

Guideline

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Application requirements for activities with waste impacts

This guideline outlines the information to be provided to support an environmental authority application for activities with waste impacts.

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1 Introduction

This guideline focuses on the types of wastes produced by environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) and outlines the information to be provided to the department as part of the ERA application process.

This guideline seeks to assist both regulators and operators of ERAs which generate, handle, store, treat or dispose of waste to ensure that any associated impacts are managed in a way that allows for development while maintaining the environmental values of the receiving environment.

Applicants are advised that the department must refuse an application involving an activity with a release of waste to a wetland which will destroy, or reduce in size the wetland, or may not maintain the biological integrity of the wetland. The department must also refuse an application if a release of waste to groundwater is proposed and the release:

- may not be entirely within a confined aquifer (other than for an application relating to a petroleum activity); or
- may adversely affect a surface ecological system; or
- is likely to cause deterioration in the environmental values of the receiving groundwater.

In general, there are 3 key areas to be identified and addressed through the ERA application process:¹

- Identify the environmental values of the site.

This guideline is limited to the impacts specifically associated with waste. Information on the identification of environmental values which could be potentially impacted by the activity is included in the following guidelines:

- Application requirements for activities with impacts to air (ESR/2015/1840²)
- Application requirements for activities with impacts to land (ESR/2015/1839)
- Application requirements for activities with noise impacts (ESR/2015/1838)
- Application requirements for activities with impacts to water (ESR/2015/1837)
- Identify the possible impacts due to the proposed activity and all associated risks to the values.

Importantly, some of the information around the potential risks posed to environmental values as a result of the wastes used or generated onsite is addressed in the abovementioned guidelines. For example, risks of stormwater contamination as a result of waste handling or storage onsite should be addressed in the application under the section for water. Applicants are strongly encouraged to review all guidelines when completing their application.

- Identify the strategies to mitigate the identified risks to environmental values.

This guideline describes the types of information that the applicant must provide to address the three key points above. The information provided will assist the department in deciding the application and conditioning the environmental authority.

1.1 Using this guideline

The information provided in this guideline is updated regularly by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (the department) and is subject to change without notice. Applicants should check the department's website for the latest copy prior to lodgement.

¹ s125 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

² This is the publication number which can be used as a search term to find this guideline at www.qld.gov.au.

Sections 2–4 set out the information that applicants will need to provide to the department with their application. Section 5 sets out some useful references to help applicants develop their application material.

The information provided in this guideline is general in nature and is designed to assist applicants to identify key areas of concern associated with each ERA. Further information on industry-specific waste impacts can be found at www.business.qld.gov.au.

Applicants should be aware that the level of detail required to support an application will depend on the type of ERA proposed and its likely impact on the receiving environment. Some activities may require additional information to be provided. In order to assist applicants to identify potential areas of concern associated with their individual applications, applicants are encouraged to participate in a pre-lodgement meeting.

Pre-lodgement meetings are particularly important for operators who will be generating, handling or receiving clinical, pharmaceutical and cytotoxic or sanitary hygiene wastes as specific provisions regulate their handling.

Applications can now be made to the department online through Online Services. Supporting documentation that addresses each environmental value (EV) impacted by the activity can be uploaded electronically. Supporting documentation can be uploaded as a separate document for each EV or as one document uploaded at the end of the online application process. For more information and to register to use Online Services go to <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/pollution/licences-permits/onlineservices>.

This guideline is relevant for applications for prescribed ERAs and mining ERAs. For applications relating to petroleum, geothermal or greenhouse gas storage ERAs, refer to the guideline 'Application requirements for petroleum activities' (ESR/2016/2357).

1.2 What is 'waste'?

'Waste' includes anything, other than an end of waste resource, that is either:

- left over, or an unwanted by-product, from an industrial, commercial, domestic or other activity; or
- surplus to the industrial, commercial, domestic or other activity generating the waste.

Wastes can be in the form of gas, liquid, solid or energy, or a combination of any of these forms. Wastes can be highly hazardous or relatively benign. Something can be generated as a waste from one process and also be considered to be a resource of value for another process.

