

Data Recording & Reporting for Resource Recovery Facilities

Guideline

DRAFT



Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	3
EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN THIS PAPER	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
DEFINITION.....	5
SUMMARY OF REQUIRED INFORMATION	6
RECORD-KEEPING AND REPORTING	6
DATA MANAGEMENT	6
REPORTING	Error! Bookmark not defined.
RESOURCE RECOVERY MONTHLY RETURN	7
ANNUAL RETURN	Error! Bookmark not defined.
RESOURCE RECOVERY MONTHLY RETURN TEMPLATE	8
2. RESOURCE RECOVERY MOVEMENT RECORD – APPROVED FORM	10
REQUIRED INFORMATION FOR RESOURCE RECOVERY MOVEMENT RECORDS.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3. FURTHER INFORMATION	13
APPENDIX 1 – OPERATIONAL STANDARD: CALCULATING MATERIAL WEIGHT	14
APPROVED WEIGHT ESTIMATION METHOD.....	15
APPENDIX 2 – OPERATIONAL STANDARD: MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION	18
CLASSIFICATION OF SOURCE STREAM.....	18
CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIAL TYPE.....	19
MATTER EXCLUDED FROM THE LANDFILL LEVY	24

Version:	Effective Date:	Summary of changes:
V.1.001.0 DRAFT	1 July 2022	Original document

Disclaimer

This publication is a guide only and does not necessarily provide adequate information in relation to every situation. This publication seeks to explain your possible obligations in a helpful and accessible way. In doing so, however, some detail may not be captured. It is important, therefore, that you seek appropriate advice regarding your obligations, including legal advice.

To the extent permitted by law, Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (including its employees and consultants) excludes all liability to any person for any consequences, including but not limited to all losses, damages, costs, expenses, and any other compensation, arising directly or indirectly from using information or material (in part or in whole) contained in this publication.

Abbreviations

AWEM	Approved Weight Estimation Method
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EMPCA	<i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i>
EPA Board	Environment Protection Authority Board
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
LF	Landfill Facility
LGAT	Local Government Association of Tasmania
NRE Tas	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania
RRF	Resource Recovery Facility
RMR	Resource Recovery Movement Record
MR	Monthly Return
Secretary	Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania
WRR	<i>Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022</i>
WRR Board	Waste and Resource Recovery Board
WLCMP	Waste Levy Compliance Management Plan

Explanation of terms used in this Paper

The Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022 (the Act) provides definitions of ‘landfill facility’, ‘resource recovery facility’ and ‘combined waste facility’ to provide a clear legal and practical framework to address obligations under the Act. These terms need some clarification because they may differ from those used by some waste management businesses and the wider community.

A landfill facility, for the purposes of the Act, is a facility where waste is lawfully disposed of to land. The inclusion of “lawful” is to restrict the application of the levy to clearly identified and regulated disposal operations. Where waste material is lawfully being used for some benefits, this may not constitute “disposal” and therefore the site may not be a landfill facility. For example, the application of organic waste material to land for soil improvement is not “disposal.”

Resource recovery is a broad term that includes waste reuse, recycling, energy recovery and the sorting or preparation of waste that may precede these activities. In general, under the Act, a resource recovery facility is a facility or place at which resource recovery occurs.

For the purposes of the Act:

- Class A Landfill Facilities receive 10,000 tonnes, or more, of waste per financial year.
- Class B Landfill Facilities receive more than 100 tonnes and less than 10,000 tonnes of waste per financial year.
- Class A Resource Recovery Facilities receive 10,000 tonnes, or more, of waste per financial year.
- Class B Resource Recovery Facilities receive more than 1,000 tonnes and less than 10,000 tonnes of waste per financial year.
- Combined Waste Facilities are facilities that incorporate one or more landfill facilities and one or more resource recovery facilities.

I. Introduction

This Recording and Reporting for Resource Recovery Facilities Guideline (issued under section 57 of the Act) is issued to support the *Waste and Resource and Recovery Act 2022*, which was passed by Parliament in March 2022 and the *Waste and Resource Recovery Regulations 2022*.

This guideline outlines the requirements for resource recovery facility (RRF) operators to comply with the Act regarding record-keeping and reporting of material movements at resource recovery facilities, including those within combined waste facilities.

Regulation 21 makes it a requirement to complete a Resource Recovery Movement Record for each movement of material into and out from a RRF and for movements of material within a combined waste facility (between a LF and RRF).

DEFINITION

Part 4 of the regulations set out the operational, record-keeping, and reporting requirements for operators of resource recovery facilities.

The 'Resource Recovery Movement Record' (RMR) is the primary operational document for recording and reporting material movements into and out from Tasmanian RRFs. The RMR must be completed at the point of arrival or departure of material at the facility.

