidance and reduction and encourage resource recovery and efficiency.

It is a requirement under the Act that Queensland government agencies prepare waste management plans, which are reviewed every five years.

### 2.2 Queensland Waste and Resource Productivity Strategy 2014-2024

The *Queensland Waste and Resource Productivity Strategy (2014-2024)* (QWARPS) This document sets the State's strategic vision for waste and has a goal for Queensland to become a national leader in avoiding unnecessary consumption and waste generation, by adopting innovative resource recovery approaches and management for all products and materials as valuable and finite resources.

There are four key objectives of the QWARPS:

- Driving cultural change – all stakeholders recognise their role in meeting the vision of the waste strategy, and are informed and empowered to participate in achieving its goals and objectives
- Avoidance and minimisation – Queensland will realise all opportunities (environmental, economic and social) from maximising sustainable consumption and production
- Reuse, recovery and recycling – Queensland will optimise economic benefits from reuse, recovery and recycling
- Management treatment and disposal – Queensland will reduce the impact of waste on human health and the environment through improved waste practices

These objectives have fed into the state wide targets contained within the strategy. The objectives are reflected in this Plan for the services PSBA provides to QPS and QFES. Table 1 (over page) provides a summary of these targets together with an assessment of the relevance to QPS and QFES.

The QWARPS identifies six priority waste streams at a state level, which have been flagged as being of particular concern to Queensland and will attract the highest priority at the state level. Of the six, the following three waste streams are directly applicable to the QPS and QFES:

- Plastic waste – packaging, plastic bottles, bags and other consumer plastics
- Organic waste – commercial premises (hospitality and food processing)
- Complementary national product stewardship measures – fluorescent lights, used tyres, used oil.

**Table 1 State Waste Strategy Measures and relevance to PSBA**

Waste Stream	Measure	Baseline (2012-2013)	Target (2024)	Relevance to PSBA (QPS/QFES)
General waste	Reduction in per capita generation	1.9 tonnes per person per year	5% reduction to 1.8 tonnes per person per year	✓
Municipal solid waste	Improved recycling rate	33% state wide 37% metropolitan 30% regional centre	50% state wide 55% metropolitan 45% regional centre  Improve practices as much as practicable for remote areas	✗
C&I waste	Improved recycling rate	42% state	55% state	✓
C&D	Improved recycling rate	61% state	80% state	✗ <sup>1</sup>
Landfill diversion target	Reduction waste going to landfill	4,675,000 tonnes to landfill	Reduce by 15% over life of strategy	✓ <sup>2</sup>
Problem or priority wastes	Improved management of each waste	Individual baselines to be developed	Individual measures to be developed	✓

**Notes:**

1 C&D only through specifications in contracts for building refurbishment, or new buildings.

2 Only to the extent of upstream agreements with service providers, for building works

## 3. About the Organisations

### 3.1 Queensland Police Service

The QPS is committed to serving the people of Queensland by protecting life and property, preserving the peace, maintaining personal and community safety, preventing crime and upholding the law with due regard to the public good and the rights of the individual.

QPS has five geographical regions and 11 commands, divisions and groups. Key QPS facilities throughout the state include:

- Police stations (335)
- Police Neighbourhood Beats and Shopfronts (91)
- District offices (15)
- Regional offices (5)
- Communication Centres (15)
- Police Academies located in Brisbane (Oxley and Wacol) and Townsville (3)
- Police Assistance Centre (Policelink) located in Brisbane (Zillmere) (1)
- Rapid Action Patrol (RAP) units located at Gold Coast and Townsville (2)

In addition, most large police stations house:

- Child Protection and Investigation Units (CPIU),
- Scenes of Crime Units, Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) and
- Intelligence Units.

There are also purpose built Investigation Centres to respond to major incidents located at various stations and district offices throughout the state.

### 3.2 Queensland Fire and Emergency Services

QFES is the primary provider of fire and rescue, emergency management and disaster mitigation programs and services throughout Queensland, and includes Fire and Rescue, Emergency Management, Rural Fire Service Queensland and the State Emergency Service (SES).

