



Queensland

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000

Current as at 21 May 2014

Reprint note

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Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000

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Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 21 May 2014]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000*.

2 Commencement

- (1) Part 4, division 3, subdivision 1 commences on 1 July 2001.
- (2) Section 64 commences on 1 January 2002.
- (3) Section 65 commences on 1 January 2008.
- (4) Section 69 commences on 1 July 2001.
- (5) The remaining provisions of this regulation commence on 1 July 2000.

3 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 9 defines particular words used in this regulation.

4 Object of this regulation

The object of this regulation is to protect the environment by—

- (a) minimising the impact of waste on the environment including, in particular, the impact of waste so far as it directly affects human health; and

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- (b) establishing an integrated framework for minimising and managing waste under the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

5 Application in relation to sewerage and stormwater drainage

This regulation does not apply to the release of a contaminant to any of the following—

- (a) a sewerage system or stormwater installation within the meanings given by the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002*, schedule;
- (b) a local government's stormwater drainage, within the meaning given by the *Local Government Act 1993*, schedule.

Part 2A Waste management in local government areas

Division 1 Preliminary

10A References to local government

In this part, a reference to a local government in the context of dealing with waste produced at premises, is a reference to the local government for the local government area in which the premises is situated.

10B Meaning of *serviced premises*

Premises in a local government area are *serviced premises* if—

- (a) the premises are in an area designated by the local government as an area in relation to which the local

government has arranged for removal of general waste from premises in the area; or

- (b) the local government has required the owner or occupier of the premises to arrange for removal of general waste from the premises.

Division 2 General waste

Subdivision 1 Storage of general waste

10C Owner or occupier of premises to supply waste containers

- (1) The owner or occupier of premises in a local government area must—
- (a) subject to subsection (2), supply enough standard general waste containers at the premises to contain the general waste produced at the premises; or
- (b) if required by the local government, supply at the premises, enough waste containers, other than standard general waste containers, to contain the general waste produced at the premises.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) The local government may supply to premises in the local government's area the number of standard general waste containers it reasonably considers is required at the premises under subsection (1)(a).
- (3) If a local government supplies a standard general waste container to premises under subsection (2), the reasonable cost of supplying the container is a debt payable by the owner or occupier of the premises to the local government.
- (4) However, subsection (3) does not prevent a local government from supplying a standard general waste container to premises without cost to the owner or occupier of the premises.

[s 10D]

10D Requirements for storing general waste in waste containers

- (1) The occupier of premises must—
- (a) store general waste at the premises in a standard general waste container or, if required by the local government, another type of waste container; and
 - (b) keep each waste container at the premises clean and in good repair; and
 - (c) ensure that each waste container at the premises is securely covered, except when the waste is being placed in, or removed from, the container.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not—
- (a) place any of the following in a waste container—
 - (i) a liquid, semi-liquid or moist substance, unless the substance is securely wrapped or contained to prevent the substance leaking from the wrapper or container;
 - (ii) material that is smouldering or aflame;
 - (iii) matter or a thing that is alive; or
 - (b) remove or disturb the cover of a waste container, except when placing waste in the container; or
 - (c) use or damage a waste container so that it is not weatherproof or serviceable or can not be securely covered; or
 - (d) disturb or otherwise interfere with the contents of a waste container.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) The occupier of the premises must not allow a person to place a thing in a waste container at the premises in contravention of subsection (2)(a).

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

-
- (4) It is a defence in a proceeding against a person for an offence under subsection (3) for the person to prove the contravention was due to causes over which the person had no control.

10E General requirements for keeping waste containers at serviced premises

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the occupier of serviced premises must ensure that a waste container supplied for the premises is kept—
- (a) if the local government requires the container to be kept at a particular place at the premises, at the place; or
 - (b) otherwise, at ground level close to the rear alignment of a building at the premises.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent the occupier of the premises from placing a waste container in a place (a *designated location*) outside the premises for the collection of general waste from the container, if—
- (a) the local government has arranged to collect waste from the container at the designated location; and
 - (b) the container is in the designated location for no longer than—
 - (i) the period, if any, allowed under a local law of the local government; or
 - (ii) is otherwise reasonably appropriate before and after the collection.

Example of a designated location outside premises—

the kerb adjacent to the premises

- (3) If a local government has arranged for the collection of general waste from a waste container at premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure there is unobstructed access to the container for removal of the waste.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—40 penalty units.

[s 10F]

10F Other requirements for storing general waste at particular serviced premises

- (1) This section applies to any of the following persons (each a *prescribed person*) for serviced premises, other than a single detached dwelling—
 - (a) the owner or occupier of the premises;
 - (b) the registered operator for a chapter 4 activity carried out at the premises;
 - (c) the environmental authority holder for a mining activity or petroleum activity carried out at the premises.
- (2) The prescribed person must, if required by the local government, ensure each of the following is supplied at the premises—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) an elevated stand at a level required by the local government for holding all waste containers at the premises; or
 - (ii) an imperviously paved area, drained as required by the local government, upon which can be stood all waste containers at the premises;
 - (b) a suitable hose cock and hose in the vicinity of the stand or paved area;
 - (c) a suitable enclosure for the area where the waste containers are kept.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Subdivision 2 Removal of general waste

10H Local government may give notice about removal of general waste

- (1) This section applies to a local government that has arranged for the removal of general waste produced at a premises.

Note—

A local government may decide the frequency of general waste collection in designated areas under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011*, section 7.

- (2) The local government may give the occupier of the premises a notice stating—
 - (a) the days on which the waste is to be collected; and
 - (b) where the waste container is to be placed for collection of the waste (the *designated location*); and
 - (c) the time by which the waste container is to be placed in the designated location for collection of the waste.

10I Depositing or disposal of general waste from premises other than serviced premises

- (1) This section applies if general waste is produced at a premises, other than serviced premises.
- (2) The local government may—
 - (a) give a written approval to the owner or occupier of the premises for depositing or disposing of the waste; and
 - (b) impose conditions on the approval, including, for example, conditions about—
 - (i) the place for depositing or disposing of the waste; or
 - (ii) the method of depositing or disposing of the waste.
- (3) A person must not deposit or dispose of the waste unless the person deposits or disposes of the waste—
 - (a) at a waste facility in accordance with part 3; or
 - (b) in accordance with—
 - (i) an approval under subsection (2) for disposal of the waste; and
 - (ii) if the approval has been given on conditions, the conditions of the approval.

[s 10J]

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—40 penalty units.

Division 3 Storage and treatment of industrial waste

10J Requirements for storing industrial waste

- (1) The occupier of premises where there is industrial waste must, if required by the local government—
 - (a) supply at the premises the number of industrial waste containers required by the local government for storing the waste at the premises safely, efficiently and without causing a nuisance; and
 - (b) keep the waste containers at the particular place at the premises required by the local government; and
 - (c) keep each waste container clean and in good repair.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) If the occupier does not supply at the premises the number of industrial waste containers required by the local government for subsection (1)(a), the local government may supply industrial waste containers at the premises.
- (3) If a local government supplies a waste container to premises under subsection (2), the reasonable cost of supplying the container is a debt payable by the occupier of the premises to the local government.
- (4) In this section—

industrial waste container, required by a local government, means a waste container of a type approved by the local government for storing industrial waste at premises within the local government's area.

10K Requirement to treat industrial waste for disposal

The occupier of premises where there is industrial waste must, if required by the local government, treat the waste to a

standard approved by the local government for disposal of the waste at a waste facility.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Division 5 Compliance notices

10P Authorised person may give notice to comply

- (1) If an authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that a person (an *affected person*) has contravened this part, the authorised person may give the affected person a written notice under subsection (2).
- (2) The notice must state—
 - (a) the act or omission comprising the contravention; and
 - (b) the action the affected person must take to rectify the alleged contravention; and
 - (c) the day by which the affected person must take the action.
- (3) The stated day must be at least 28 days after the notice is given.
- (4) If the affected person is given a notice under subsection (1), the person must comply with the notice unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (5) If a person is given a notice under subsection (1) in relation to an alleged contravention of this part, the person can be prosecuted for the contravention only if the person does not comply with the notice.
- (6) However, this section does not require an authorised person to give a person a notice under subsection (1) before the person may be prosecuted for a contravention of this part.

- (b) under a development condition of a development approval; or
- (c) under a standard environmental condition of a code of environmental compliance for a chapter 4 activity; or
- (d) under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

14 Restrictions on use of waste facility

- (1) A person must not, without the consent of a waste facility's owner or operator—
 - (a) enter the facility other than to deposit waste; or
 - (b) remain on the facility after depositing waste; or
 - (c) interfere with waste at, or remove waste from, the facility.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—
 - (a) the facility's owner or operator; or
 - (b) an authorised person.

15 Waste transporter to comply with directions and give information

- (1) This section applies to a person who transports waste to a waste facility.
- (2) The person must—
 - (a) comply with all relevant and reasonable directions contained in any sign displayed at the facility by the facility's owner or operator; and
 - (b) deal with the waste in accordance with reasonable instructions given by the person in charge of the facility; and

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- (c) if asked by the facility's owner or operator—give information to the owner or operator about the type and amount of waste being delivered.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Part 4 Waste tracking

Division 1 Preliminary

16 Object of pt 4

- (1) This part concerns the transportation of certain regulated waste.
- (2) The object of this part is to ensure the administering authority has the information it needs to manage the environmental risks from the waste.
- (3) To achieve the object, this part provides for the persons involved in the transportation to—
 - (a) keep records; and
 - (b) pass on information to other persons involved in the transportation; and
 - (c) give information to the administering authority.

17 Waste transportation to which this part applies

- (1) This part applies to the transportation of regulated waste of a type stated in schedule 1 (*trackable waste*).
- (2) However, this part does not apply to—
 - (a) the non-commercial transportation of less than 250kg of trackable waste; or
 - (b) the transportation of trackable waste in a pipeline; or

-
- (c) the transportation of trackable waste under an exemption given by the administering authority under section 39; or
 - (d) the transportation of trackable waste in a container if—
 - (i) the amount of trackable waste is not more than 5% of the capacity of the container; and
 - (ii) the container is being transported to a place to be refilled with the same substance as the waste, without undergoing a process before the refilling;or
 - (e) the transportation of power station fly ash to a place for use—
 - (i) as a raw material in the production of cement, concrete or plastic; or
 - (ii) in the construction of a road; or
 - (iii) in the treatment of waste in a way that involves combining the waste with the ash; or
 - (f) the transportation of trackable waste to a registered laboratory for analysis; or
 - (g) the transportation of trackable waste to a place for use as stock food; or
 - (h) the transportation of trackable waste to a farm for use as a soil conditioner or fertiliser.