If a vehicle arrives at a RRF carrying waste material and leaves carrying other material, such as waste to landfill, this will require two separate resource recovery movement records.

The RMR is used to collect data on the following:

- Weight of material in tonnes
- Type of material
- Source, origin, and destination of material

Regulation 21 makes it a requirement to complete a RMR for each movement of material into and out from a RRF, and for movements of material within a combined waste facility (such as between a LF and RRF). The record is to be kept in an approved form as specified in this guideline, for a minimum period of five years and presented upon request from an officer authorised under the *Waste and Resource Recovery Act (2022)*.

SUMMARY OF REQUIRED INFORMATION

The full list of required information is outlined in the [Resource recovery movement record – Approved form](#) section of this guideline.

The main elements for each RMR include:

- details of the waste facility
- date, time, and direction (whether in or out of a facility) of the material movement
- weight in tonnes
- details of the transporting vehicle
- material type
- the source, origin, and destination

RECORD-KEEPING AND REPORTING

At the commencement of the landfill levy scheme (1 July 2022) resource recovery movement records are required to be completed and securely stored by resource recovery facilities. Resource recovery movement records are to be kept for 5 years and made available to NRE Tas when requested. RMRs are not to be reported directly to NRE Tas at this time, however this may be a requirement in the future.

It is a requirement to complete resource recovery movement records for:

- Class A resource recovery facilities from 1 July 2022
- Class B resource recovery facilities from 1 July 2024
- Combined waste facilities from 1 July 2022

An aggregate of the resource recovery movement records forms the basis of the required 'Resource Recovery Monthly Returns.'

Note: Class B resource recovery facilities are provided a two-year transition exemption from recording and reporting until 1 July 2024. From this date they will be required to make Resource Recovery Movement Records and to report annually.

Regulation 25 allows for electronic records to be kept, provided, and submitted for the purposes of the Act using appropriate electronic information systems and technology. This is expected to facilitate timely and efficient reporting.

Data Management

Operators who have established record-keeping systems that comply with the approved form and include all the required information may continue to use their established system provided they are able to produce reports for monthly returns and can reproduce the required information in a legible format on request by an authorised person.

Established record-keeping systems that do not include all the required *fields* outlined in the 'Required information for resource recovery movement records' section of this guideline, will need to be updated to include all the required fields. NRE Tasmania will assist operators to achieve compliance with this and other requirements within a reasonable timeframe.

Where a weighbridge is not used, an 'Approved Weight Estimation Method' (AWEM) must be employed. An example of an AWEM is provided in Appendix I. As this method relies on estimating the volume of waste from a vehicle type, a standard list of vehicle types and waste densities has been adopted for the purposes of this AWEM.

If a weighbridge is available but is not used, a Weighbridge Exemption Application must be submitted for approval by the Secretary and must include a detailed explanation of your facility's method for estimating weight.

Where possible, the RMR data should be stored electronically. If you have an existing electronic data collection system, it is recommended that you develop reports which are configured to include the required content of the RMR and the Monthly Return.

Resource Recovery Monthly Return

Regulation 22 requires Class 'A' RRF operators to submit a 'Resource Recovery Monthly Return.'

Monthly Returns for resource recovery facilities will contain information aggregated from RMRs for the calendar month, including aggregated total tonnage for: source streams, waste categories and types, excluded wastes, and exempted wastes.

NRE Tas will work with RRF operators to customize a Monthly Return template, which will incorporate your facility details including your waste categories. This template should be used to submit data each month.

The due date for submitting monthly returns, is within 30 working days after the end of each calendar month. If that day falls on a non-business day (weekend or public holiday) the return will be due on the next working day.

Resource recovery monthly returns are to be kept for a minimum period of five years.

Class B resource recovery facilities are granted a transitional exemption from submitting monthly returns until 1 July 2024.

A Combined Waste Facility (CWF) will prepare and submit a report for each separate facility within the CWF, addressing the respective requirements for both landfill levy and resource recovery returns. This is the responsibility of the operator of the landfill facility in the CWF.

Monthly returns are to be submitted as an email attachment to LandfillLevyData@nre.tas.gov.au, using the file naming format as follows:

XXX_YYYY_MMM_Monthly_Return

Where: XXX is your 3-character facility code

YYYY is the current year of the return

MMM is the Month to which the return relates (e.g. JUN for June).

An illustration of the Resource Recovery Monthly Return reporting template is shown on the next page.