There are seven key operational regions throughout the state - far northern, northern, central, south western, north coast, Brisbane, south eastern. Facilities include 242 fire and rescue stations 1,497 rural fire brigades, including 433 with stations/sheds 316 SES groups, seven communication centres (one in each region) Special Operations Support Centre located at Cannon Hill, Brisbane.

In addition, frontline staff and volunteers are trained throughout the state in various education and training facilities including the School of Fire and Emergency Services Training at Whyte Island. The Emergency Services Complex at Kedron houses emergency services including the QFES State Operations Centre (SOC), State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) and a Triple Zero (000) Communication Centre

It is the role of QFES to provide leadership, mitigation planning and a responsive service to the community. QFES aims to protect persons, property and the environment through the

continued delivery of emergency services, awareness programs, response capability and capacity, and incident response and recovery for a safer Queensland.

The total number of full-time equivalent staff for QFES (including Auxiliary Firefighters) was 3,044.22 as at 30 June 2015.

## 4. PSBA, QPS and QFES Waste Generation

All three entities produce general and regulated waste as defined by the *Environmental Protection Regulation* (2008). Some of the regulated wastes produced would also be classified as trackable wastes under Schedule 2E of the Regulation (refer Appendix A). The requirements and procedures for tracking these wastes is provided in Chapter 5, Part 9 of the regulation, including the requirements for generators, transporters and receivers of trackable wastes. Of most relevance to the strategy is the requirements for the waste generator to only use a licensed transporter for the trackable wastes, provision of prescribed information to the transporter and the administering authority, and the requirement to keep records of the waste generation and disposal for at least five years. There are penalties under the Regulation and the *Environmental Protection Act* for not adhering to these requirements.

Key waste streams produced by QPS and QFES include, but may not be limited to the following:

- General waste – including paper, cardboard, food and garden organics, packaging materials including plastic, glass, aluminium, stainless steel
- Commercial and industrial waste
- Construction and demolition waste
- Regulated waste – trackable and non trackable
- E waste – including end of life electronic equipment, spent lighting and batteries
- Waste materials from operating vehicle fleets – including tyres, lead acid batteries, various waste fuels/oils/lubricants and mechanical components.
- Wastes associated with clandestine drug laboratories (clinical waste)
- Liquid waste – grease traps,
- Waste waters
- Clinical waste
- Liquid wastes

Much of the waste produced by QPS and QFES would be classified as general waste which does not have specific disposal requirements under queensland legislation. However the QWARPS sets state-wide targets for avoiding, minimising, reusing, recycling and disposing of both general and regulated wastes.

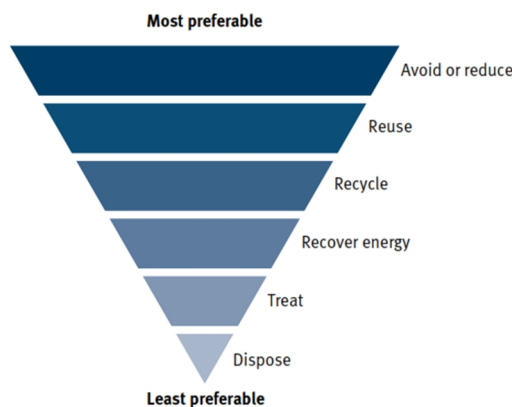
At present the information on the waste quantities generated by both entities is incomplete and reliable comprehensive baseline data is not available. Cleanaway currently have a contract for general waste and recyclables collections which is being phased in across the state at all QPS and QFES facilities.



# 5. Overall approach to waste management

## 5.1 Waste Hierarchy

The principles of the waste hierarchy will underpin PSBA’s approach to waste management. The waste hierarchy, as pictured below, sets out a widely accepted approach to assessing available options for managing waste to achieve sustainable environmental outcomes. It depicts a preferred order of action for waste management from most preferred to least preferred.