18 Waste handlers

- (1) If there is a transportation of waste to which this part applies, the following persons are the waste handlers for the waste—
 - (a) the person (the *generator*) from whom the trackable waste is transported (whether the person generated the waste or received it from someone else);
 - (b) the person (the *transporter*) who transports the waste;
 - (c) the person (the *receiver*) to whom the waste is transported.

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- (2) If a person acts in more than 1 of the capacities mentioned in subsection (1), the person must comply with this part for each of the capacities.

Example—

A person generates a load of trackable waste and transports it to someone else for treatment. The first person must comply with this part, in relation to the load, as both the generator and transporter of the waste.

Division 2 Prescribed matters for giving of information

19 Prescribed information

For this part, the *prescribed information* that a waste handler must record, or give to the administering authority or another waste handler, is the relevant information stated in schedule 2.

20 Prescribed way of giving information

For this part, the *prescribed way* of giving information about waste to the administering authority is—

- (a) giving the information in the prescribed form; or
- (b) giving the information in another way the administering executive has approved under section 37.

Editor's note—

For the prescribed form for giving the information, see section 36 (Giving information to administering authority in prescribed form).

21 Prescribed time for giving information

For this part, the *prescribed time* for giving information about waste to the administering authority is—

- (a) if the information is given in the prescribed form—7 days; or

- (b) if the information is given in another way approved under section 37—the time stated as the prescribed time under the approval.

Division 3 Obligations of waste handlers

Subdivision 1 Transportation within Queensland

22 Application of subdiv 1

This subdivision applies to the transportation of trackable waste from a generator in Queensland to a receiver in Queensland.

23 Responsibilities of generator

- (1) When the generator gives the waste to the transporter, the generator must—
- (a) record the prescribed information about the waste; and
 - (b) give to the transporter the prescribed information about the waste.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) The generator must give the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed time after giving the waste to the transporter.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) The generator must keep the record mentioned in subsection (1)(a) for at least 5 years.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

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24 Responsibilities of transporter

- (1) While transporting the waste in Queensland, the transporter must carry a document containing the information received from the generator under section 23.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) When the transporter gives the waste to the receiver, the transporter must—
 - (a) record the prescribed information about the waste; and
 - (b) give to the receiver the prescribed information about the waste.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) As soon as practicable after becoming aware of a discrepancy in information received from the generator under section 23, the transporter must give written notice of the discrepancy to the administering authority.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (4) The transporter must keep the record mentioned in subsection (2)(a) for at least 5 years.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

25 Responsibilities of receiver

- (1) When the transporter gives the waste to the receiver, the receiver must record the prescribed information about the waste.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) The receiver must give the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed time after receiving the waste from the transporter.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) As soon as practicable after becoming aware of a discrepancy in the information received from the transporter under section

24, the receiver must give written notice of the discrepancy to the administering authority.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (4) The receiver must keep the record mentioned in subsection (1) for at least 5 years.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

26 Responsibilities of waste handler acting in more than 1 capacity

- (1) If a person is both the generator and the transporter—
- (a) section 23(1)(b) does not apply; and
 - (b) section 23 otherwise applies as if a reference to the generator giving the waste to the transporter were a reference to the person starting the transportation; and
 - (c) section 24(1) applies as if a reference to the information received from the generator were a reference to the information recorded by the person; and
 - (d) section 24(3) does not apply.
- (2) If a person is both the transporter and the receiver—
- (a) section 24(2)(b) does not apply; and
 - (b) section 25(3) does not apply; and
 - (c) sections 24 and 25 otherwise apply as if a reference to the transporter giving the waste to the receiver were a reference to the person completing the transportation.

Subdivision 2 Transportation into Queensland

27 Application of subdiv 2

This subdivision applies to the transportation of trackable waste from a generator outside Queensland to a receiver in Queensland.

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28 Responsibilities of transporter

- (1) The transporter must not transport the waste into Queensland unless the administering authority has assigned a consignment number to the load being transported.

Editor's note—

See section 38 (Consignment numbers for waste transported into Queensland).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) Before transporting the waste into Queensland, the transporter must obtain from the generator the information about the waste prescribed for section 23(1)(b), other than a load number.
- (3) While transporting the waste in Queensland, the transporter must carry a document—
- (a) stating the consignment number assigned to the load by the administering authority; and
 - (b) containing the information mentioned in subsection (2).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (4) When the transporter gives the waste to the receiver, the transporter must—
- (a) record the prescribed information about the waste; and
 - (b) give to the receiver the prescribed information about the waste.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (5) As soon as practicable after becoming aware of a discrepancy in information obtained under subsection (2), the transporter must give written notice of the discrepancy to the administering authority.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (6) The transporter must keep the record mentioned in subsection (4)(a) for at least 5 years.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

29 Responsibilities of receiver

- (1) When the transporter gives the waste to the receiver, the receiver must record the prescribed information about the waste.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) The receiver must give the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed time after receiving the waste from the transporter.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) As soon as practicable after becoming aware of a discrepancy in the information received from the transporter under section 28, the receiver must give written notice of the discrepancy to the administering authority.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (4) The receiver must keep the record mentioned in subsection (1) for at least 5 years.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

30 Responsibilities of waste handler acting in more than 1 capacity

If a person is both the transporter and the receiver—

- (a) section 28(4)(b) does not apply; and
- (b) section 29(3) does not apply; and
- (c) sections 28 and 29 otherwise apply as if a reference to the transporter giving the waste to the receiver were a reference to the person completing the transportation.

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Subdivision 3 Transportation out of Queensland

31 Application of subdiv 3

This subdivision applies to the transportation of trackable waste from a generator in Queensland to a receiver outside Queensland.

32 Responsibilities of generator

- (1) When the generator gives the waste to the transporter, the generator must—
 - (a) record the prescribed information about the waste; and
 - (b) give to the transporter the prescribed information about the waste.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) The generator must give the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed time after giving the waste to the transporter.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) The generator must keep the record mentioned in subsection (1)(a) for at least 5 years.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

33 Responsibilities of transporter

- (1) While transporting the waste in Queensland, the transporter must carry a document containing the information received from the generator under section 32.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) As soon as practicable after becoming aware of a discrepancy in information received from the generator under section 32,

the transporter must give written notice of the discrepancy to the administering authority.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

34 Responsibilities of waste handler acting in more than 1 capacity

If a person is both the generator and the transporter—

- (a) section 32(1)(b) does not apply; and
- (b) section 32 otherwise applies as if a reference to the generator giving the waste to the transporter were a reference to the person starting the transportation; and
- (c) section 33(1) applies as if a reference to the information received from the generator were a reference to the information recorded by the person; and
- (d) section 33(2) does not apply.

Division 4 Miscellaneous

35 Application of provisions to agents

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a waste handler is required by a provision of division 3 (the *waste tracking provision*) to do something; and
 - (b) the waste handler enters a written agreement with another person (the *agent*) to do the thing for the waste handler; and
 - (c) the agreement states that the agent is aware of subsection (3).
- (2) It is a defence to a charge of contravening the waste tracking provision for the waste handler to show—
 - (a) the waste handler entered the agreement with the agent; and

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- (b) the contravention was directly caused by a failure of the agent to do something in compliance with the agreement.
- (3) The waste tracking provision applies to the agent, to the extent the agent has agreed to do something required by the provision, as if a reference in the provision to the waste handler were a reference to the agent.

36 Giving information to administering authority in prescribed form

- (1) The chief executive must prepare forms (the *prescribed forms*) for use in giving information to the administering authority under division 3.
- (2) Each form must be marked with a different number (consisting of numbers, letters or both) for use as a load number.
- (3) The chief executive must make the forms available, free of charge or on payment of a reasonable fee, at the department's head office.
- (4) If a person obtains a prescribed form from the chief executive and uses it to give information to the administering authority under division 3 about the transportation of trackable waste, the number marked on the form under subsection (2) is the load number for the waste.

37 Approval of ways of giving information to administering authority

- (1) A person may apply to the administering executive for approval of a particular way of giving information to the administering authority under division 3.
- (2) The applicant must—
 - (a) give the administering executive the information the executive reasonably requires to decide the application; and

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- (b) pay, within the time required by the executive, the reasonable fee required by the executive for assessing the application.
- (3) If the applicant does not comply with subsection (2), the application lapses.
- (4) The administering executive may approve the way if the executive is satisfied—
- (a) it is a reliable, effective, timely and efficient way for the information to be given to the administering authority; and
 - (b) the information will be secure while it is being given; and
 - (c) the information will be given in a form that enables the authority to access, record and otherwise deal with it; and
 - (d) it includes a system for assigning a unique and appropriate load number (consisting of numbers, letters or both) to each transportation of waste for which information is given; and
 - (e) it would otherwise be an appropriate way for the information to be given.

Example—

The administering executive may approve a system under which a person transmits information from the person's database direct to the administering authority in a particular electronic form. Under the system, the information given about the transportation of a load includes a load number consisting of the first 3 letters of the transporter's name, the date and the number of the load being transported on that day.

- (5) The approval may be given on reasonable conditions.
- (6) The approval must state the prescribed time for giving the information in that way.

Editor's note—

See section 21 (Prescribed time for giving information).

- (7) If the administering executive has not decided the application by the due day, the application is taken to have been refused.

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- (8) To remove doubt, it is declared that the administering executive may approve, under this section, a way of giving information, even though no one has applied for the approval.
- (9) In this section—
- due day*, for deciding an application, means—
- (a) the sixtieth day after the application is made, not including a day the administering executive asks for information under subsection (2)(a), a day the applicant gives the requested information, and any days in between; or
- (b) any later day agreed on by the executive and the applicant.

38 Consignment numbers for waste transported into Queensland

- (1) A person may apply to the administering executive for a consignment number for a load of trackable waste to be transported into Queensland from another State.
- (2) The application must be in the approved form.
- (3) The applicant must give to the administering executive any of the following information that the executive requests—
- (a) information mentioned in schedule 2, section 1, about the load;
- (b) information the executive reasonably needs to make a decision on the application under subsection (4).
- (4) The administering executive must grant the application if the executive is satisfied—
- (a) the intended transporter holds, or is acting under, the required authority for transporting the waste to the intended receiver; and
- (b) the intended receiver holds, or is acting under, the required authority for carrying out the intended treatment.