Resource Recovery Monthly Return Template

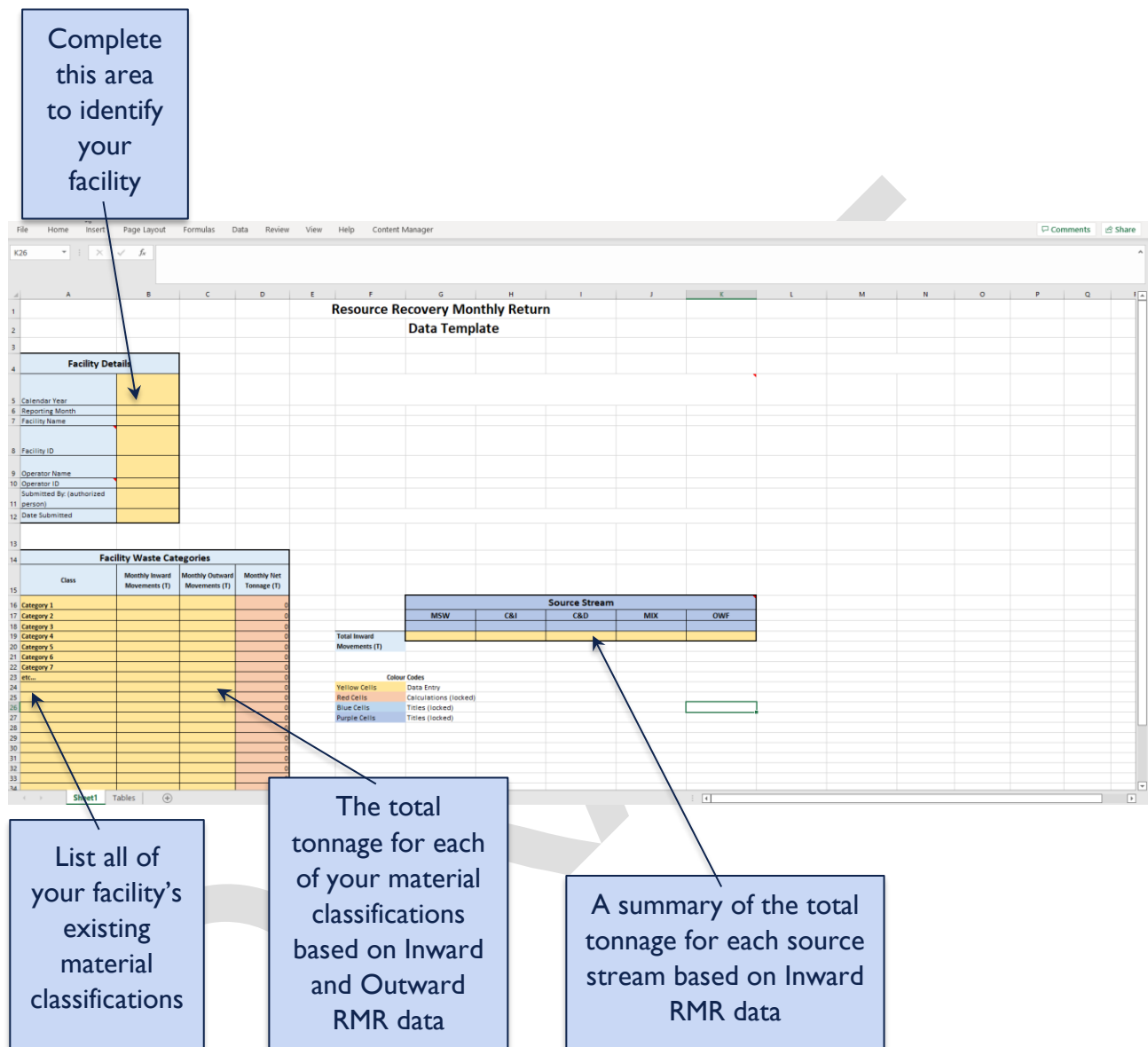


Figure I. Resource Recovery Monthly Return Template

Annual Return

Regulation 23 requires a RRF to prepare and submit an Annual Return to the Secretary.

Annual Returns for resource recovery facilities are to specify the aggregate information of each resource recovery movement record for the previous financial year, including aggregated total tonnage for: source stream, waste classification, excluded waste, and exempted waste.

A combined waste facility is to prepare and submit a single report addressing the requirements for both landfill and resource recovery annual returns. This is the responsibility of the landfill operator.

The due date for submitting Annual Returns is on or before 1 November of each year. If that day falls on a non-business day (weekend or public holiday) the return will be due on the next working day.

Annual Returns are to be kept for a minimum period of five years.

Class B resource recovery facilities are granted a transitional exemption from submitting annual Returns until on or before 1 November 2025.

The process for submitting Annual Returns will be advised.