**Figure 1 Waste Hierarchy (Source: Queensland Waste and Resource Productivity Strategy 2014-2024)**

In terms of the typical wastes produced by the three entities, some examples of how these options could be implemented are summarised below:

**Table 2 Waste Hierarchy**

Option	Definition	QPS/QFES Example
Avoid or reduce	Avoiding or reducing the generation of waste and consumption of resources	Minimising printing of hard copy documentation to avoid generation of paper waste.
Reuse	Reuse of waste without substantially changing its form,	Review end of life procedures for obsolete equipment and consumables, to assess opportunities for reuse or alternative use
Recycle	Taking goods and materials that are no longer useable, and treating and making into new products or materials.	Increased adoption of post-consumer recycling options across all QPS/QFES facilities
Recover Energy	Recovery of energy from the material and feed it back into the economy	Implementation of organic waste processing technology at academies or facilities with commercial kitchens

Option	Definition	QPS/QFES Example
Treat	Treatment of waste materials to reduce the environmental or health hazards	Treatment of hazardous chemicals prior to disposal or remediation of contaminated soil/groundwater from fire training grounds.
Dispose	Disposal of waste to landfill where there is no ready alternative	Ensuring that any waste that does require disposal to landfill is done so by appropriately licenced contractors/service providers.

## 5.2 Waste Management Objectives

In accordance with the State's objectives set out in the QWARPS, this Plan seeks to improve awareness, streamline service provision, data collection and monitoring such that a pathway to continuous improvement can be identified. Accordingly, the following objectives are central to the plan:

**Table 3 WRRP Objectives**

State Objective	PSBA Objective
Driving cultural change	<p>All QPS and QFES personnel and contractors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are aware of PSBA's obligation to reduce waste generation and disposal to landfill</li> <li>Can identify wastes produced by their activities.</li> <li>Can identify the actions from this plan for which they are responsible</li> </ul>
Avoidance and Minimisation	<p>PSBA is able to identify key waste streams, and develop baseline data upon which to measure performance in terms of waste generation and management.</p> <p>PSBA will continue to investigate options to avoid and minimise generation of key priority waste streams.</p> <p>Where cost effective options are identified for waste avoidance and minimisation these are effectively implemented within QPS and QFES.</p>
Reuse, recovery and recycling	<p>PSBA will identify and maximum opportunities for the beneficial reuse or recycling of key priority waste streams.</p> <p>Continue the rollout of the consolidated waste and recycling services contract awarded to Cleanaway.</p>
Management, treatment and disposal	<p>QPS and QFES will reduce the generation of regulated waste where feasible alternatives exist.</p> <p>PSBA will ensure safe, legal and cost effective disposal of those wastes which cannot be avoided.</p> <p>PSBA will investigate options for the treatment of priority wastes (such as food and garden organics, hazardous chemicals)</p>

## 6. Action Plan

### 6.1 Objectives and Actions

This five year WRRP will be implemented in three major phases due to the size and complexity of the tasks ahead of PSBA in moving towards a position where it is meeting its legislative requirements and supporting the objectives of the QWARPS. The proposed timing for each of the actions supporting the higher level objectives is provided in the table below.

**Table 4 Objectives and Actions**

State Objective	PSBA/QPS/QFES Objectives	Actions	Timing
<b>Driving cultural change</b>	All QPS and QFES personnel and contractors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>are aware of their obligation to reduce waste generation and disposal to landfill.</li> <li>can identify wastes produced by their activities</li> <li>can identify the actions from the plan for which they are responsible</li> </ul>	QPS and QFES induction material includes waste management objectives and reference to this plan.	Phase 1
		Publish this plan on internal intranet sites.	Phase 1
		Publish this plan on publically available QPS and QFES websites.	Phase 1
		Roles and responsibilities for waste management including waste reporting are developed by PSBA in consultation with QPS and QFES.	Phase 1
		Develop communication program/schedule for keeping personnel abreast of requirements	Phase 1
	Business units/divisions/geographical regions take ownership and accountability for the wastes they produce	Develop local waste management plans for sites with unique security issues or sites handling regulated waste to take into account their particular waste circumstances.	Phase 2