-
- (5) If the administering executive grants the application, the executive must assign a consignment number to the load and give written notice of the consignment number to the applicant.
- (6) If the administering executive has not decided the application by the due day, the executive is taken to have refused the application.
- (7) In this section—
- due day***, for deciding an application, means—
- (a) the tenth business day after the application is made, not including a day the administering executive asks for information under subsection (3), a day the applicant gives the requested information, and any days in between; or
- (b) any later day agreed on by the administering executive and the applicant.

intended treatment, for trackable waste to be transported into Queensland, means the way that the waste is to be treated, disposed of, stored or otherwise dealt with by the receiver.

39 Exemptions

- (1) A person may apply for an exemption for the transportation of particular trackable waste.

Editor's note—

This part does not apply to the transportation of trackable waste under an exemption granted under this section. See section 17(2)(c) (Waste transportation to which this part applies).

- (2) The person must give the administering authority the information it reasonably requires to decide the application.
- (3) The administering authority may grant the application if it is satisfied the waste does not show any environmentally significant characteristics.

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Example—

A person operates a food processing facility. Waste from the facility includes filter cake (a trackable waste), which the person sends away for disposal at the end of each week. The filter cake derives only from the washing of vegetables and consists almost entirely of sand and dirt. Analysis of the filter cake establishes that it does not show any environmentally significant characteristics.

The administering authority decides to give the person an exemption for the transportation of each of these weekly loads. The exemption is given on conditions about the process that generates the filter cake, to ensure it will not show any environmentally significant characteristics.

- (4) An exemption may be given on reasonable conditions.
- (5) If the administering authority has not decided the application by the due day, it is taken to have refused the application.
- (6) In this section—

due day, for deciding an application, means—

- (a) the thirtieth day after the application is made, not including a day the administering authority asks for information it reasonably requires to decide the application, a day the applicant gives the requested information, and any days in between; or
- (b) any later day agreed on by the administering authority and the applicant.

40 Emergencies

If a person is charged with an offence against a provision of this part, it is a defence to the charge for the person to prove the act or omission constituting the failure to comply with the provision—

- (a) was carried out, or happened, in the exercise of a power under chapter 9, part 4 of the Act; or
- (b) was carried out, or happened, under an emergency direction; or
- (c) was reasonably necessary because of an emergency.

41 Trackable waste to be given only to licensed transporter

- (1) A generator of trackable waste must not give the waste to another person to transport it commercially, or in a load of more than 250kg, in a vehicle unless the other person holds, or is acting under, the required authority for transporting the waste in the vehicle.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (1) for the defendant to prove he or she had reasonable grounds for believing the other person had the required authority.

42 Generator identification number

On application by a person in the approved form, the administering executive must assign the person a generator identification number.

Editor's note—

The generator identification number is mentioned in the prescribed information for a generator under schedule 2 (Prescribed information for waste tracking).

Part 5 Management of clinical and related wastes

Division 2 Managing clinical and related waste

46 Segregation of waste

- (1) A person who operates premises at which clinical or related waste is generated must ensure the waste is segregated into—
- (a) the following categories of clinical waste—
- (i) animal waste;

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- (ii) discarded sharps;
 - (iii) human tissue waste;
 - (iv) laboratory and associated waste directly resulting from the processing of specimens; and
- (b) the following categories of related waste—
- (i) chemical waste;
 - (ii) cytotoxic waste;
 - (iii) human body parts;
 - (iv) pharmaceutical waste;
 - (v) radioactive waste; and
- (c) general waste.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (1) for the defendant to prove that the waste will be given, for treatment or disposal, to a person who is authorised, under any of the following, to receive waste that is not segregated in the way required under subsection (1)—
- (a) an environmental authority;
 - (b) a development condition of a development approval;
 - (c) a standard environmental condition of a code of environmental compliance for a chapter 4 activity.

47 Design requirements for waste containers

A person who operates premises at which clinical or related waste is generated must ensure all bags and other containers used at the establishment for the collection, storage, transport or disposal of clinical and related waste mentioned in schedule 4 comply with the requirements in the schedule.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

48 Sending waste to waste disposal or treatment facility

- (1) A person who operates premises at which clinical or related waste is generated must not give the waste to someone else for transporting, storage, treatment or disposal who is not the holder of, or a person acting under, the required authority for transporting, storing, treating or disposing of the waste.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (1) for the defendant to prove he or she had reasonable grounds for believing the other person had the required authority.

49 Disposal of sharps

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to a person who—

- (a) discards, at domestic premises, a hypodermic needle that has been in contact with human or animal tissue or body fluids; or
- (b) discards, at a place other than domestic premises, a hypodermic needle; or
- (c) discards, at premises at which skin penetration practices are carried out under the *Health Regulation 1996*, part 15, a sharp; or
- (d) discards, at premises at which higher risk personal appearance services are carried out under the *Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003*, a sharp.

- (2) The person must—

- (a) place the needle or sharp in a rigid-walled, puncture resistant container; and
- (b) seal or securely close the container.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (4) applies to a person who discards a needle or other sharp at premises at which clinical or related waste is generated.

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- (4) The person must place the needle or other sharp in a container that complies with—
- (a) the ‘Australian/New Zealand Standard for Reusable Containers for the Collection of Sharp Items Used in Human and Animal Medical Applications: AS/NZ4261-1994’ published by Standards Australia; or
 - (b) the ‘Australian Standard for Non-Reusable Containers for the Collection of Sharp Medical Items Used in Health Care Areas: AS 4031-1992’ published by Standards Australia.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (5) Also, a person who discards a needle or other sharp under subsection (2) or (4) must ensure it is not accessible to another person.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

50 Storage area for clinical or related waste

A person who operates premises at which clinical or related waste is generated—

- (a) must set aside an area for storing the waste that is not accessible to animals or persons, other than persons who are authorised by the person operating the premises to enter the area; and
- (b) must not store the waste anywhere other than an area mentioned in paragraph (a).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

51 Storage of clinical or related waste

A person who operates premises at which clinical or related waste is generated and stored must ensure the waste does not create an environmental nuisance after it is generated.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

52 Treatment and disposal of clinical or related waste

A person who operates premises at which clinical or related waste is generated must ensure the waste is treated and disposed of in accordance with schedule 5.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

53 Prohibition on use of waste chutes for movement of clinical or related waste

A person must not use a waste chute at premises at which clinical or related waste is generated to move the waste.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Part 6 Management of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBS)

Division 1 Preliminary

54 Definitions for pt 6

In this part—

concentrated see section 55.

diluent means a matrix within which PCBs are distributed such as, for example, oil, soil or concrete, but does not include the casing or other solid surrounding the matrix.

licensed disposal facility means—

- (a) a facility in Queensland authorised, under any of the following, to be used for disposing of PCB waste—
 - (i) a development condition of a development approval;

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- (ii) a standard environmental condition of a code of environmental compliance for a chapter 4 activity;
- (iii) an environmental authority; or
- (b) a facility in another State authorised to be used under a licence, approval or other authority, given under a law of that State, to dispose of PCB waste.

licensed treatment facility means—

- (a) a facility in Queensland authorised, under any of the following, to be used for treating PCB waste—
 - (i) a development condition of a development approval;
 - (ii) a standard environmental condition of a code of environmental compliance for a chapter 4 activity;
 - (iii) an environmental authority; or
- (b) a facility in another State authorised to be used under a licence, approval or other authority, given under a law of that State, to treat PCB material.

non-scheduled see section 55.

PCB means a polychlorinated biphenyl.

PCB-free see section 56.

PCB material means—

- (a) PCBs that are not in a diluent; or
- (b) PCBs in a diluent in a concentration of at least 2mg/kg.

PCB waste means waste that is PCB material.

scheduled see section 55.

55 Types of PCB material

- (1) This part applies to PCB material according to the amount and concentration of PCBs in it.
- (2) PCB material is either scheduled or non-scheduled.

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- (3) PCB material is *scheduled* if—
 - (a) the concentration of PCBs in the material is at least 50mg/kg; and
 - (b) the material contains at least 50g of PCBs.
 - (4) PCB material is *concentrated* if—
 - (a) the concentration of PCBs in the material is at least 100000mg/kg; and
 - (b) the material contains at least 50g of PCBs.

56 Deciding if material or equipment is PCB-free

- (1) For this part—
 - (a) material is *PCB-free* if it is not PCB material; and
 - (b) equipment is *PCB-free* if—
 - (i) there is no PCB material in the equipment other than on the surface area of the PCB contaminated metal in the equipment; and
 - (ii) the PCB contaminated metal in the equipment does not have a coverage of PCBs on its surface area of more than 1mg/m², as decided under the guidelines prepared and made available under subsection (2).
- (2) The chief executive must—
 - (a) prepare guidelines for deciding the coverage of PCBs on the surface area of PCB contaminated metal; and
 - (b) ensure copies of the guidelines are available on request, free of charge or on payment of a reasonable fee, at the department's head office.
- (3) In this section—

PCB contaminated metal, in equipment, means metal that normally comes into contact with PCB material when the equipment is used.

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Division 2 Treatment of PCB material

57 Treatment of PCB material only at licensed facilities

- (1) A person must not dilute, disaggregate or treat PCB material in any other way at a place other than a licensed treatment facility.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) For this section, a person does not *treat* PCB material if the person merely—
 - (a) removes PCB material from equipment; or
 - (b) refills equipment containing PCB material for the purpose of the continued operation of the equipment.

Division 3 Disposal of PCB waste

58 Scheduled PCB waste must be sent for treatment

- (1) A person who generates scheduled PCB waste must give the waste to a licensed treatment facility, for treatment, within 1 year after the waste is generated.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) It is a defence to a charge of an offence against subsection (1) for a person to show the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying.

Example—

It is a reasonable excuse that there is no licensed treatment facility to which the waste can be given within 1 year after it is generated.

- (3) If a person who generates scheduled PCB waste does not comply with subsection (1) because the person has a reasonable excuse, the person must give the waste to a licensed treatment facility, for treatment, as soon as practicable.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

59 Disposal of PCB waste to a landfill

A person must not dispose of scheduled PCB waste or liquid PCB waste to a landfill.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

Division 4 Duties of occupier of place with scheduled PCB material

60 Application

This division applies to a person who occupies a place at which there is an amount of scheduled PCB material containing more than 10kg of PCBs.