DRAFT

2. Resource recovery movement record – Approved form

Regulation 21(2) requires that a RMR be in an approved form. This guideline outlines the form in which resource recovery movement records are to be completed and recorded.

Table 1- Required information for Resource Recovery Movement Records

Field	Description	Value Type
Site ID	Unique identifier for waste facility to be provided by NRE Tas.	String
Movement ID	Unique identifier for individual waste movement, generated by the weighbridge software or recording spreadsheet.	Number
Movement Date	Date of waste movement.	Date
Movement Time	Time of waste movement.	Time
Movement Direction	IN or OUT of the facility.	String
Origin of Material	The location within the facility, or outside of the facility from which the movement originated.	String from list
Destination of Material	The destination within the facility, or outside of the facility where the material will be delivered.	String from list
Vehicle type	Standard vehicle classifications as per Appendix 1 Required where AWEM is used.	String from list
Net Weight	The weight of the contents of the vehicle (weighbridge only)	Number
Estimated Weight	Weight determined by an AWEM (where weighbridge unavailable)	Number
AWEM	The AWEM must be applied in accordance with any approved Weighbridge Exemption Agreement.	String
Source Stream	MSW, C&D, C&I, MIX, or OWF (other waste facility).	String from list
Material Type	Facility's existing material classifications as agreed with NRE Tas.	String from list
Exemption	Unique Ministerial exemption code for exempted waste. e.g. waste generated from disasters (as directed).	String
Levy Applied	The amount of levy applied to the movement (zero for RRF).	Number
Comment	Comments relevant to the movement.	String

Further information on each required field follows.

SITE ID

A unique 3-letter code issued to waste facilities by NRE Tas. If you have not been issued a Site ID code by 17 June 2022, please contact NRE Tas. Combined waste facilities may have multiple Site IDs depending on activity carried out at each facility within the CWF.

MOVEMENT ID

A unique, sequential number which identifies each movement of material. This number may be automatically generated by your data recording system or recorded manually for facilities which use manual forms.

MOVEMENT DIRECTION

The direction of the movement is required to identify whether material has been received or dispatched.

ORIGIN OF MATERIAL

This field records the geographical location from which the material originated.

For Inward Movements, as an interim measure, a limited list of the Tasmanian geographical regions (“North”, “South”, “Northwest”, and “West”) should be adopted, with “Other Jurisdiction” for areas outside of Tasmania.

For the purposes of this guideline, regions within Tasmania are defined by the following table.

Table 2. Regions Defined by Local Government Areas.

Region	Local Government Areas
North	Meander Valley, West Tamar, Georgetown, Launceston, Dorset, Break O’Day, Northern Midlands, Flinders
South	Central Highlands, Derwent Valley, Huon Valley, Brighton, Glenorchy, Hobart, Kingborough, Clarence, Sorell, Tasman, Glamorgan-Spring Bay, Southern Midlands
Northwest	Circular Head, Waratah-Wynyard, Burnie, Central Coast, Devonport, Latrobe, Kentish, King Island
West	West Coast

For outward movements, this will be the Site ID or, in the case of combined facilities, the Site ID of the individual facility within the premises dispatching the waste.

DESTINATION OF MATERIAL

This field records the geographical location to which the material is dispatched and has the same properties as the “Origin of Material” field.

For Outward Movements, as an interim measure, use the Tasmanian geographical region (“North”, “South”, “Northwest”, and “West”) or “Other Jurisdiction” for areas outside of Tasmania.



For Inward Movements, this will be the Site ID or, in the case of combined facilities, the Site ID of the individual facility within the premises receiving the waste.

VEHICLE TYPE

The vehicle type is required as part of an approved weight estimation method (AWEM). A standard list of vehicle types is included in the *Operational Standard: Calculating Material Weight*, which is included as Appendix I of this guideline.

A Standard Vehicle Types list is included in Appendix I.

NET WEIGHT

Net weight is recorded where a weighbridge is used to record the gross and tare weights. The gross and tare weights are not required.

ESTIMATED WEIGHT

Estimated weight is the result of an approved weight estimation method (AWEM), an example of which is set out in [Appendix I](#).

A RRF which has a weighbridge may only use an estimated weight if it has obtained an exemption from using the weighbridge, either permanently or under certain circumstances. An exemption may be applied for by completing the Form – Weighbridge Exemption Application (will be available in the NRE Tas website).

AWEM

This field confirms that an approved weight estimation method (AWEM) has been used to estimate material weight. The response will be 'Yes' or 'No'.

SOURCE STREAM

Material movements must be recorded and reported as arising from one or more of the following source streams, which are:

- Municipal solid waste (MSW)
- Commercial and industrial waste (C&I)
- Construction and Demolition waste (C&D)
- Mixed source (MIX)
- Other waste facility (OWF)

For details of how to classify source streams, please refer to the *Operational Standard –Material Classification*, which is included as [Appendix 2](#) of this guideline.