State Objective	PSBA/QPS/QFES Objectives	Actions	Timing
		Investigate feasibility of developing local waste management plans within QPS and QFES to drive accountability in each geographic region.	Phase 3
	PSBA is a leader in increasing the use of recycled materials	Investigate options for including recycled material requirements in supply services contracts.	Phase 2
<b>Avoidance and Minimisation</b>	PSBA is able to identify key waste streams, and develop baseline data upon which to measure performance in terms of waste generation and management.	Systematic framework for identification of key waste streams	Phase 1
		Development of practical framework in consultation with waste services provider for data collection and waste reporting to enable reliable baseline data to be documented.	Phase 1
		Implement reporting framework for both organisations	Phase 1
		Measure performance against state waste reduction targets	Phase 2
		Once a reporting standard is in place, identify options to review feasibility of possible options for priority waste streams. Such as food and garden organics, plastics or AFFF at training facilities	Phase 2
	PSBA will continue to investigate options to avoid and minimise generation of key priority waste streams. Where cost effective options are identified for waste avoidance and minimisation these are effectively implemented within QPS and QFES.	Investigate options for reducing paper consumption – such as an increased focus on e business, electronic record keeping, dual monitors at workstations, secure print	Phase 2/3
		Investigate lighting options to replace fluorescent lighting (such as LED). Fluorescent lights are a priority waste stream for Queensland.	Phase 2

State Objective	PSBA/QPS/QFES Objectives	Actions	Timing
		Consider embedding waste avoidance and reduction targets in supplier arrangements, targeting priority waste streams such as plastics, lighting, tyres and oily wastes.	Phase 2
<b>Reuse, recovery and recycling</b>	PSBA will identify and maximum opportunities for the beneficial reuse or recycling of key priority waste streams.	Review current arrangements for recycling of used tyres and used oils	Phase 2
		Investigate feasibility for reuse/recovery of ewaste items, including a review end of life procedures for obsolete items.	Phase 2
		Investigate feasibility of separation of garden and/or food organics (state priority) for recovery/recycling at key facilities such as the Police Academies, Emergency Services Complex or other major landholdings.	Phase 2
		Investigate the feasibility of a consolidated recycling contract across the state to complement waste disposal contracts rolled out through Phase 1.	Phase 3
		Review standard tender/contract specifications for building works and maintenance to ensure recycling targets are established	Phase 3
<b>Management, treatment and disposal</b>	QPS and QFES will reduce the generation of regulated waste where feasible alternatives exist.  PSBA will ensure safe, legal and cost effective disposal of those wastes which cannot be avoided.	Roll out of statewide waste collection and disposal contract with Cleanaway to all feasible areas.	Phase 1
		Continue to rationalise waste services contract where there is an economic benefit to PSBA	Phase 1-3
		Annual review of waste disposal costs and quantities	Phase 1-3

State Objective	PSBA/QPS/QFES Objectives	Actions	Timing
	PSBA will investigate options for the treatment of priority wastes (such as food and garden organics, hazardous chemicals)	Review of waste collection and disposal contracts.	Phase 3
		Monitor e-waste disposal	Phase 1
		Monitor and review regulated waste generation and disposal – particularly tyres, oils and hazardous chemicals such as AFFF and clandestine drug raids.	Phase 1-3