61 Notice to administering authority

- (1) The person must give a notice to the administering authority, within 3 months after this division starts to apply to the person, stating—
- (a) the person's name and address; and
 - (b) the date of the notice; and
 - (c) the prescribed information about the material.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (2) If there is a change in any of the prescribed information stated in a notice given by a person under this section, the person must give a further notice to the administering authority, not later than 3 months after the change, stating—
- (a) the person's name and address; and
 - (b) the date of the notice; and
 - (c) the day the change happened; and
 - (d) the particulars of the change.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

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- (3) In this section—
- prescribed information***, about the scheduled PCB material at a place, means—
- (a) the amount of the material; and
 - (b) the amount and concentration of PCBs in the material; and
 - (c) where the material is located at the place.

62 Emergency plan

- (1) The person must prepare an emergency plan, within 90 days after this division starts to apply to the person, and must keep the plan up to date.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—
- emergency plan***, for a place, means a plan that addresses—
- (a) monitoring and recording—
 - (i) the amount of scheduled PCB material at the place; and
 - (ii) where the material is located; and
 - (iii) access to the material; and
 - (b) the following issues concerning relevant incidents at the place—
 - (i) minimising the risks of an incident;
 - (ii) timely and effective containment of an incident;
 - (iii) timely and effective clean-up and repairs after an incident;
 - (iv) managing waste generated by the clean-up or repairs.

relevant incident, at a place, means a fire at the place or a spill or other accident involving scheduled PCB material at the place.

Division 5 Equipment containing PCB material

63 Chief executive must prepare guidelines for identifying prohibited equipment

As soon as practicable after the commencement of this section, the chief executive must—

- (a) prepare guidelines for identifying equipment that contains concentrated PCB material or other scheduled PCB material; and
- (b) publicise the guidelines to entities the chief executive considers appropriate including, for example, entities who may, in the course of a business, use or otherwise deal with equipment containing PCB material.

64 Use of equipment containing concentrated PCB material

- (1) A person must not use equipment containing concentrated PCB material if the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the equipment contains concentrated PCB material.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if there is a current exemption for the equipment given under this section.
- (3) On application, the administering authority may exempt equipment from the application of subsection (1) and may extend an exemption for 1 or more further periods.
- (4) However, an exemption may not be given or extended so that it operates for a time ending more than 3 years after the commencement of this section.
- (5) The administering authority may give or extend an exemption for equipment only if it is satisfied the equipment is not—
 - (a) near a food processing facility, animal feedlot, school or hospital; or

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- (b) in a potable surface or underground water catchment area, aquatic spawning area or endangered wildlife habitat; or
 - (c) at another place requiring higher than usual protection against environmental harm from a spill or other accident involving concentrated PCB material.
- (6) An exemption may be given on reasonable conditions.
 - (7) An applicant for an exemption must give the administering authority the information it reasonably requires to decide the application.
 - (8) If the administering authority has not decided the application by the due day, it is taken to have refused the application.
 - (9) In this section—
 - due day*, for deciding an application, means—
 - (a) the sixtieth day after the application is made, not including a day the administering authority asks for information under subsection (7), a day the applicant gives the requested information, and any days in between; or
 - (b) any later day agreed on by the administering authority and the applicant.

65 Use of equipment containing scheduled PCB material

A person must not use equipment containing scheduled PCB material, other than concentrated PCB material if the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the equipment contains scheduled PCB material.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

66 Dealing with equipment that is no longer used

- (1) This section applies to the owner of equipment containing PCB material.

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- (2) Not later than 1 year after the equipment is permanently removed from operational use, the owner must deal with the equipment as follows—
- (a) if the equipment contains concentrated PCB material, the owner must give the equipment to a licensed treatment facility for treatment so the equipment becomes PCB-free;
 - (b) if the equipment contains scheduled PCB material that is not concentrated PCB material, the owner must—
 - (i) treat the equipment so the equipment becomes PCB-free; or
 - (ii) give the equipment to a licensed treatment facility for treatment so the equipment becomes PCB-free;
 - (c) if the equipment contains non-scheduled PCB material, the owner must—
 - (i) treat the equipment so the equipment becomes PCB-free; or
 - (ii) give the equipment to a licensed treatment facility for treatment so the equipment becomes PCB-free; or
 - (iii) give the equipment to a licensed disposal facility.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) It is a defence to a charge of an offence against subsection (2) for the owner to show the owner has a reasonable excuse for not complying.
- (4) If the owner does not comply with subsection (2) because the owner has a reasonable excuse, the owner must deal with the equipment in the way required by subsection (2) as soon as practicable.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

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Part 7 Miscellaneous

Division 1 Other offences

68 Requirements for transporting waste

A person who transports waste in a vehicle must ensure the waste is loaded in a way that prevents its release from the vehicle into the environment.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 2 Devolution of powers

68A Devolution—waste management

The administration and enforcement of part 2A is devolved to each local government for its local government area.

68AA Devolution—waste receipt and disposal

The administration and enforcement of part 3, to the extent it relates to a waste facility owned, operated or otherwise controlled by a local government, is devolved to that local government.

Division 3 Review of decisions and appeal

68C Review and appeal decisions

Chapter 11, part 3 of the Act applies to the following decisions as if the decision were a decision mentioned in schedule 2, part 2 of the Act—

(a) the following decisions of the administering executive—

- (i) a decision, under section 37, to refuse a way of giving information;
- (ii) a decision, under section 38, to refuse an application for a consignment number for the transportation of trackable waste;
- (b) the following decisions of the administering authority—
 - (i) a decision, under section 39, to refuse an application for an exemption for the transportation of particular trackable waste;
 - (ii) a decision, under section 64, to refuse an application for an exemption for the use of equipment containing concentrated PCB material.

68D Dissatisfied persons

For section 68C, the dissatisfied person is—

- (a) for a decision mentioned in section 68C(a) and (b)(i) to (b)(ii)—the applicant; and
- (b) for a decision mentioned in section 68C(b)(iii)—the person to whom the request is given; and
- (c) for a decision mentioned in section 68C(b)(iv)—the person whose claim is refused.

Division 4 Registers

68F Other registers

- (1) The administering executive must keep a register of approvals, under section 37, of a way of giving information to the administering authority.
- (2) The administering authority must keep a register of the following—
 - (a) an exemption granted under section 39 or 64;
 - (b) information notified under section 61.

Part 8 Transitional provisions

69 Transitional—definition *trackable waste* for intrastate transportation

- (1) This section applies in relation to part 4, division 3, subdivision 1 (the *intrastate transport provisions*).
- (2) Despite schedule 1, in the intrastate transport provisions—*trackable waste* does not include waste of any the following types—
 - clinical and related waste (R100)
 - grease trap waste (K110)
 - liquid food processing waste (K200)
 - mineral oils (J100)
 - oil and water mixtures or emulsions, or hydrocarbons and water mixtures or emulsions (J120)
 - pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines (R120)
 - sewage sludge and residues, including nightsoil and septic tank sludge (K130)
 - tyres (T140).
- (3) This section applies only until 30 June 2002.

71 Transitional—waste equipment

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) immediately before the commencement of this section, a person mentioned in section 67 held an approval under the *Environmental Protection (Interim) Waste Regulation 1996* for waste equipment used by the person in carrying out the activity or performing the works; and
 - (b) after the commencement, design rules are stated in schedule 8 for the equipment.

- (2) The waste equipment is taken to be equipment that complies with the design rules.

72 Transitional—scheduled PCB waste in storage

- (1) This section applies to a person who, on the commencement of section 58, is storing scheduled PCB waste.
- (2) Section 58 applies to the person as if the person generated the waste on the day section 58 commenced.

73 Transitional—dealing with equipment that is no longer used

- (1) This section applies to a person who, on the commencement of section 66, owns equipment that—
 - (a) contains PCB material; and
 - (b) has been permanently removed from operational use.
- (2) Section 66 applies to the person as if the equipment was permanently removed from operational use on the day section 66 commenced.

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Schedule 1 Trackable waste

section 17 and dictionary, definition *waste code*

Explanatory notes to sch 1

- 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 1 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.	D310
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

Type of waste	Waste code
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, other than filter cake waste generated from the treatment of raw water for the supply of drinking water	N190
fire debris and fire washwaters	N140*
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 sulfides	D330
isocyanate compounds	M220
liquid food processing waste	K200
lead and lead compounds	D220
material containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	M100

Schedule 1

Type of waste	Waste code
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
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

Type of waste	Waste code
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 <i>Explosives Act 1999</i>	E120

Schedule 1

Type of waste	Waste code
wool scouring wastes.....	K190
zinc compounds.....	D230

Schedule 2 Prescribed information for waste tracking

section 19

1 Generator

- (1) This section states the prescribed information for sections 23 and 32 of the regulation.
- (2) The generator must give the following information to the transporter—
 - the generator's—
 - name, address, local government area and contact details; or
 - generator identification number
 - the name, address and contact details of the person to whom the waste is to be transported
 - the day and time the generator gives the waste to the transporter for transporting
 - the load number
 - for a load of waste transported to a receiver outside Queensland—the consignment number for the load
 - if the waste is dangerous goods—the type and number of containers in which the waste is contained
 - the following details of the waste—
 - the type of waste
 - the amount, expressed as a stated number of kilograms or litres
 - its physical nature (solid, liquid, paste or gas)
 - its waste code
 - if the waste is dangerous goods—
 - its UN number

- its packing group designator
 - its dangerous goods class and any subsidiary risk
 - the waste origin code for the activity that generated the waste.
- (3) The generator must record, and must give to the administering authority, the following information—
- the information mentioned in subsection (2)
 - the transporter's name, address and contact details
 - the transporter's environmental authority number or registration certificate number
 - if the vehicle used to transport the waste is a motor vehicle—its registration number.

2 Transporter

- (1) This section states the prescribed information for sections 24 and 28 of the regulation.
- (2) The transporter must give the following information to the receiver—
- the information mentioned in section 1(2) received from the generator
 - for a load of waste transported from a generator outside Queensland—the consignment number for the load
 - the transporter's name, address and contact details
 - the transporter's environmental authority number or registration certificate number
 - if the vehicle used to transport the waste is a motor vehicle—its registration number
 - any jurisdiction, other than Queensland, in which the waste has been transported
 - the day and time the transporter gives the waste to the receiver.