The management of all wastes (not just regulated wastes) can be viewed as a series of responsibilities, beginning with the waste generator and followed by other subsequent waste handlers. A waste handler includes anyone who generates, transports, receives, stores, treats or disposes of wastes (including anyone who may reprocess or recycle waste). Everyone in this waste chain has a responsibility to ensure that the transport, storage, treatment and disposal of waste is undertaken appropriately and to ensure that environmental harm is not caused.

As well as regulating waste transport, treatment and disposal, the department encourages business and industry to adopt cleaner production programs to minimise the use of resources and the quantity of waste generated. Where possible, wastes that continue to be generated should be reused, reprocessed or recycled, in order of preference. Where waste generation is unavoidable the use of materials, processing and treatment techniques that produce less environmentally harmful waste is encouraged to make them less hazardous. This is in line with the department's preferred approach for waste management operations to follow the waste and resource management hierarchy. The hierarchy moves from the most preferred management option to the least preferred.

- AVOID unnecessary resource consumption;
- REDUCE waste generation and disposal;

- RE-USE waste resources without further manufacturing;
- RECYCLE waste resources to make the same or different products;
- RECOVER waste resources, including the recovery of energy;
- TREAT waste before disposal, including reducing the hazardous nature of waste;
- DISPOSE of waste only if there is no viable alternative.

Applicants must describe how they have addressed the waste and resource management hierarchy.

1.3 Queensland environmental law

In Queensland, the key pieces of legislation relating to waste management are the:

- *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act).
- Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (EP Regulation).
- *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* (WRR Act).
- Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023 (WRR Regulation).

The purpose of the WRR Act is to promote waste avoidance and reduction and to encourage resource recovery and efficiency. The achievement of the objectives of this Act are guided by:

- the waste and resource management hierarchy
- the waste and resource management principles, which are:
 - The polluter pays principle (all costs associated with the management of waste should be borne by the persons who generated the waste).
 - The user pays principle (all costs associated with the use of a resource should be included in the prices of the goods and services that result from the use).
 - The proximity principle (waste and recovered resources should be managed as close to the source of generation as possible).
 - The product stewardship principle (there is a shared responsibility between all persons who are involved in the life cycle of a product for managing the environmental, social and economic impact of the product).

These four key pieces of legislation provide a framework for waste management and are used to:

- identify the activities that are ERAs;
- define matters that the administering authority must take into account, in conjunction with standard criteria under the EP Act, when making decisions concerning activities involving the generation, handling or disposal of wastes;
- prescribe 'regulated wastes', including clinical and related wastes and specific requirements for these types of waste; and
- set out waste transport and tracking requirements.

Additionally, the WRR Act includes provisions for having a waste approved as an end of waste resource. The benefit of an end of waste approval is that the waste is no longer considered a waste under the EP Act, reducing the waste handling and tracking requirements and allowing alternatives to disposal. This also provides for the development of 'Queensland's Waste management and resource recovery strategy'.

1.3.1 Regulated waste

The hazards and environmental risks from different wastes vary considerably. Generally, the necessary level of management needed reflects the potential risks from the waste. Wastes that pose a high level of environmental risk must be properly managed, consequently their handling (generation, storage, transportation and receipt at waste management facilities) deserves a higher level of regulation to ensure environmental protection is maintained. Certain waste types are determined as being 'regulated waste' as per section 42 of the EP Regulation.

Regulated waste arises from a wide range of commercial and industrial activities. The types of waste and the constituents that make them regulated are listed in Schedule 9, Part 1 of the EP Regulation. The descriptions of regulated waste include:

- the industry/process the waste has arisen from e.g. food processing, grease trap or tannery wastes
- the specific element or compound of concern e.g. arsenic and cadmium and their compounds
- a chemical property e.g. acidic or basic solutions, reducing or oxidising agents.

The EP Regulation also defines 'limited regulated waste'. Up to 10% of the total amount of waste received at a general waste disposal facility in a year can be limited regulated waste. The definition of limited regulated waste includes the following specific regulated waste types:

- animal effluent and residues, including abattoir effluent and poultry and fish processing waste
- asbestos
- food processing waste
- quarantine waste that has been rendered non-infectious
- sewage sludge or residue produced in carrying out an ERA to which an environmental authority for sewage treatment applies
- tyres.

There are a range of ERAs described in Schedule 2 of EP Regulation that relate specifically to waste management (regulated or otherwise). Some of these ERAs concern the handling of all types of waste, others only relate to regulated or specific waste types. Irrespective of what type of waste is produced, or if the waste is covered by an ERA, all wastes must be properly managed to minimise the risk to the environment.