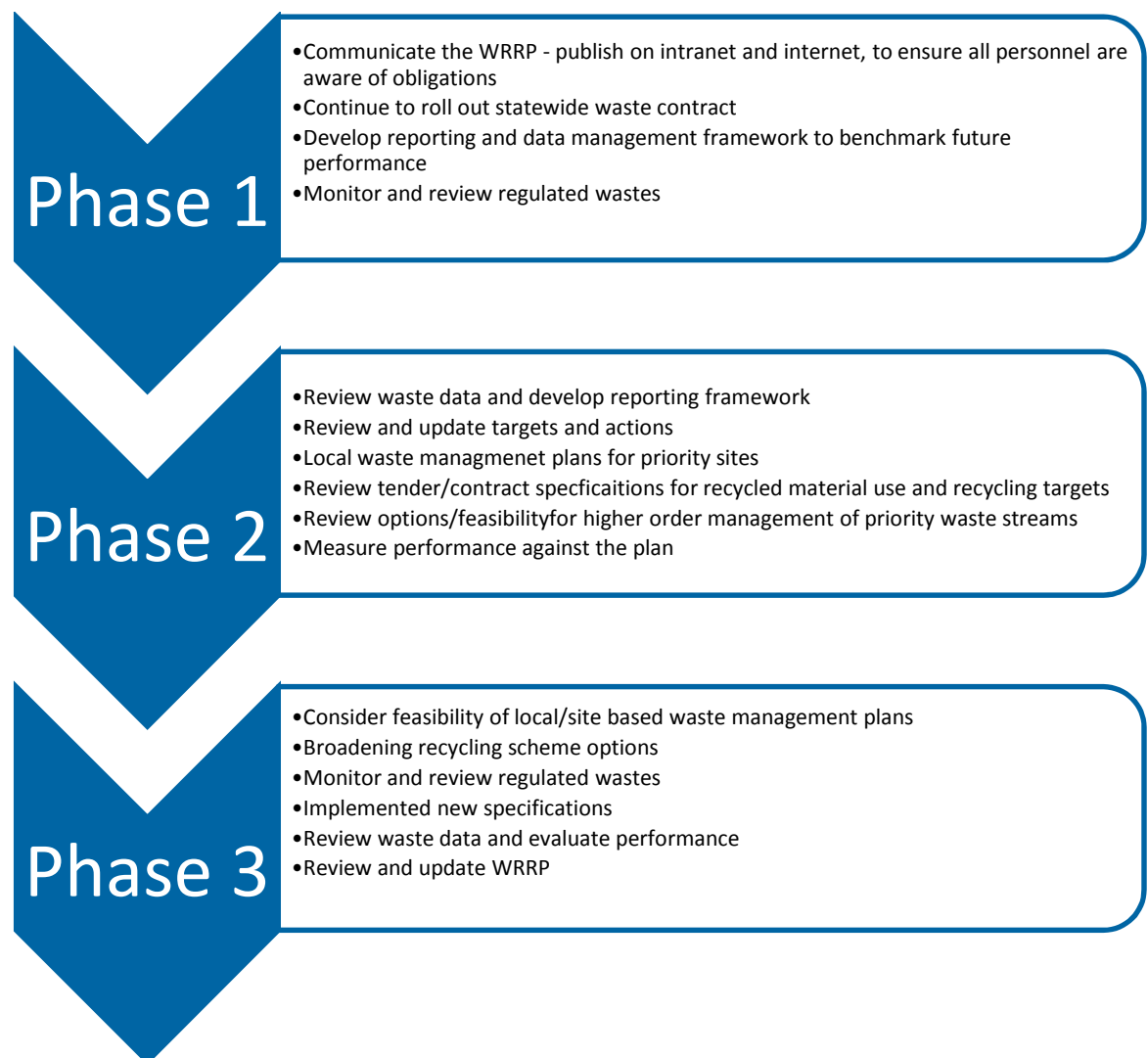
## 6.2 Implementation Plan

As noted above the WRRP will be implemented in three main phases over the following time periods:

- Phase 1 – Year 1
- Phase 2 – Year 2 and 3
- Phase 3 – Year 4 and 5

It is intended that both the action plan and implementation plan will be reviewed at intervals throughout the life of the document so that plans and objectives can remain current with progress to date. This phased implementation approach ensures actions proceed in a planned, logical and achievable manner, noting that some of the phases may in fact overlap.

The following summarises the key actions and objectives for each phase of implementation plan:



**Figure 2 Implementation Phases**

### 6.3 Roles and Responsibilities

All personnel and contractors of PSBA, QPS and QFES have responsibilities under the WRRP. The following table summarise specific accountability for key positions in each organisation.