- (3) The transporter must record the following information—
- the information mentioned in subsection (2)
 - the receiver's name, address and contact details
 - the receiver's environmental authority number or registration certificate number.

3 Receiver

- (1) This section states the prescribed information for sections 25 and 29 of the regulation.
- (2) The receiver must record the following information—
- the information mentioned in section 2(2) received from the transporter
 - the amount of waste received, expressed as a stated number of kilograms or litres
 - whether the waste is received for recycling, conversion to energy, another type of treatment, storage or disposal
 - the disposal or treatment code for the operation for which the waste is being received.
- (3) The receiver must give the following information to the administering authority—
- the information mentioned in subsection (2)
 - the receiver's name, address and contact details
 - the receiver's environmental authority number or registration certificate number.

**Schedule 3 National environment
protection (movement of
controlled waste between
States and Territories)
measure, schedule A, list 2**

schedule 9, definition *environmentally significant characteristic*

**Schedule A List 2: Characteristics of
controlled wastes**

**Dangerous UN Code
Goods
Class (UN
Class)**

1 H1 Explosive

An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste (or mixture of substances or wastes) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.

**Dangerous UN Code
Goods
Class (UN
Class)****3 H3 Flammable Liquids**

The word *flammable* has the same meaning as *inflammable*. Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example, paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) which give off flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5 degrees Celsius, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6 degrees Celsius, open-cup test. (Since the results of open-cup tests and of closed-cup tests are not strictly comparable and even individual results by the same test are often variable, regulations varying from the above figures to make allowances for such differences would be within the spirit of the definition.)

4.1 H4.1 Flammable solids

Solids or waste solids, other than those classified as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.

4.2 H4.2 Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion

Substances or wastes which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up in contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire.

**Dangerous UN Code
Goods
Class (UN
Class)**

- | | | |
|-----|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.3 | H4.3 | Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases

Substances or wastes which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities. |
| 5.1 | H5.1 | Oxidising

Substances or wastes which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or contribute to, the combustion of other materials. |
| 5.2 | H5.2 | Organic peroxides

Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent-O-structure are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition. |
| 6.1 | H6.1 | Poisonous (acute)

Substances or wastes liable either to cause death or serious injury or to harm human health if swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact. |
| 6.2 | H6.2 | Infectious substances

Substances or wastes containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans. |
| 8 | H8 | Corrosives

Substances or wastes which, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or in the case of leakage, will materially damage, or even destroy, other goods or the means of transport; they may also cause other hazards. |

**Dangerous UN Code
Goods
Class (UN
Class)**




9	H10	<p>Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water</p> <p>Substances or wastes which, by liberation with air or water, are liable to give off toxic gases in dangerous quantities.</p>
9	H11	<p>Toxic (delayed or chronic)</p> <p>Substances or wastes which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity.</p>
9	H12	<p>Ecotoxic</p> <p>Substances or wastes which if released present or may present immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation and/or toxic effects upon biotic systems.</p>
9	H13	<p>Capable of yielding another material which possesses H1-H12</p> <p>Capable by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, eg., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.</p> <p>Other Reasons</p> <p>Potential to have a significant adverse impact on ambient air quality.</p> <p>Potential to have a significant adverse impact on ambient marine, estuarine or freshwater quality.</p>

Editor's note—

UN Class and Code relates to the hazard classification system included in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods as used in Australia.

Schedule 4 Design requirements for waste containers

section 47

Waste	Container	Symbol colour	Symbol	Identification
clinical	yellow	black		clinical waste
cytotoxic	purple	white		cytotoxic waste-incinerate at 1100°C
general	—	—	—	general waste
radio-active	red	black		radioactive waste

Schedule 5 Treatment and disposal of clinical and related waste

section 52

Waste type	Treatment and disposal process						
	Incineration	Auto-claving and shredding	Chemical disinfection using Hypochlorite and shredding	Chemical disinfection using Peroxide, Lime and shredding	Microwave and shredding	Compaction	Landfill
chemical	yes (if licensed)	no	no	no	no	no	no
cytotoxic	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
human body parts	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no
pharmaceutical	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
radioactive	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
treated clinical	—	—	—	—	—	yes	yes
untreated clinical	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes (other than animal carcasses and sharps)	no (other than in a scheduled area)

Schedule 6 Disposal and treatment codes for waste tracking

schedule 9, definitions *disposal code* and *treatment code*

Part 1 Disposal codes

The following ways of dealing with waste do not allow the possibility of resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or an alternative use of the waste.

	Disposal code
disposal to a landfill.	D1
land farming.	D2
surface impoundment.	D4
biological treatment in a way not otherwise mentioned in this part	D8
immobilisation or solidification.	D9A
physico/chemical treatment other than immobilisation or solidification	D9B
incineration	D10
permanent storage	D12
blending or mixing before disposal in another way mentioned in this part	D13
repackaging before disposal in another way mentioned in this part	D14
storage before disposal in another way mentioned in this part.	D15

Part 2 Treatment codes

The following ways of dealing with waste may allow the possibility of resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or an alternative use of the waste.

	Treatment code
using waste as a fuel, other than by direct incineration.	R1
recycling or reclaiming a substance, other than a substance mentioned in items R6 to R8, if it is—	
• an organic substance used as a solvent	R2
• an organic substance not used as a solvent	R3
• a metal or metal compound other than a drum .	R4
• an inorganic substance other than a metal or metal compound	R5
recycling or reclaiming—	
• an acid or base.	R6
• a component used for pollution abatement. . . .	R7
• a component from a catalyst.	R8
refining used oil or otherwise using previously used oil	R9
using a residual trackable waste obtained from treatment in another way mentioned in this part	R11
storage before treatment in another way mentioned in this part	R13
recycling, reconditioning or laundering of drums	R14

Schedule 7 Waste origin codes for waste tracking

schedule 9, definition *waste origin code*

Note—This schedule is derived from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993, Australian Catalogue No. 1292.0, published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

A Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Agriculture

- 011 horticulture and fruit growing
- 012 grain, sheep and beef cattle farming
- 013 dairy cattle farming
- 014 poultry farming
- 015 other livestock farming
- 016 other crop growing

Services to agriculture, hunting and trapping

- 021 services to agriculture
- 022 hunting and trapping

Forestry and logging

- 030 forestry and logging

Commercial fishing

- 041 marine fishing
- 042 aquaculture

B Mining

Coal mining

110 coal mining

Oil and gas extraction

120 oil and gas extraction

Metal ore mining

131 metal ore mining

Other mining

141 construction material mining

142 other mining

Services to mining

151 exploration

152 other mining services

C Manufacturing

Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing

211 meat and meat product manufacturing

212 dairy product manufacturing

213 fruit and vegetable processing

214 oil and fat manufacturing

215 flour mill and cereal food manufacturing

216 bakery product manufacturing

217 other food manufacturing

Schedule 7

218 beverage and malt manufacturing

219 tobacco product manufacturing

Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing

221 textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric manufacturing

222 textile product manufacturing

223 knitting mills

224 clothing manufacturing

225 footwear manufacturing

226 leather and leather product manufacturing

Wood and paper product manufacturing

231 log sawmilling and timber dressing

232 other wood product manufacturing

233 paper and paper product manufacturing

Printing, publishing and recorded media

241 printing and services to printing

242 publishing

243 recorded media manufacturing and publishing

Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing

251 petroleum refining

252 petroleum and coal product manufacturing not otherwise mentioned in this schedule

253 basic chemical manufacturing

254 other chemical product manufacturing

255 rubber product manufacturing

256 plastic product manufacturing

Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing

- 261 glass and glass product manufacturing
- 262 ceramic product manufacturing
- 263 cement, lime, plaster and concrete product manufacturing
- 264 non-metallic mineral product manufacturing not otherwise mentioned in this schedule

Metal product manufacturing

- 271 iron and steel manufacturing
- 272 basic non-ferrous metal manufacturing
- 273 non-ferrous basic metal product manufacturing
- 274 structural metal product manufacturing
- 275 sheet metal product manufacturing
- 276 fabricated metal product manufacturing

Machinery and equipment manufacturing

- 281 motor vehicle and part manufacturing
- 282 other transport equipment manufacturing
- 283 photographic and scientific equipment manufacturing
- 284 electronic equipment manufacturing
- 285 electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing
- 286 industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing

Other manufacturing

- 291 prefabricated building manufacturing
- 292 furniture manufacturing
- 294 other manufacturing

D Electricity, gas and water supply

Electricity and gas supply

361 electricity supply

362 gas supply

Water supply, sewerage and drainage services

370 water supply, sewerage and drainage services

E Construction

General construction

411 building construction

412 non-building construction

Construction trade services

421 site preparation services

422 building structure services

423 installation trade services

424 building completion services

425 other construction services

F Wholesale trade

Basic material wholesaling

451 farm produce wholesaling

452 mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling

453 builders' supplies wholesaling

Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling

- 461 machinery and equipment wholesaling
- 462 motor vehicle wholesaling

Personal and household good wholesaling

- 471 food, drink and tobacco wholesaling
- 472 textile, clothing and footwear wholesaling
- 473 household good wholesaling
- 479 other wholesaling

G Retail trade

Food retailing

- 511 supermarket and grocery stores
- 512 specialised food retailing

Personal and household good retailing

- 521 department stores
- 522 clothing and soft good retailing
- 523 furniture, houseware and appliance retailing
- 524 recreational good retailing
- 525 other personal and household good retailing
- 526 household equipment repair services

Motor vehicle retailing and services

- 531 motor vehicle retailing
- 532 motor vehicle services

H Accommodation, cafes and restaurants

Accommodation, cafes and restaurants

- 571 accommodation
- 572 pubs, taverns and bars
- 573 cafes and restaurants
- 574 clubs (hospitality)

I Transport and storage

Road transport

- 611 road freight transport
- 612 road passenger transport

Rail transport

- 620 rail transport

Water transport

- 630 water transport

Air and space transport

- 640 air and space transport

Other transport

- 650 other transport

Services to transport

- 661 services to road transport
- 662 services to water transport

- 663 services to air transport
- 664 other services to transport

Storage

- 670 storage

J Communication services**Communication services**

- 711 postal and courier services
- 712 telecommunication services

K Finance and insurance**Finance**

- 731 central bank
- 732 deposit taking financiers
- 733 other financiers
- 734 financial asset investors