Analysis of representative samples of the waste stream is sometimes needed to determine whether the waste is regulated or not. The cost of analysis and assessment is the responsibility of the waste generator or handler and not the department. Waste generators should contact the department if they are unsure whether their waste would be deemed regulated or not.

Generators of regulated waste have increased responsibilities. This includes using a waste tracking system that records and reports the generation, transportation, treatment and disposal destination of these types of waste. A 'trackable waste' is waste of a type mentioned in Schedule 11 of the EP Regulation. Importantly, the generator of trackable waste must not give their waste to another person to transport commercially, or in a load of more than 250kg, in a vehicle, unless that other person holds, or is acting under, the required authority for transporting the waste in the vehicle (i.e. has a valid environmental authority which allows them to conduct regulated waste transport operations).

Regulated waste generators, transporters and receivers must all comply with the waste tracking requirements applicable to them and give others and the department the information prescribed in the EP Regulation.

Information and details of the waste tracking requirements are available on the [department's website](#). A number

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of exemptions apply to the waste tracking requirements and operators are advised to check with the department to determine if any of these are applicable to their operations.

All wastes, including regulated waste and limited regulated waste, must only be disposed of at a landfill or facility lawfully able to accept such waste.

2 Making an application with potential impacts from waste

In deciding an application for an ERA, the department is required to assess the application against the requirements stated in the EP Act, EP Regulation and the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

This guideline outlines the information required in further detail and clarifies how the department will use this information to make a decision on the application.

For environmental authority applications that have waste impacts the application must describe how the following environmental objectives and performance outcomes for the ERA will be achieved. Under Schedule 8, Part 3, Division 1 of the EP Regulation, the environmental objectives for activities with waste impacts are:

Environmental objective

Any waste generated, transported, or received as part of carrying out the activity is managed in a way that protects all environmental values.

Performance outcome

- (a) Waste generated, transported, or received, is managed in accordance with the waste and resource management hierarchy in the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*; and
- (b) If waste is disposed of, it is disposed of in a way that prevents or minimises adverse effects on environmental values.

3 Possible impacts and associated risks to identified environmental values

The EP Act³ requires applicants to describe the relative risks and likely magnitude of impacts on the environmental values arising from the proposed activity.

The following table includes a number of key areas which, if applicable, should be addressed by an applicant in the application documentation.

<p>Site plan</p> <p>All non-mobile activities must provide a drawing/site plan showing waste storage areas, processing areas, treatment areas, recycling or re-processing areas, and disposal locations. This must include details for incoming wastes and those generated onsite, as well as raw and treated wastes.</p> <p>How the site plan will be used by the department</p> <p>This information will help the department establish the contextual details of the site and help to identify any potential risks.</p>
<p>Types of waste</p>

³ s125 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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Describe the types of waste that will be used, generated, received or disposed of as part of the ERA. For each type of waste include the following information:

- The source of the waste including why and how the waste has been generated as part of the activity. Information provided should be as specific and descriptive as possible. This should start with broad level generic classification such as commercial, industrial, construction, agricultural, household down to the process itself e.g. furniture manufacture, adhesive production, injection, storage dams, etc.
- The nature of the waste—solid, sludge, liquid, gas. This should include identifying any particular characteristics/hazards of the waste which subsequent waste handlers will need to be informed of.
- The waste composition—constituents could be general (timber, metal, plastic) or process derived (abattoir effluent, paint/adhesive manufacture, filter cake, food processing). A breakdown of the particular chemical composition may also be required. This will depend on whether the composition of the waste is already well understood or if the processes used to generate the waste may result in a variation from the usual waste composition. This chemical composition data helps improve management decisions for each particular waste stream.
- The rate of waste production—the quantity of waste that will be generated over the time in which it will be generated (kg, tonnage or m³ per day/week/month etc.).
- The quantity of waste received—the quantity of waste that will be received over the time (kg, tonnage or m³ per day/week/month etc.).
- Whether the waste is a 'regulated waste' (as defined in Schedule 9, Part 1 of the EP Regulation).

Incorrect and poorly described waste may potentially:

- be handled without the necessary environmental controls;
- lead to a breach of an environmental authority condition; and
- increase the risk of the waste release and the potential for environmental pollution.