Material which is subject to a specific Ministerial exemption, such as being sourced from clean-up after a disaster, may be recorded as *mixed source stream* (MIX), where the source stream cannot easily be identified.

Material received from another waste facility (LF or RRF) must have the source stream recorded as other waste facility (OWF).

MATERIAL TYPE

Regulation 21 requires that material is classified according to an approved form as it is moved into or out from landfill and resources recovery facilities.

Waste facility operators can record and report the existing waste classes already used in their weighbridge or data collection systems. NRE will discuss with each operator how these existing classes are to be reported and how they relate to the standard waste classification system.

An operational standard for material classification is set out in [Appendix 2](#) of this guideline. Some operators may wish to adopt the standard classification within their own data collection system, but this is not a requirement at this stage.

EXEMPTION

Not applicable for resource recovery facilities

LEVY APPLIED

As the levy is not payable by a RRF, a zero entry is required here.

COMMENT

The comment field is provided to record further information for material movements. It may not be necessary to complete this field for every material movement and it may be left blank.

If the *fields* outlined above are not currently recorded by your facility, they will need to be added to your current recording system for you to be compliant.

3. Further Information

Further information about the Regulations is available from:

Waste Levy and Data Group

GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania 7001

Email: WasteLevy@nre.tas.gov.au

Website: www.nre.tas.gov.au/environmental-management

Appendix I – Operational Standard: Calculating Material Weight

Regulation 19 requires RRF operators to use a weighbridge, either at the facility or at another location, to quantify the movement of waste into or out of the facility. If it is not reasonably practicable to use a weighbridge, the operator must use an approved weight estimation method to estimate the quantity of waste moved into or out of the facility.

Weighbridges must be operated in accordance with the National Measurement Institute's "*Weighbridge Operators Manual: A Guide for Operators who Conduct Public Weighings.*" This is to ensure consistency in calibration, operation, and measurement across facilities for accurate calculation of the landfill levy and waste flows.

Regulation and 19(4) outlines when it is acceptable not to use a weighbridge. This would include when the weighbridge is out of commission as it is undergoing repairs or there is no weighbridge located within reasonable distance of the facility or where an operator has been granted an exemption from having to use a weighbridge.

A RRF operator with a weighbridge may apply to the Secretary for an exemption from using the weighbridge, by providing a detailed explanation as to why use of a weighbridge at the facility is not reasonable, and the method of weight estimation that will be carried out instead. This information may be provided by submitting the [Form – Weighbridge Exemption Application](#).

Due to site safety, logistical or planning restrictions, use of an existing weighbridge may not be practicable for some operators and may be considered for exemption by the Secretary.

Examples include:

- on-site vehicles may be too large for the weighbridge
- on-site vehicles may not be registered for public roads
- access roads may not be viable for some vehicles
- safety issues with vehicles exiting and turning to re-enter site and other road users
- development approval or council by-laws may limit amount of vehicle movements of-site
- other restrictions on vehicle entry/exit and U-turns for large vehicles
- on-site constraints that limit additional truck movements from within the site to the weighbridge at the front end of the site including:
 - roads leading to and from the weighbridge
 - capacity at the weighbridge for additional vehicle movements
 - insufficient space on the site for construction of additional roads to/from the weighbridge or an additional weighbridge

APPROVED WEIGHT ESTIMATION METHOD (AWEM)

Regulation 19(3) allows for the estimation of waste weight for the purposes of completing a RMR where it is not reasonably practicable to use a weighbridge.

When using a weight estimation method for either an electronic or manual record system follow the steps below to calculate weight.

- Step 1:** Select and record the appropriate vehicle type from the *Standard Vehicle Types with Estimated Material Weight* (Table 4).
- Step 2:** Identify the waste category and type, then select the value (low, medium, or high) from column 3 of the *Standard Waste Density Chart* (Table 3).
- Step 3:** Select and record the weight from the *Standard Vehicle Types with Estimated Material Weight* (Table 4) for the density selected in step 2.
 - e.g. The weight of the load for a single axle trailer carrying loose garden waste (organics) would be 0.3 tonnes (Table 4), as organics material density category is listed as 'low' (Table 3).