Insurance

- 741 life insurance and superannuation funds
- 742 other insurance

Services to finance and insurance

- 751 services to finance and investment
- 752 services to insurance

L **Property and business services**

Property services

- 771 property operators and developers
- 772 real estate agents
- 773 non-financial asset investors
- 774 machinery and equipment hiring and leasing

Business services

- 781 scientific research
- 782 technical services
- 783 computer services
- 784 legal and accounting services
- 785 marketing and business management services
- 786 other business services

M **Government administration and defence**

Government administration

- 811 government administration
- 812 justice
- 813 foreign government representation

Defence

- 820 defence

N Education

Education

- 841 preschool education
- 842 school education
- 843 post school education
- 844 other education

O Health and community services

Health services

- 861 hospitals and nursing homes
- 862 medical and dental services
- 863 other health services
- 864 veterinary services

Community services

- 871 child care services
- 872 community care services

P Cultural and recreational services

Motion picture, radio and television services

- 911 film and video services
- 912 radio and television services

Libraries, museums and the arts

- 921 libraries
- 922 museums

Schedule 7

923 parks and gardens

924 arts

925 services to the arts

Sport and recreation

931 sport

932 gambling services

933 other recreation services

Q Personal and other services

Personal services

951 personal and household goods hiring

952 other personal services

Other services

961 religious organisations

962 interest groups

963 public order and safety services

Private households employing staff

970 private households employing staff

Schedule 9 Dictionary

section 3

ADG code means the seventh edition of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, prepared by the National Road Transport Commission.

animal waste means any discarded materials, including carcasses, body parts, blood or bedding, originating from animals contaminated with an agent infectious to humans or from animals inoculated during research, production of biologicals or pharmaceutical testing with infectious agents.

blood bank means premises or a vehicle for receiving blood donations.

chemical waste means waste generated from the use of chemicals in medical, dental, veterinary and laboratory procedures, including, for example, mercury, formalin and gluteraldehyde.

clinical waste means waste that has the potential to cause disease, including, for example, the following—

- (a) animal waste;
- (b) discarded sharps;
- (c) human tissue waste;
- (d) laboratory waste.

commercially means carried out for fee or reward.

commercial premises means any of the following types of premises—

- (a) a hotel, motel, caravan park, cafe, food store or canteen;
- (b) an assembly building, institutional building, kindergarten, child minding centre, school or other building used for education;
- (c) premises where a sport or game is ordinarily played in public;

- (d) an exhibition ground, show ground or racecourse;
- (e) an office, shop or other premises where business or work, other than a manufacturing process, is carried out.

commercial waste means waste, other than green waste, recyclable waste, interceptor waste or waste discharged to a sewer, produced as a result of the ordinary use or occupation of commercial premises.

consignment number means—

- (a) for a load of waste transported from a generator outside Queensland—the number assigned to the load under section 38; or
- (b) for a load of waste transported to a receiver outside Queensland—any number assigned as a consignment number for the load under an equivalent law of the jurisdiction.

cytotoxic drug means a drug known to have carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic potential.

cytotoxic waste means waste that is contaminated by a cytotoxic drug.

dangerous goods means a substance listed in the ADG code as dangerous goods.

dangerous goods class, for trackable waste, means the dangerous goods class applying to the waste under the ADG code.

disposal code, for a way of disposing of waste, means the relevant code stated in schedule 6.

domestic clean-up waste means non-putrescible, dry and inoffensive waste, other than green waste or recyclable waste, produced as a result of a clean-up of domestic premises.

domestic premises means any of the following types of premises—

- (a) a single unit private dwelling;
- (b) premises containing 2 or more separate flats, apartments or other dwelling units;

(c) a boarding house, hostel, lodging house or guest house.

domestic waste means waste, other than domestic clean-up waste, green waste, recyclable waste, interceptor waste or waste discharged to a sewer, produced as a result of the ordinary use or occupation of domestic premises.

endangered wildlife has the meaning given by the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, schedule.

environmentally significant characteristic means a characteristic mentioned in the NEPM, schedule A, list 2, a copy of which is set out in schedule 3.

free-flowing, for blood, blood products or human body fluids, means blood, blood products or body fluids that is flowing, dripping, oozing, liquid or able to be squeezed from material.

general waste means—

- (a) generally, waste other than regulated waste; or
- (b) for part 2A, any of the following—
 - (i) commercial waste;
 - (ii) domestic waste;
 - (iii) recyclable waste.

generator, of trackable waste, see section 18.

generator identification number, of a person, means the number assigned to the person under section 42.

green waste means grass cuttings, trees, bushes, shrubs, loppings of trees, bushes or shrubs, or similar matter produced as a result of the ordinary use or occupation of premises.

hospital has the meaning given by the *Hospital and Health Boards Act 2011*, schedule 2 and includes a dental hospital or hospice.

human body parts means recognisable organs, bones and gross body parts but does not include teeth, gums, hair, nails or bone fragments.

human tissue waste means the following—

Schedule 9

- (a) tissue, blood, blood products and other body fluids that are removed from a person during surgery, an autopsy or another medical procedure;
- (b) tissue, blood, blood products and other body fluids that are removed from a person during post-operative care or treatment;
- (c) specimens of tissue, blood, blood products and other body fluids and containers in which the specimens are kept;
- (d) discarded material saturated with, or containing free-flowing blood and other body fluids.

industrial waste means—

- (a) interceptor waste; or
- (b) waste other than the following—
 - (i) commercial waste;
 - (ii) domestic clean-up waste;
 - (iii) domestic waste;
 - (iv) green waste;
 - (v) recyclable interceptor waste;
 - (vi) recyclable waste;
 - (vii) waste discharged to a sewer.

infectious agent means an organism, including a micro-organism or worm, that causes disease or another adverse health impact in humans.

interceptor means a device used to intercept a substance in sewage, waste water or trade waste and prevent its discharge into a sewer, septic tank, waste water disposal system or other treatment device.

Examples of interceptors—

- neutralising interceptors for neutralising acidic and alkaline substances
- grease interceptors for collecting and solidifying fat, grease and similar matter

- oil interceptors for collecting oil and petroleum products
- silt interceptors for collecting soil, sand, gravel and other sedimentary solids

interceptor waste means matter, other than recyclable interceptor waste, intercepted by, and held in, an interceptor.

laboratory, for part 5, means a building, or part of a building, used or intended to be used for scientific work that may generate clinical waste.

laboratory waste means a specimen or culture discarded in the course of dental, medical or veterinary practice or research, including material that is, or has been contaminated by, genetically manipulated material or imported biological material.

licensed, for schedule 5, means the person who operates the premises holds, or is acting under, the required authority for the activity.

load number, for the transportation of a load of trackable waste, means—

- (a) if the generator gives the administering authority information about the transportation in the prescribed form—the load number marked on the form by the administering authority; or
- (b) if the generator gives the administering authority information about the transportation in another way the administering executive has approved under section 37—the load number assigned under the approved way.

local government, for part 2A, see section 10A.

log₁₀kill=4 means a 4 decade reduction or a 0.0001 survival probability in a microbial population.

log₁₀kill=6 means a 6 decade reduction or a 0.000001 survival probability in a microbial population.

manufacturing process means a handcraft or other process relating to adapting, altering, assembling, cleaning, finishing, making, ornamenting, preparing, renovating, repairing,

washing, or wrecking goods for trade, sale or gain or otherwise in connection with a business.

multi-service medical clinic means a medical centre that provides specialist procedures including radiology, pathology or surgical procedures.

NEPM means the *National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure* made by the National Environment Protection Council, on 26 June 1998, under the *National Environment Protection Council Act 1994* (Cwlth).

nightsoil includes—

- (a) human faecal material; and
- (b) human urine; and
- (c) material mixed with human faecal material or urine, including, for example, toilet paper.

non-infectious, for waste, means the waste—

- (a) has a \log_{10} kill = 4 for bacterial spores; and
- (b) has a \log_{10} kill = 6 for vegetative bacteria.

packing group designator, for trackable waste, means the packing group designator applying to the waste under the ADG code.

pharmaceutical product means a restricted drug under the *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*.

pharmaceutical waste means waste arising from—

- (a) pharmaceutical products that have passed their recommended shelf life; and
- (b) pharmaceutical products discarded due to off-specification batches or contaminated packaging; and
- (c) pharmaceutical products returned by patients or discarded by the public; and
- (d) pharmaceutical products no longer required by the public; and

(e) waste generated during the manufacture of pharmaceutical products.

premises includes domestic, government and commercial premises.

prescribed form, for part 4, see section 36.

prescribed information, for part 4, see section 19.

prescribed time, for giving information under part 4, see section 21.

prescribed way, for giving information under part 4, see section 20.

radioactive substance see *Radiation Safety Act 1999*, schedule 2.

radioactive waste means waste that is contaminated with a radioactive substance.

receiver, of trackable waste, see section 18.

recyclable interceptor waste means matter that is, or is intended to be, removed from a grease interceptor and taken elsewhere for processing into a non-toxic, non-hazardous and usable substance for sale.

recyclable waste, for a local government's area, means clean and inoffensive waste that is declared by the local government to be recyclable waste for the area.

Examples of waste that may be declared to be recyclable waste—

glass bottles, newspaper, cardboard, steel and aluminium cans and green waste

registered laboratory means a laboratory accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities.

registration number, of a motor vehicle, means its registration number under the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2010*.

regulated waste means regulated waste within the meaning of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

related waste means waste that constitutes, or is contaminated with, chemicals, cytotoxic drugs, human body parts, pharmaceutical products or radioactive substances.

required authority, for an environmentally relevant activity, means any of the following required under the Act for the activity—

- (a) for a chapter 4 activity—
 - (i) a registration certificate; and
 - (ii) if the activity is not subject to a code of environmental compliance—a development approval;
- (b) for a mining or petroleum activity—an environmental authority.

scheduled area means a local government area mentioned in the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*, schedule 4.

serviced premises see section 10B.

sharp means an object or device having sharp points, protuberances or cutting edges that are capable of causing a penetrating injury to humans.

standard general waste container means a container of a type approved by a local government for storing domestic waste, commercial waste or recyclable waste at premises in the local government's area.

subsidiary risk, for trackable waste, means the subsidiary risk applying to the waste under the ADG code.

tissue does not include human body parts, teeth, hair, nail, gums and bone.

trackable waste see section 17.

transporter, of trackable waste, see section 18.

treatment code, for a way of treating waste, means the relevant code stated in schedule 6.