The level of management required for a waste stream is a function of the type of waste and the environmental risks posed by the waste. Waste management facilities are generally designed and constructed to accept only certain types of waste. Conversely, waste generating activities will generally have a known waste stream. The infrastructure, control measures and procedures employed is assessed based on those types of waste only. Waste types that fall outside these parameters may increase the likelihood that the management practices in place are inadequate, which increases the risk of environmental harm.

Due to differences in the descriptions of waste disposal for regulated wastes and waste disposal for general wastes in permissible waste types, it is important that the applicant understand the definitions and significance of the waste types used in the ERA description. The waste disposal ERA description includes the waste descriptors; general; regulated; limited regulated; and clinical waste. Definitions of these waste types are included in the EP Regulation (Schedule 19).

How information provided on the type of waste will be used by the department

The waste description provided may form part of the conditions of the environmental authority, particularly for wastes which pose a significant environmental risk. This may mean that only certain wastes will be permitted on site. A range of descriptions limit the wastes accepted onsite. The WRR Act and EP Regulation define many of these. Other descriptions used within the environmental authority may include:

- broad classifications as to the generator of the waste (i.e. domestic, commercial, industrial).
- type of waste (i.e. general, green, clinical, chemical, regulated, recyclable).

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- more detailed specific and descriptive (i.e. putrescibles, glass cullet, asbestos, tree lopping, oil emulsion, contaminated soil, oily rags).

Where there is significant risk of environmental harm, the environmental authority may also condition the maximum permitted volume/tonnage of waste to be stored on site to prevent the risk of waste accumulating unnecessarily over time or causing harm.

Waste treatment processes

Describe any waste treatment processes proposed and the anticipated end products of these processes. Include details of any waste residues from the process.

If the waste undergoes significant chemical change during the process then it may be necessary to perform an investigative analysis on the resulting waste. This may include identifying the toxicity of the resulting waste. This can be important when determining a suitable disposal method for the related waste. For example, national standards exist for classifying certain persistent organic pollutants fit for reuse or landfill.

How information provided on the proposed waste treatment processes will be used by the department

This information will allow the department to determine whether a condition or conditions need to be applied to manage any specific risks.

3.1 Waste and resource management hierarchy

It is a regulatory assessment requirement that activities which will generate, transport, or receive waste do so in accordance with the waste and resource management hierarchy in the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

Measures proposed for minimising and managing waste should be considered in line with this hierarchy. Importantly, applicants who identify waste disposal as a final option are required to outline why the other, more desirable, waste management strategies were unsuitable. The waste and resource management hierarchy is included below.



The following table provides general information to help all applicants identify the type of information required to support their selected mitigation and disposal strategies. Additionally, this table provides a number of associated requirements which, if applicable, will require the applicant to provide additional information on the proposed environmental management practices to be used.

Disposal of treated waste

Provide details about how the waste will be treated and disposed of.

Most wastes should undergo treatment prior to disposal to render them less hazardous unless the location of their disposal can lawfully accept the untreated waste. The applicant must also provide documentation showing that the place designated for the waste disposal is lawfully able to accept the waste.

All ERAs involving wastes are expected to incorporate reasonable and practicable measures to avoid or minimise potentially harmful releases or actions. If the ERA cannot avoid potentially harmful effects, an impact assessment of these residual risks will be necessary. Depending on the identified risks, assessing the impacts of wastes associated with an ERA can be complex and may require preparation of a substantial body of information. This generally involves predicting the resultant environmental quality and comparing this to recognised guidelines.

If waste disposal is the option selected the application must describe why all other strategies (avoid, recycle, reuse or recover) would be unsuitable.

How information provided about waste disposal will be used by the department

The department will use the information provided to condition the environmental authority.

Please note that the department is required to refuse an application involving an activity with a release of water or waste to a wetland for treatment if the wetland:

- will be destroyed;
- will be reduced in size; or
- will not be able to maintain its biological integrity.

The department must also refuse an application if a release of waste to groundwater is proposed and the release:

- may not be entirely within a confined aquifer (other than for an application relating to a petroleum activity); or
- may adversely affect a surface ecological system; or
- is likely to cause deterioration in the environmental values of the receiving groundwater.