Note: *The tables have been placed separately on the following pages to allow for them to be printed and laminated for use at the point of accepting materials at waste facilities.*

Table 3 - Standard Waste Density Chart

Waste Category	Waste Type	Material Density Category
Building and demolition waste	Plasterboard and cement board	Low
Metals	All metal types	
Organics	All organics except biosolids	
Paper and cardboard	All paper and cardboard types	
Plastics	All plastic types	
Glass	All glass types	
Textiles	All textile types except carpet	
Building and demolition waste	Asphalt Ceramics, tiles, and pottery Mixed building waste	Medium
Organics	Biosolids	
Textiles	Carpet	
Building and demolition waste	Bricks, concrete, and pavers Soils, sand, and rocks	High
Mixed Material Load		Material Density Category
Domestic comingled recyclables		Low
Mixed domestic MSW kerbside residuals		
Mixed domestic hard waste		
Residuals from materials recovery facilities		
Residuals from metals recovery facilities (shredder floc)		
Quarantine waste		Medium
Street cleaning waste		
Residuals from pulping of recycled paper and cardboard		
Disaster waste		
Mixed C&D waste		High

Table 4 Standard Vehicle Types with Estimated Material Weights

Vehicle Type	Low Density	Med. Density	Hi. Density
	Weight (tonnes)	Weight (tonnes)	Weight (tonnes)
Car/Station wagon	0.2	0.4	0.7
Single axle trailer, ute, car, or van	0.3	0.8	1.4
Tandem axle trailer	0.6	1.5	2.8
Large utilities, large vans, multi-axle trailers	0.9	2.3	4.2
Open trucks, gross weight less than 5 tonnes	0.9	2.3	4.2
Open trucks, gross weight 5-12 tonnes	1.8	4.5	8.4
Open truck – 3 axles (“6 wheeler”)	3.0	7.5	14.0
Open truck – 4 axles (“8 wheeler”)	3.6	9.0	16.8
Open Truck – 5 axles (“Bogy Semi” or “6-wheel pig trailer”)	5.4	13.5	25.2
Open truck – 6 axles (“Tri-axle Semi”)	6.0	15.0	28.0
Open truck 8 axles	6.0	15.0	28.0
Open truck – 9 axles (“8 wheeler plus trailer”)	9.6	24.0	44.8
Open truck – 11 axles (“Road Train”)	12.0	30.0	56.0
Compactor trucks less than 8m ³	1.2	3.0	5.6
Compactor trucks 8-12m ³	3.0	7.5	14.0
Compactor trucks 12-18m ³	4.7	11.6	21.7
Compactor trucks 18-32m ³	7.5	18.8	35.0
Compactor trucks greater than 32m ³	10.5	26.3	49.0
Bins 2-4m ³	0.9	2.3	4.2
Bins 4-8m ³	1.8	4.5	8.4
Bins 8-12m ³	3.0	7.5	14.0
Bins 12-19m ³	4.7	11.6	21.7
Bins greater than 20m ³	6.0	15.0	28.0

Appendix 2 – Operational Standard: Material Classification

CLASSIFICATION OF SOURCE STREAM

Material should be recorded on the RMR as from one or more of the following source streams:

- municipal solid waste (MSW)
- commercial and industrial (C&I)
- construction and demolition (C&D)
- mixed source stream (MIX)
- other waste facility (OWF)

Materials retain their source stream classification during and after processing. For example, a materials recovery facility that receives only MSW would report residuals delivered to a landfill facility as MSW.

Table 5 – Classification of Source Stream

Waste Material Characteristics		Source Stream
Municipal Solid Waste	MSW	<p>Waste produced by households or collected by, or on behalf of, a municipal council. includes waste from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street bins • Street sweeping • Litter and dumping clean-ups • Aquatic litter traps • Municipal parks and gardens • Street tree pruning • Council facility operators (consistent with ANZIC Group 753) <p>Excludes waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected by, or on behalf of a municipal council from businesses • From roadworks undertaken by, or on behalf of a municipal council
Commercial & Industrial	C&I	<p>Waste that is produced by institutions and businesses, including offices, schools, restaurants, retail and wholesale businesses, and industries such as manufacturing. Also includes waste from primary and secondary production, such as mining and minerals processing.</p> <p>Encompasses waste from all Australian and New Zealand standard industrial classification (ANZSIC) codes except Division E and Group 753.</p>
Construction & Demolition	C&D	Waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction and maintenance and excavation of land associated with construction activities. Consistent with ANZSIC Division E)
Mixed Source Stream	MIX	Waste that is produced by more than 1 source stream.
Other Waste Facility	OWF	Waste coming from another LF or RRF

CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIAL TYPE

Facility operators may use their existing waste classifications when completing Resource Recovery Movement Records and when submitting monthly returns. In consultation with operators, NRE Tas will develop site-specific translation tables to convert each operator's classifications to the Standard Material Classification shown in Table 6.

However, some operators may choose to adopt the Standard Material Classifications within their own data recording system. For these operators, an RMR should include category and type.