**Table 5 Roles and Responsibilities**

Position	Responsibility
All Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt efficient practices within the workplace</li> </ul>
PSBA Property and Facilities Management in conjunction with PSBA/ QPS/ QFES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory requirement - Development of the PSBA/ QPS and QFES Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan (WRRP) (this plan).</li> <li>• Mandatory requirement - Review the WRRP at three yearly intervals.</li> <li>• Mandatory requirement - Publish the WRRP on the department's website.</li> <li>• Mandatory requirement - Report annually on the effectiveness of the plan, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– types and amounts of waste generated, recycled or disposed.</li> <li>– any actions taken to reduce the amount of waste generated or re-used or recycled.</li> <li>– actions taken to increase the use of recycled materials.</li> <li>– progress against performance indicators included in the WRRP.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Contribution towards achieving the goals and targets of the State's waste management strategy</li> <li>• Provide advice regarding waste management efficiency measures or changes in government policy etc.</li> <li>• Monitor WRRP waste management targets.</li> <li>• Monitor the adoption of the WRRP.</li> <li>• Identify resource requirements.</li> <li>• Work towards overall adoption on the principles of waste management.</li> <li>• Ensure PSBA/ QPS/ QFES achieve legislative compliance (i.e. PSBA/ QPS/ QFES must have an approved WRRP).</li> <li>• Engage in regular reviews of the WRRP as required and obtain approval for the action plans from senior management.</li> <li>• Work in consultation with regional staff to facilitate development of local waste planning.</li> <li>• Engage in annual reviews of waste management progress (as indicated by KPI reporting).</li> <li>• Ensure adequate resources are provided to implement this WRRP.</li> <li>• Foster 'inter service' cooperation to exploit cost saving opportunities in waste management.</li> </ul>



Position	Responsibility
Officer in charge/ Facility Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor adoption of efficient waste management practices within workplace.</li> <li>• Monitor waste management for their facility.</li> <li>• Sites with unique security issues or sites handling regulated waste should develop a local Waste management Plan (WMP) to take into account their particular waste circumstances, at the discretion of the OIC/ Manager.</li> </ul>
Area Commanders/ Area Directors, Regional Asset Manager/ District Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and monitor the adoption of efficient waste management practices within their area of responsibility.</li> <li>• Monitor sites with unique security issues or sites handling regulated waste. Ensure that sites in the area/ District/ Region that fall into these categories develop a local Waste Management Plan (WMP) to take into account their particular waste circumstances.</li> <li>• Report annually on waste management activities.</li> </ul>
Executive Manager, Capital Works – Also QPS/ QFES who manage minor works/ maintenance works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the Building Specifications (QPS and QFES) regarding waste management requirements.</li> <li>• Liaise with waste management service providers during minor works and capital works activities to ensure policy compliance.</li> </ul>
Assistant Commissioners/ Directors/ General Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor adoption of waste management practices within their Regions/ Divisions workplace.</li> <li>• Ensure that adequate resources are provided to implement this plan and to facilitate annual reporting.</li> </ul>

## 6.4 Monitoring, Reporting and Review

PSBA is committed to continuous improvement in the provision of services to QPS and QFES. The best way that PSBA can demonstrate this commitment to waste reduction and recycling is by implementing a monitoring and review cycle which includes:

- Monitoring performance against the plan
- Review of waste data by entity and region to prioritise key waste streams and ensure compliance with reporting requirements
- Periodic review and update of objectives and targets to ensure: performance is on track, new opportunities are being identified, waste management practices are in compliance

At present PSBA is in the early stages of the rollout of a state-wide waste collection contract for both QPS and QFES. Part of this contract involves the reporting on waste collected, this information will serve to provide a baseline and a benchmark upon which the proposed action plans will be measured.

The reporting requirements of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2001* specify that PSBA is able to report on the following information:

- Types of waste generated
- Amount of each type of waste generated, recycled or disposed of

- Actions taken to reduce the amount of waste generated
- Actions taken to recover, reuse and recycle waste
- Actions taken to increase the use of recycled materials in PSBA's service provision and the operations of the QPS and QFES
- Progress made by PSBA/QPS and QFES toward the objectives of this plan.