Cleaner production or waste management strategies

It is a regulatory requirement for applicants to demonstrate that they have considered the waste and resource management hierarchy for any proposed ERA. To ensure the generation of waste is avoided and/or waste is re-used as much as practical, cleaner production philosophies and waste management strategies should be adopted and detailed in the application. For example, using less water within the production process to minimise the volume of waste water requiring treatment.

A cleaner production program should identify and implement ways of improving a production process that:

- uses less energy, water or another input;
- generates less waste; and
- generates waste that is less environmentally harmful.

Applicants must identify any:

- cleaner production and waste management strategies to be implemented; and
- cleaner production and waste management strategies which were considered but are not going to be implemented and the reasons for not implementing them (if applicable).

How information about cleaner protection and waste management will be used by the department

The department must consider the waste and resource management hierarchy in making its decision.

Additionally, the department may use the information provided to condition the environmental authority.

Reuse

Provide details of any final reuse of the wastes.

The applicant must investigate options for reusing all wastes generated onsite, including recycling options for the wastes. This includes seeking an end of waste approval to enable reuse of any regulated wastes generated onsite. Reuse options should consider both reusing wastes onsite and offsite, or between industries. For example, reuse of sewage sludge obtained from a sewage treatment plant may be appropriate for land application to support improved pastures.

How information about reuse will be used by the department

The department must consider the waste and resource management hierarchy in making its decision.

Additionally, the department may use the information provided to condition the environmental authority.

3.2 Waste transport

Applications for waste transport operations which are able to comply with the eligibility criteria and standard conditions are able to self-assess and complete the standard application process.

However, applicants that are unable to meet either the eligibility criteria or the standard conditions will need to use alternative application processes. As part of this process, it is likely that applicants will need to provide additional information on the machinery and proposed method of transport. Applicants are strongly encouraged to participate in a pre-lodgement meeting in order to identify the requirements to be included with their application.

The following table outlines the information to be provided.

Appropriate machinery—vehicles, tanks and containers

Describe the way in which the design of the vehicles, tanks and containers used are appropriate to transport the proposed waste and are fit for the purpose.

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The transportation vehicle and container design must be appropriate in terms of:

- Construction materials. This includes selection of durable material suitable to contain the type of waste to be placed inside, with consideration given to the likelihood of chemical attack, physical abrasion and the impact of heat, humidity, sunlight and rain.
- size. This includes identifying a maximum safe waste holding capacity for transportation, including height of containers.
- securing the waste containers in an upright position and restraining them effectively (in accordance with relevant transportation and carriage provisions).
- sealing or covering the waste to prevent escape or spillage, the ingress of rain or unauthorised access to the waste.
- maintenance provisions. This includes ensuring the integrity and adequate performance levels of control features including effective cleansing and decontamination procedures.
- waste loading and unloading equipment. This includes security and performance of loading and discharging valves, address tailgate seals, lids, and covers etc.
- waste storage areas used during loading and unloading or during transport of waste.
- identifying incompatible waste streams which may be transported and outline how these waste streams will be managed to ensure that they are not mixed or placed in the same container.

The design features must be suitable for the waste to be conveyed and will be heavily dependent on the physical nature of the waste (solid, liquid or sludge), its mobility and the hazards posed by its composition (corrosive, flammable, toxic, etc.).

The Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail may assist applicants when addressing this information. There are also specific and additional requirements for regulated waste transporters seeking to carry asbestos, clinical (and related), lead or polychlorinated biphenyl waste.

How information on the proposed machinery will be used by the department

This information may be used to condition the environmental authority.

Waste transport

Describe the method of transport for the regulated wastes and details of the transport.

Where regulated wastes are to leave the site, provide details of the transporter or company receiving the wastes.

Where regulated waste is to be transported by road vehicles only (not by train, boat, aircraft, pipeline or other means), the ERA of regulated waste transport may be subject to conditions contained in the ERA standard for regulated waste transport.

If regulated wastes are to be transported by train, boat, aircraft, pipeline or other means, the applicant should provide details of:

- vehicles, storage tanks, containers and other equipment used for the transportation;
- type of waste (physical and chemical characteristics) being transported;
- monitoring and reporting of matters concerning the waste;
- emergency response planning; and

- any records kept about the transportation.