UN number, for trackable waste, means the United Nations number applying to the waste under the ADG code.

veterinary hospital has the meaning given by the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*.

waste code, for trackable waste, means the relevant code stated in schedule 1.

waste facility, for parts 2A and 3, means a facility for the recycling, reprocessing, treatment, storage, incineration, conversion to energy or disposal of waste.

waste handler means a generator, transporter or receiver of trackable waste.

waste origin code, for an activity, means the code for the activity stated in schedule 7.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised version
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2012
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

3 Table of reprints

A new reprint of the legislation is prepared by the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel each time a change to the legislation takes effect.

The notes column for this reprint gives details of any discretionary editorial powers under the *Reprints Act 1992* used by the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel in preparing it. Section 5(c) and (d) of the Act are not mentioned as they contain mandatory

requirements that all amendments be included and all necessary consequential amendments be incorporated, whether of punctuation, numbering or another kind. Further details of the use of any discretionary editorial power noted in the table can be obtained by contacting the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel by telephone on 3003 9601 or email legislation.queries@oqpc.qld.gov.au.

From 29 January 2013, all Queensland reprints are dated and authorised by the Parliamentary Counsel. The previous numbering system and distinctions between printed and electronic reprints is not continued with the relevant details for historical reprints included in this table.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	1 July 2000	27 July 2000
1A	2000 SL No. 320	8 December 2000	14 December 2000
1B	2000 SL No. 351	1 January 2001	2 January 2001
1C	2000 SL No. 351	1 January 2002	15 January 2002

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
1D	2002 SL No. 295	8 November 2002	
2	1994 Act No. 62 (amd 2000 Act No. 64)	8 November 2002	This reprint was prepared to update references to the Environmental Protection Act 1994.
2A	2003 Act No. 81	1 July 2004	
2B	2004 SL No. 209	4 October 2004	
2C	2005 SL No. 138	25 June 2005	R2C withdrawn, see R3
3	—	25 June 2005	
3A rv	2007 SL No. 217	31 August 2007	
3B rv	—	1 January 2008	s 65 commenced
3C rv	2008 SL No. 13	11 February 2008	
3D rv	2008 SL No. 370 2008 SL No. 427	1 January 2009	R3D rv withdrawn, see R4 rv
4 rv	—	1 January 2009	Revision notice issued for R4
4A	2009 Act No. 13	1 July 2009	
4B	2010 SL No. 152	25 June 2010	
4C	2010 SL No. 191	1 September 2010	
4D	2010 SL No. 363	10 December 2010	
4E	—	1 September 2011	provs exp 31 August 2011
4F	2011 Act No. 31 2011 SL No. 231	1 December 2011	
4G	2012 SL No. 90	1 July 2012	

Current as at	Amendments included	Notes
20 September 2013	2013 SL No. 182	
21 May 2014	2014 Act No. 17	

4 List of legislation

Regulatory impact statements

For subordinate legislation that has a regulatory impact statement, specific reference to the statement is included in this list.

Explanatory notes

All subordinate legislation made on or after 1 January 2011 has an explanatory note. For subordinate legislation made before 1 January 2011 that has an explanatory note, specific reference to the note is included in this list.

Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000 SL No. 178

made by the Governor in Council on 29 June 2000

notfd gaz 30 June 2000 pp 736–48

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

pt 4 div 3 sdiv 1 commenced 1 July 2001 (see s 2(1))

s 64 commenced 1 January 2002 (see s 2(2))

s 65 commenced 1 January 2008 (see s 2(3))

s 69 commenced 1 July 2001 (see s 2(4))

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(5))

exp 31 August 2014 (see SIA s 56A(2) and SIR s 3 sch 2 pt 2)

Notes—(1) The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

(2) A regulatory impact statement and explanatory note were prepared.

amending legislation—

Environmental Protection Act 1994 No. 62 ss 1–2, 616(2) (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 1 December 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provision commenced 1 January 2001

amending legislation—

Environmental Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2000 No. 64 s 52 (amends 1994 No. 62 above)

date of assent 24 November 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provision commenced 1 January 2001

Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2000 SL No. 320

notfd gaz 8 December 2000 pp 1374–7

commenced on date of notification

Environmental Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2000 SL No. 351 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 15 December 2000 pp 1478–83

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2001 (see s 2)

Note—An explanatory note was prepared.

Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2002 SL No. 295

notfd gaz 8 November 2002 pp 857–8

commenced on date of notification

Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003 No. 81 ss 1–2, 162 sch 1

date of assent 6 November 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2004 (2003 SL No. 351)

Environmental Protection Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2004 SL No. 209 pts 1, 4

notfd gaz 1 October 2004 pp 393–5

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 4 October 2004 (see s 2)

Nature Conservation and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2005 SL No. 138 pts 1, 2

notfd gaz 24 June 2005 pp 639–45

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 25 June 2005 (see s 2)

Environmental Protection Legislation Amendment and Repeal Regulation (No. 1) 2007 SL No. 217 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 31 August 2007 pp 2326–7

commenced on date of notification

Environmental Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2008 SL No. 13 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 1 February 2008 pp 465–7

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 11 February 2008 (see s 2)

Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 SL No. 370 ss 1–2, 160 sch 11

notfd gaz 7 November 2008 pp 1319–21

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2009 (see s 2)

Note—A regulatory impact statement and explanatory note were prepared.

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Dangerous Goods) Regulation 2008 SL No. 427 ss 1–2, 253 sch 3

notfd gaz 12 December 2008 pp 2044–53

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2009 (see s 2)

Right to Information Act 2009 No. 13 ss 1–2, 213 sch 5

date of assent 12 June 2009

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

Endnotes

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2009 (2009 SL No. 132)

Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2010 SL No. 152

notfd gaz 25 June 2010 pp 823–30
commenced on date of notification

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2010 SL No. 191 ss 1–2, 133 sch 7

notfd gaz 23 July 2010 pp 1196–9
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 September 2010 (see s 2)

Environmental Protection Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2010 SL No. 363 s 1, pt 3

notfd gaz 10 December 2010 pp 1082–6
commenced on date of notification

Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 No. 31 ss 1–2(1), ch 16 pt 3

date of assent 28 October 2011
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2011 (see s 2(1))

Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011 SL No. 231 ss 1–2(1)(c), 49 sch 9 pt 2

notfd gaz 18 November 2011 pp 547–8
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2011 (see s 2(1)(c))

Health and Hospitals Network and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2012 SL No. 90 ss 1–2, 41 sch

notfd gaz 29 June 2012 pp 704–10
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2012 (see s 2)

Waste Reduction and Recycling and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2013 SL No. 182 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 20 September 2013 pp 101–3
commenced on date of notification

Public Safety Business Agency Act 2014 No. 17 ss 1, 184 sch 1 pt 2

date of assent 21 May 2014
commenced on date of assent

5 List of annotations

Application in relation to sewerage and stormwater drainage
s 5 amd 2005 SL No. 138 s 4

PART 2—LITTER AND RELATED MATTERS
pt 2 (ss 6–10) om 2008 SL No. 13 s 6

PART 2A—WASTE MANAGEMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS**pt hdg** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16**Division 1—Preliminary****div 1 (ss 10A–10B)** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16**Division 2—General waste****div hdg** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16**Subdivision 1—Storage of general waste****sdiv hdg** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16**Owner or occupier of premises to supply waste containers****s 10C** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16**Requirements for storing general waste in waste containers****s 10D** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16**General requirements for keeping waste containers at serviced premises****s 10E** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16
amd 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2**Other requirements for storing general waste at particular serviced premises****s 10F** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16**Subdivision 2—Removal of general waste****sdiv hdg** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16**Requirements for removal of general waste****s 10G** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16
amd 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2
om 2013 SL No. 182 s 11**Local government may give notice about removal of general waste****s 10H** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16
amd 2013 SL No. 182 s 12**Depositing or disposal of general waste from premises other than serviced premises****s 10I** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16
amd 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2**Division 3—Storage and treatment of industrial waste****div 3 (ss 10J–10K)** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16**Division 4—Storage and disposal of nightsoil****div hdg** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16
om 2013 SL No. 182 s 13**Nightsoil to be stored in a sanitary convenience****s 10L** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16
om 2013 SL No. 182 s 13**Cesspits etc. not to be constructed or used at particular premises****s 10M** ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16
om 2013 SL No. 182 s 13

Endnotes

Requirements for placing, constructing or altering a prescribed sanitary convenience

s 10N ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16
om 2013 SL No. 182 s 13

Disposal of nightsoil from premises not otherwise serviced

s 10O ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16
amd 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2
om 2013 SL No. 182 s 13

Division 5—Compliance notices

div 5 (s 10P) ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 16

Definition for pt 3

s 11 amd 2000 SL No. 320 s 3
om 2007 SL No. 217 s 17

Unlawful disposal of waste at waste facility

s 12 amd 2004 SL No. 209 s 37

Restrictions on burning waste at waste facility

s 13 amd 2002 SL No. 295 s 2 sch; 2004 SL No. 209 s 38; 2014 Act No. 17 sch 1 pt 2

Approval of ways of giving information to administering authority

s 37 amd 2000 SL No. 351 s 50; 2002 SL No. 295 s 2 sch

Consignment numbers for waste transported into Queensland

s 38 amd 2000 SL No. 351 s 50; 2002 SL No. 295 ss 3, 2 sch; 2004 SL No. 209 s 39

Exemptions

s 39 amd 2000 SL No. 351 s 50; 2002 SL No. 295 s 2 sch

Emergencies

s 40 amd 1994 Act No. 62 s 616(2) (amd 2000 Act No. 64 s 52); 2004 SL No. 209 s 40

Trackable waste to be given only to licensed transporter

s 41 amd 2004 SL No. 209 s 41

PART 5—MANAGEMENT OF CLINICAL AND RELATED WASTES

Division 1—Clinical and related waste management plans

div hdg om 2011 Act No. 31 s 314

Clinical and related waste management plan required

s 43 om 2011 Act No. 31 s 314

Contents of plan

s 44 amd 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 314

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s 45 om 2011 Act No. 31 s 314