Table 6 – Standard Material Classification

Code	Category	Sub Code	Type (sub-type shown as dot points)
1	Building and Demolition	.001	Type 1 Clean Fill (Contains natural materials, such as soil, rock, crushed rock, gravel, clay, or sand that are in a raw unaltered form and that have been excavated from an area of land)
		.002	Type 2 Clean Fill (bricks, masonry, or paving blocks, concrete, or mortar, bituminised or rubble pavement)
		.003	Other Building & Demolition Material (includes Ceramics, tiles, Pottery, Plasterboard & cement sheeting etc)
		.004	No type
2	Metals	.001	Iron and steel
		.002	Aluminium
		.003	Non-ferrous metals (ex. Aluminium)
		.004	Mixed Metals
		.005	No type
3	Organics	.001	Food organics
		.002	Garden organics
		.003	Timber
		.004	Sawdust
		.005	Biosolids (non-contaminated) (Class 1 and Class 2 Biosolids)
		.006	Biosolids (contaminated)
		.007	FOGO (mixed food organics, garden organics)
		.008	Mixed organics (in residual/general waste bins)
		.009	Other Organics ¹
		.010	No type
4	Paper & Cardboard	.001	Cardboard
		.002	Polymer coated paperboard
		.003	Newsprint & magazines
		.004	Office paper
		.005	Mixed paper and cardboard
		.006	No type
5	Plastics	.001	(PET) Polyethylene terephthalate (1)
		.002	(HDPE) High density polyethylene (2)
		.003	(PVC) Polyvinyl chloride (3)

		.004	(LPDE) Low density polyethylene (4)
		.005	(PP) Polypropylene (5)
		.006	(PS) Polystyrene (6)
		.007	Other plastics (7)
		.008	Certified compostable plastics
		.009	Mixed plastics
		.010	No type
6	Glass	.001	Glass from food and beverage containers
		.002	Other glass
		.003	No type
7	Textiles, Leather & Rubber (excluding tyres)	.001	Textiles
		.002	Leather & rubber (excl. tyres)
		.003	No type
8	Ash	.001	Bottom Ash
		.002	Other Ash
		.003	No type
9	Hazardous Waste	.A100	A100 - Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics
		.A110	A110 - Waste from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
		.A130	A130 - Cyanides (inorganic)
		.B100	B100 - Acidic solutions or acids in solid form
		.C100	C100 - Basic solutions or bases in solid form
		.D100	D100 - Metal carbonyls
		.D110	D110 - Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride
		.D120	D120 - Mercury; mercury compounds
		.D130	D130 - Arsenic; arsenic compounds
		.D140	D140 - Chromium compounds (hexavalent and trivalent)
		.D150	D150 - Cadmium; cadmium compounds
		.D160	D160 - Beryllium; beryllium compounds
		.D170	D170 - Antimony; antimony compounds
		.D180	D180 - Thallium; thallium compounds
		.D190	D190 - Copper compounds
		.D200	D200 - Cobalt compounds
		.D210	D210 - Nickel compounds
		.D220	D220 - Lead; lead compounds
		.D230	D230 - Zinc compounds
		.D240	D240 - Selenium; selenium compounds
		.D250	D250 - Tellurium; tellurium compounds
		.D270	D270 - Vanadium compounds
		.D290	D290 - Barium compounds (excluding barium sulphate)
		.D300	D300 - Non-toxic salts
		.D310	D310 - Boron compounds

.D330	D330 - Inorganic sulphides
.D340	D340 - Perchlorates
.D350	D350 - Chlorates
.D360	D360 - Phosphorus compounds excluding mineral phosphates
.E100	E100 - Waste containing peroxides other than hydrogen peroxide
.E120	E120 - Waste of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
.F100	F100 - Waste from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers & varnish
.F110	F110 - Waste from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives
.G100	G100 - Ethers
.G110	G110 - Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents
.G150	G150 - Halogenated organic solvents
.G160	G160 - Waste from the production, formulation, and use of organic solvents
.H100	H100 - Waste from the production, formulation, and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
.H110	H110 - Organic phosphorus compounds
.H170	H170 - Waste from manufacture, formulation, and use of wood-preserving chemicals
.J100	J100 - Waste mineral oils unfit for their original intended use
.J120	J120 - Waste oil/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsions
.J160	J160 - Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation, and any pyrolytic treatment
.K100	K100 - Animal effluent and residues (abattoir effluent, poultry and fish processing waste)
.K110	K110 - Grease trap waste
.K130	Sewage sludge, sewage residue, night soil or sludge from an on-site wastewater management system
.K140	K140 - Tannery wastes (including leather dust, ash, sludges, and flours)
.K190	K190 - Wool scouring waste
.M100	M100 - Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
.M150	M150 - Phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenols
.M160	M160 - Organohalogen compounds - other than substances referred to in this list
.M170	M170 - Polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (any congener)
.M180	M180 - Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (any congener)
.M210	M210 - Cyanides (organic)/nitriles
.M220	M220 - Isocyanate compounds
.M230	M230 - Triethylamine catalysts for setting foundry sands