## 7. Limitations

*This report: has been prepared by GHD for Public Safety Business Agency and may only be used and relied on by Public Safety Business Agency for the purpose agreed between GHD and the Public Safety Business Agency.*

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## **Appendices**

# Appendix A - Trackable Wastes

*Schedule 2E, Environmental Protection Regulation (2008), Trackable Waste:*

1. A substance is **trackable waste** if it is regulated waste of a type mentioned in this schedule.
2. If a substance falls under more than one item in this list, and the code for one of the items is marked with an asterisk, the code for the substance is the code marked with an asterisk.

Type of Waste	Waste Code
acidic solutions and acids in solid form	B100
animal effluent and residues, including abattoir effluent and poultry and fish processing wastes	K100
antimony and antimony compounds	D170
arsenic and arsenic compounds	D130
asbestos	N220
barium compounds, other than barium sulphate	D290
basic (alkaline) solutions and bases (alkalis) in solid form	C100
beryllium and beryllium compounds	D160
boron compounds	D130
cadmium and cadmium compounds	D150
chemical waste arising from a research and development or teaching activity, including new or unidentified material and material whose effects on human health or the environment are not known	T100
chlorates	D350
chromium compounds (hexavalent and trivalent)	D140
clinical and related waste	R100*
copper compounds	D190
cyanides (inorganic)	A130
cyanides (organic)	M210
encapsulated, chemically-fixed, solidified or polymerised wastes	N160*
ethers	G100
filter cake	N190
fire debris and fire wash waters	N140*

Type of Waste	Waste Code
fly ash	N150
grease trap waste	K110
halogenated organic solvents	G150
highly odorous organic chemicals, including mercaptans and acrylates	M260
inorganic fluorine compounds, other than calcium fluoride	D110
inorganic sulphides	D330
isocyanate compounds	M220
liquid food processing waste	K200
lead and lead compounds	D220
material containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated naphthalene's (PCNs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	M100
mercury and mercury compounds	D120
metal carbonyls	D100
mineral oils	J100
Nickel compounds	D210
Non-toxic salts	D300
oil and water mixtures or emulsions, or hydrocarbons and water mixtures or emulsions	J120
organic phosphorous compounds	H110
organic solvents, other than halogenated solvents	G110
organohalogen compounds, other than another substance stated in this schedule	M160
perchlorates	D340
pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines	R120*
phenols and phenol compounds, including chlorophenols	M150
phosphorus compounds, other than mineral phosphates	D360
polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (any congener)	M170
polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (any congener)	M180
residues from industrial waste treatment or disposal operations	N205

Type of Waste	Waste Code
selenium and selenium compounds	D240
sewage sludge and residues, including nightsoil and septic tank sludge	K130
surface active agents (surfactants) containing principally organic constituents, whether or not also containing metals and other inorganic materials	M250
tannery wastes, including leather dust, ash, sludges and flours	K140
tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment	J160
tellurium and tellurium compounds.	D250
thallium and thallium compounds	D180
triethylamine catalysts for setting foundry sands	M230
tyres	T140
vanadium compounds	D270
waste containing peroxides other than hydrogen peroxide	E100
waste from a heat treatment or tempering operation that uses cyanides	A110
waste from surface treatment of metals or plastics	A100
waste from the manufacture, formulation or use of—	
• biocides or phytopharmaceuticals	H100
• inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers or varnish	F100
• organic solvents	G160
• photographic chemicals or processing materials	T120
• resins, latex, plasticisers, glues or other adhesives	F110
• wood-preserving chemicals	H170
waste from the manufacture or preparation of pharmaceutical products	R140
waste of an explosive nature, other than an explosive within the meaning of the Explosives Act 1999	E120
Wool scouring wastes	K190
Zinc compounds	D230

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Revision	Author	Reviewer		Approved for Issue		
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