Segregation of waste

s 46 amd 2004 SL No. 209 s 42

Sending waste to waste disposal or treatment facility

s 48 amd 2004 SL No. 209 s 43

Disposal of sharps

s 49 amd 2003 No. 81 s 162 sch 1

Storage of clinical or related waste

s 51 amd 2000 SL No. 320 s 4; 2000 SL No. 351 s 50
sub 2002 SL No. 295 s 4

Definitions for pt 6

s 54 def *licensed disposal facility* amd 2004 SL No. 209 s 44(1)
def *licensed treatment facility* amd 2004 SL No. 209 s 44(2)

Notice to administering authority

s 61 amd 2002 SL No. 295 s 2 sch

Use of equipment containing concentrated PCB material

s 64 amd 2000 SL No. 351 s 50; 2002 SL No. 295 s 2 sch

PART 6A—APPROVAL OF RESOURCE FOR BENEFICIAL USE

pt hdg ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Definitions for pt 6A

s 66A ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Division 2—Application for approval

div hdg ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Application for approval of a resource or stated type of resource—Act, s 13

s 66B ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Administering authority may require additional information

s 66C ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Division 3—Deciding application

div hdg ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Deciding application

s 66D ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

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Criteria for decision

s 66E ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Grant of approval

s 66F ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Refusal of approval

s 66G ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Division 4—Amendment, cancellation or suspension of particular approvals

div hdg ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Transfer of benefit of approval

s 66H ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Amendment of approval

s 66I ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Cancellation or suspension of an approval

s 66J ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Procedure for amendment, cancellation, or suspension of approval

s 66K ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
amd 2004 SL No. s 45
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Division 5—Conditions of approvals

div hdg ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Application of div 5

s 66L ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Conditions of approvals

s 66M ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

Failure to comply with condition of approval

s 66N ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 5
om 2011 Act No. 31 s 315

PART 6B—USED PACKAGING MATERIALS

pt hdg (prev 1998 SL No. 29 pt 3B hdg) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg (prev 1998 SL No. 29 pt 3B div 1 hdg) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Subdivision 1—General

sdiv hdg (prev 1998 SL No. 29 pt 3B div 1 sdiv 1 hdg) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Purpose of pt 6B

prov hdg amd 2007 SL No. 217 s 3
s 66O (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38W) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
amd 2005 SL No. 322 s 3
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Subdivision 2—Interpretation

sdiv hdg (prev 1998 SL No. 29 pt 3B div 1 sdiv 2 hdg) renum and reloc 2007 SL No.
217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Definitions for pt 6B

prov hdg amd 2007 SL No. 217 s 4(1)
s 66P (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38X) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)
def **brand owner** sub 2005 SL No. 322 s 4(1)–(2)
reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
def **consumer packaging** reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
def **consumer packaging material** sub 2005 SL No. 322 s 4(1)–(2)
amd 2007 SL No. 217 s 4(4)
reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
def **covenant** sub 2005 SL No. 322 s 4(1)–(2)
amd 2007 SL No. 217 s 4(5)
reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
amd 2010 SL No. 152 s 3
def **in-store packaging** reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
def **kerbside recycling collection** sub 2005 SL No. 322 s 4(1)–(2)
reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
def **landfill** reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
def **owner's packaging** amd 2007 SL No. 217 s 4(6)
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def **plastic bags** ins 2005 SL No. 322 s 4(2)
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def **recycle** reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
def **registered** reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
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s 66Q (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38Y) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
amd 2005 SL No. 322 s 5; 2007 SL No. 217 s 5
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Division 2—Responsibilities of particular brand owners

div hdg (prev 1998 SL No. 29 pt 3B div 2 hdg) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
sub 2005 SL No. 322 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Subdivision 1—Application

sdiv hdg (prev 1998 SL No. 29 pt 3B div 2 sdiv 1 hdg) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Application of div 2

s 66R (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38Z) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
amd 2005 SL No. 322 s 7; 2007 SL No. 217 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Subdivision 2—Action plans and record keeping

div hdg (prev 1998 SL No. 29 pt 3B div 2 sdiv 2 hdg) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Action plans

s 66S (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38ZA) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
amd 2005 SL No. 322 s 8; 2007 SL No. 217 s 7
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Brand owner to keep information

s 66T (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38ZB) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
amd 2005 SL No. 322 s 9
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Claiming exemption on ground of commercial confidentiality

s 66U (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38ZC) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
amd 2000 SL No. 351 s 18; 2007 SL No. 217 s 8
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Deciding claim for exemption on ground of commercial confidentiality

s 66V (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38ZD) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
amd 2000 SL No. 351 s 19; 2007 SL No. 217 s 9
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
amd 2009 Act No. 13 s 213 sch 5
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Subdivision 3—Compliance notices

sdiv hdg (prev 1998 SL No. 29 pt 3B div 2 sdiv 3 hdg) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Authorised person may give notice to comply

s 66W (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38ZE) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
amd 2005 SL No. 322 s 10; 2007 SL No. 217 s 10
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Division 3—Operators of kerbside recycling collection services to give information to chief executive

div hdg (prev 1998 SL No. 29 pt 3B div 3 hdg) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Local governments

s 66X (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38ZF) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Other operators

s 66Y (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38ZG) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
amd 2007 SL No. 217 s 11
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Division 4—Expiry

div hdg (prev 1998 SL No. 29 pt 3B div 4 hdg) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

Expiry of pt 6B

prov hdg amd 2007 SL No. 217 s 3
s 66Z (prev 1998 SL No. 29 s 38ZH) ins 2000 SL No. 162 s 6
amd 2004 SL No. 204 s 4; 2005 SL No. 162 s 3; 2005 SL No. 322 s 11
renum and reloc 2007 SL No. 217 s 12
amd 2010 SL No. 152 s 4
exp 31 August 2011 (see s 66Z)

PART 7—MISCELLANEOUS**Division 1—Other offences**

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 320 s 5

Prohibition on use of non-complying waste equipment

s 67 amd 1994 Act No. 62 s 616(2) (amd 2000 Act No. 64 s 52); 2004 SL No. s 46;
2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2
om 2013 SL No. 182 s 14

Division 2—Devolution of powers

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 320 s 6

Endnotes

Devolution—waste management

s 68A ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 19

Devolution—waste receipt and disposal

s 68AA (prev s 68A) ins 2000 SL No. 320 s 6
renum 2007 SL No. 217 s 18

Devolution—non-complying waste equipment

s 68B ins 2000 SL No. 320 s 6
om 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2

Division 3—Review of decisions and appeal

div hdg ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 6

Review and appeal decisions

s 68C ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 6
amd 2007 SL No. 217 s 20; 2010 SL No. 363 s 17; 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch
9 pt 2

Dissatisfied persons

s 68D ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 6
amd 2007 SL No. 217 s 21; 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2

Division 4—Registers

div hdg ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 6

Register of approvals of a resource or type of resource

s 68E ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 6
om 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2

Other registers

s 68F ins 2002 SL No. 295 s 6

PART 8—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Transitional—clinical and related waste management plans

s 70 om 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2

**PART 9—AMENDMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REGULATION
1998**

pt 9 (ss 74–81) om R1 (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

**PART 10—AMENDMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (INTERIM
WASTE) REGULATION 1996**

pt 10 (ss 82–90) om R1 (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

PART 11—AMENDMENT OF JUSTICES REGULATION 1993

pt 11 (ss 91–92) om R1 (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

PART 12—AMENDMENT OF STANDARD SEWERAGE LAW

pt 12 (ss 93–95) om R1 (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

SCHEDULE 1—TRACKABLE WASTE

amd 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2

SCHEDULE 2—PRESCRIBED INFORMATION FOR WASTE TRACKING**Generator**

s 1 amd 2004 SL No. 209 s 47(1)

Transporter

s 2 amd 2004 SL No. 209 s 47

Receiver

s 3 amd 2004 SL No. 209 s 47(2)

SCHEDULE 3—NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (MOVEMENT OF CONTROLLED WASTE BETWEEN STATES AND TERRITORIES) MEASURE, SCHEDULE A, LIST 2

sch hdg amd 2002 SL No. 295 s 2 sch

SCHEDULE 7—WASTE ORIGIN CODES FOR WASTE TRACKING

amd 2010 SL No. 363 s 18

SCHEDULE 8—DESIGN RULES

sch hdg amd 2007 SL No. 217 s 22

sch 8 om 2013 SL No. 182 s 15

SCHEDULE 8A—REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICULAR PRESCRIBED SANITARY CONVENIENCES

ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 23

om 2013 SL No. 182 s 15

SCHEDULE 9—DICTIONARY

def *ADG code* amd 2008 SL No. 427 s 253 sch 3

def *approved waste removal entity* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

om 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2

def *cesspit* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

om 2013 SL No. 182 s 16

def *chemical toilet* om 2013 SL No. 182 s 16

def *closet* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

om 2013 SL No. 182 s 16

def *commercial premises* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

def *commercial waste* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

def *composting toilet* om 2013 SL No. 182 s 16

def *domestic clean-up waste* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

def *domestic premises* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

def *domestic waste* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

def *endangered wildlife* amd 2005 SL No. 138 s 5

def *general waste* sub 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(1)–(2)

def *green waste* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

def *hospital* amd 2012 SL No. 90 s 41 sch

def *incinerating toilet* om 2013 SL No. 182 s 16

def *industrial waste* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

def *interceptor* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

def *interceptor waste* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)

def *licensed* ins 2004 SL No. 209 s 48

Endnotes

- def *litter bin* om 2008 SL No. 13 s 7
def *local government* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)
def *log₁₀kill=6* amd 2000 SL No. 320 s 7
def *manufacturing process* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)
def *prescribed sanitary convenience* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)
om 2013 SL No. 182 s 16
def *recyclable interceptor waste* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)
def *recyclable waste* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)
def *registration number* amd 2010 SL No. 191 s 133 sch 7
def *regulated waste* amd 2008 SL No. 370 s 160 sch 11; 2011 SL No. 231 s 49
sch 9 pt 2
def *required authority* ins 2004 SL No. 209 s 48
def *scheduled area* amd 2008 SL No. 370 s 160 sch 11
def *serviced premises* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)
def *serviced sanitary premises* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)
om 2013 SL No. 182 s 16
def *standard general waste container* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)
def *waste facility* ins 2007 SL No. 217 s 24(2)
def *waste management hierarchy* om 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2
def *waste management principles* om 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 2

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