.M250	M250 - Surface active agents (surfactants), containing principally organic constituents and which may contain metals and inorganic materials
.M260	Highly odorous organic chemicals (including mercaptans and acrylates)
.M270	M270 - Per-and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contaminated materials, including waste PFAS containing products and contaminated containers
.N100	N100 - Containers which are contaminated with residues of substances referred to in this list
.N120	N120 - Soils contaminated with a controlled waste
.N120.1	• Asbestos contaminated soil ***
.N120.2	• Level 2, Low Level Contaminated Soil ²
.N120.3	• Level 3, Contaminated Soil ²
.N120.4	• Level 4, Contaminated Soil for Remediation ²
.N140	N140 - Fire debris and fire washwaters
.N150	N150 - Fly ash excluding fly ash generated from Australian coal fired power stations
.N160	N160 - Encapsulated, chemically-fixed, solidified or polymerised wastes (referred to in this list)
.N190	N190 - Filter cake contaminated with residues of substances referred to in this list
.N205	N205 - Residues from industrial waste treatment/disposal operations
.N220	N220 - Asbestos ***
.N230	N230 - Ceramic-based fibres with physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos
.R100	R100 - Clinical and related wastes
.R120	R120 - Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
.R140	R140 - Waste from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
.T100	T100 - Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities including those which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on human health and/or the environment are not known.
.T120	T120 - Waste from the production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials
.T140	T140 - Tyres
.DEADF	DEADF - Waste that is derived or arises from fish that have died or been killed in the course of finfish farming
.MULTI	MULTI - Multiple codes as listed above
.NOCO	NOCO - Wastes which do not fit under any of the existing codes but present risks that must be managed during transport and disposal
.DRUM	drumMUSTER Product Stewardship
.PAINT	Paintback Product Stewardship
.CHEM	ChemClear Product Stewardship
.001	No type

		.PAINT	Paintback Product Stewardship
10	Unclassified	.001	Fluorescent light globes/tubes
		.002	Paint
		.003	Carbon fibre goods
		.004	Fibreglass goods
		.005	Biosecurity matter
		.006	Other
		.007	No type
		11	Mixed Materials
.002	End of life vehicles		
.003	E-waste		
.004	Used lead acid batteries		
.005	Nappies		
.006	Mattresses		
.007	Mixed Domestic MSW kerbside residuals (no organics service)		
.008	Mixed residuals from MRF		
.009	Domestic commingled recyclables (CDS, glass included)		
.010	White goods and other large appliances		
.011	No type		

Excluded from landfill levy but movement records are required

¹ Essential oil processing, vegetable processing, animal feed processing, dairy processing, in field loss/spoilage, production loss/spoilage/expired/out of spec, stick water, uncontaminated organic residues from industry, mortalities, compostable food packaging, other.

² As per EPA Information Bulletin 105.

*** Asbestos and Asbestos contaminated soil:

may only be lawfully disposed of to a landfill facility that has a relevant authority to receive the material. To be excluded the material must be either:

- a. transported by a registered controlled waste transporter, (in accordance with the Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020), or
- b. being disposed of from a domestic premises, for usual domestic purposes

MATTER EXCLUDED FROM THE LANDFILL LEVY

There are some waste materials that are not subject to the landfill levy. These materials have been excluded for a range of reasons such as the health risks they pose to the community if not properly disposed of (e.g. asbestos) and for which there is no reasonable prospect of appropriate resource recovery, materials that provide an economic benefit (e.g. organic waste spread to land for soil improvement) or natural mining materials such as tailings or overburden.

The six categories to be excluded from the landfill levy are:

1. Asbestos that has been transported to the landfill facility by an appropriately licensed controlled waste transporter.
2. Biosecurity matter, or a carrier of biosecurity matter, that is required under the *Biosecurity Act 2019* to be destroyed or disposed of at any premises (e.g. Quarantine Waste).
3. Organic material used for the purposes of soil improvement – for example animal wastes spread to agricultural land.
4. Treated wastewater from a wastewater treatment plant.
5. Natural mining matter – tailings, overburden, waste rock, material used for earthworks.
6. Ten per cent of all leviable waste matter received in a month, to account for waste used for operational purposes at the landfill site.



Tasmanian
Government

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

Email: WasteLevy@nre.tas.gov.au

Website: www.nre.tas.gov.au