In addition to any conditions which may form part of the approval, regulated waste generators, transporters and receivers must all comply with the waste tracking requirements applicable to them, and give others and the department the information prescribed in the EP Regulation.

How information on waste transport will be used by the department

This information may be used to condition the environmental authority.

4 Proposed management practices

Once the magnitude and risk of each impact to the environmental values is known, the next step for the applicant is to identify mitigation strategies to address the risk.

In keeping with the department's regulatory strategy, the department no longer approves management documents or operational plans. However, applicants are strongly encouraged to develop all relevant documents to support the successful operation of their site, including necessary management plans.

The department will condition for environmental outcomes. If provided at the time of the application, appropriate management plans may be used to inform the nature of conditions, particularly if prescriptive conditions are required to reduce the level of risk associated with certain high risk activities.

Additionally, the process of developing the necessary plans may be useful to applicants in demonstrating both due diligence, and how the applicant will meet their environmental obligations.

Facilities and procedures

The environmental hazards and risks from different waste types vary considerably. For example, inert construction and demolition waste (uncontaminated concrete, soil and rubble) has the potential to cause dust nuisance. Household wastes going to landfills may cause litter, odour and landfill gas issues. Chemical wastes such as paints, adhesives and oils can potentially threaten both surface and groundwater if not properly contained.

Accordingly, environmental authorities may be conditioned to specify the types of wastes which can be received onsite.

Operators are responsible for ensuring that only approved wastes are received at the site. To achieve this, appropriate waste checking and acceptance at a waste management site is essential.

Operators that identify the receipt of inappropriate, dangerous or unauthorised waste as an environmental or site risk are strongly encouraged to develop a robust set of waste-checking and acceptance procedures, and to provide appropriate training to operational staff on the waste types permitted at the site.

If known at the time of application, applicants are welcome to include these measures in their application documents.

These measures would generally include a description of the facilities and quality control procedures proposed to be used to monitor the type of waste entering the facility. This may include:

- viewing platforms, elevated mirrors and camera surveillance to check vehicle loads.
- sampling and testing regimes for wastes delivered to the site including quality assurance or quality control systems as well as appropriate sampling frequency in line with the relevant standards.

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- random and targeted inspections (including quality assurance or quality control) of loads especially from unsecured sources containing mixed waste, such as a transfer station.
- operational procedures to isolate, remove and/or temporarily store unsuitable waste ahead of correct treatment and disposal.
- recording and reporting the waste checking program and incidents of non-conformance.

Procedures may include maintaining a system for recording details of the origin, destination and date of waste pickup, the waste type and the nature and quantity of waste.

For some wastes, checks may be undertaken prior to the arrival of the waste at the site or prior to its removal from the site, especially when a waste analysis will be required. Generally it is the waste producer and not the transporter or disposer that is best placed to describe the composition and properties of the waste.

5 Information and references

Information and references relevant to waste

Type	Title
Plans/policies	Environmental Protection Act 1994 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023
Documents and guidelines	Management of regulated waste Fact and information sheets: waste Queensland's Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy
Relevant Australian Standards:	AS 1692-2006 Steel tanks for flammable and combustible liquids AS 1940-2017 The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids AS 4979-2008 Flammable and combustible liquids - Precautions against electrostatic ignition during tank vehicle loading AS 2809.2-2023 Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods - Road tank vehicles for flammable liquids AS/NZS 3833:2007 The storage and handling of mixed classes of dangerous goods, in packages and intermediate bulk containers HB 202-2000 A management system for clinical and related wastes - Guide to application of AS/NZS 3816-1998, Management of clinical and related wastes AS/NZS 3816:2018 Management of clinical and related wastes AS/NZS 5667.10:1998 Water quality - Sampling - Guidance on sampling of waste waters AS 4123.5-2008 Mobile waste containers - Performance requirements and test methods AS 4123.6-2006 Mobile waste containers - Health, safety and environment AS 4123.7-2006 Mobile waste containers - Colours, markings, and designation requirements

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Type	Title
Industry specific documents	Clinical and related waste (ESR/2015/1571) Anti-fouling and in-water hull cleaning guidelines Water publications Department of Environment, Science and Innovation, Queensland (des.qld.gov.au) Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (ESR/2016/1933) Structures which are dams or levees constructed as part of environmentally relevant activities (ESR/2016/1934) Australian code for transport of dangerous goods by road and rail