Prepared for AE BESS 2 Pty Ltd as Trustee for AE BESS 2 Unit Trust

Waste Management Plan

Moree Battery Energy Storage System

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Table of contents

Figures

Tables

Appendices

Acronyms and abbreviations

AC	Alternating current
APC	Activation Precinct Certificate
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CT	Containment Thresholds
DC	Direct current
DPHI	NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (formerly DPE)
DPI	NSW Department of Primary Industries
ENM	Excavated Natural Material
EPA	NSW Environment Protection Authority
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
ha	Hectares
L	Litres
km	Kilometres
kV	Kilovolt
m	Metres
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hour
NEM	National Energy Market
NSW	New South Wales
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PCS	Power Conversion Systems
POEO Act	*Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*

POEO Regulation	*Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*
PoM	Plan of Management
RGDC	Regional Growth NSW Development Corporation
RSD	Regionally Significant Development
SAP	Special Activation Precinct
SCC	Specific Contaminant Concentrations
SEA	Site Environmental Advisor
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SSD	State Significant Development
t	Tonnes
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure
VENM	Virgin Excavated Natural Material
WARR Act	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001
WMP	Waste Management Plan

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared by NGH on behalf of AE BESS 2 Pty Ltd as Trustee for AE BESS 2 Unit Trust to support the proposed development of a 120-megawatt (MW) battery energy storage system (BESS), referred to as Moree BESS (the proposed development), at Bulluss Drive, Moree.

The subject land is located within the Regional Enterprise Zone of the Moree Special Activation Precinct (SAP), refer to Figure 1-1. The SAP is a State Government designated industrial estate, dedicated to renewable energy, advanced manufacturing, and agri-industrial development.

The environmental planning documents relevant to this Waste Management Plan (WMP) include:

- Moree Special Activation Precinct Master Plan (NSW Government, 2022)
- Moree Special Activation Precinct Delivery Plan (NSW Government, 2022)

The proposed development would initially be assessed by the Regional Growth NSW Development Corporation (RGDC) to ensure consistency with the desired vision for the precinct, as detailed by the adopted SAP Master Plan and Delivery Plan. If consistent, an Activation Precinct Certificate (APC) would be issued. The proposed development would also require development consent to be obtained from the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI), as determined by the State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Regional) 2021 (Regional Precincts SEPP).

It is noted the provisions relating to State Significant Development (SSD) and Regionally Significant Development (RSD) do not apply in an Activation Precinct. The Project would not trigger the SSD or RSD requirements and obligations under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

1.2. Scope and purpose of this Waste Management Plan

According to the Moree Special Activation Precinct Sustainability Report, circular economy is a delivery focus for the precinct. This is underpinned by the NSW Government's work in guiding the transition to a circular economy across NSW. According to the Sustainability Report, the implementation of the principles of a circular economy will apply to all aspects of the Moree SAP, with the aim of minimising waste and the efficient use of all resources available and generated in the precinct.

Accordingly, the Activation Precinct Certificate for this development is required to be supported by a WMP. The APC checklist requires the WMP to detail waste management and minimisation activities to be carried out during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the premises/development. The waste management plan is required to:

- *Specify waste by type and volume and nominate reuse and recycling potential.*
- *Nominate siting of waste storage and recycling facilities for demolition, construction, and final use.*
- *Detail how and where residual wastes will be disposed of.*
- *Explain how ongoing waste management of the site will operate.*

Furthermore, the performance criteria PC42 of the Moree SAP Delivery Plan (NSW Government, 2022) requires the WMP to facilitate:

- Ongoing waste avoidance.
- The implementation of circular economy principles within Project planning and operations.
- The development of on-site waste separation techniques and other measures that assist waste collection and management.
- Construction techniques that minimise waste generation.
- Opportunities to reuse and recycle building and construction materials and waste throughout the life of the proposed development.
- A reduction in the demand for waste disposal.

The purpose of this WMP is to describe the waste and resources management approach that will be used by the employees and sub-contractors of the proponent, AE BESS 2 Pty Ltd as Trustee for AE BESS 2 Unit Trust during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed development. The WMP will inform RGDC and DPHI's assessment of the proposed development.

1.3. Proposed development and site

The proposed development would involve the construction and operation of a 120 MW / 480MWh lithium-ion BESS at Bullus Drive, Moree, as indicated in Figure 1-2. The BESS would connect to the National Energy Market (NEM) via TransGrid's 132 kilovolt (kV) Moree Bulk Supply Point substation, immediately to the north (Lot 1 DP999486). The connection would be via a short underground transmission line to a new 132kV bay within the Moree Bulk Supply Point substation.

The subject land comprises Lot 1 DP999486, Lot 82 DP751780 and part of Lot 144 DP751780. The total area of the subject land is 17.58 hectares (ha), with the proposed development site consisting of approximately 4.06 ha. The subject land is currently undeveloped, with an existing borrow pit turned farm dam located in the north-western portion. The land is encumbered by several major electrical easements, which the proposed development would avoid.

The key elements and infrastructure components would include:

- Approximately 140 battery containers, containing lithium-ion technology.
- Approximately 42 associated skid-mounted Power Conversion Systems (PCS) comprising of:
  - Direct Current (DC) to Alternating Current (AC) inverters.
  - 33 kV medium-voltage transformer.
  - Medium-voltage switchgear, containing circuit breakers and disconnectors for the PCS.
- An internal HV substation including 33kV/132kV step up transformer and associated components to enable connection to the Moree Bulk Supply Point substation.
- A 33 kV switch room (elevated structure).
- A control room which will contain battery-monitoring equipment, allowing operators to control the plant remotely.
- Associated ancillary infrastructure, may include:
  - Bulk earthworks.
  - Construction laydown area.
  - Stormwater drainage infrastructure including detention basin.

- Internal access roads and tracks.
- Security fencing and landscape screening.
- On-site car parking.
- Operations and maintenance (O&M) building.
- Underground cabling connecting site infrastructure.
- Auxiliary low-voltage transformers.
- Water tank.
- Pump out sewerage holding tank.

Figure 1-1 Location of the subject land within the Moree SAP

Figure 1-2 Proposal location

1.4. Objectives

The key objectives of the WMP include:

- Identifying and implementing measures to minimise and manage waste, reduce resource use and maximise the use of recycled materials throughout the life of the project
- Ensuring the preferred waste management hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle and disposal) is followed
- Providing staff with an increased level of understanding and awareness of waste and resource use management issues
- Ensuring legislative compliance by implementing this Plan.
- Contribute to the achievement of the sustainability and circular economy vision for the Moree SAP.

1.5. Targets

The following targets have been established for the management of waste and resource impacts during the project:

- Avoid the unnecessary production of waste throughout the life of the project.
- Minimise the quantities of resources to be used.
- Adoption of the waste management hierarchy.
- Identify and implement opportunities to reuse or recycle materials, where practicable.
- Disposal of waste materials in accordance with legislative requirements.

2. Environmental requirements

Waste management is an integral part of the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the proposed development. There are several related legislative instruments that are applicable to the proposal.

2.1. Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997

The *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) aims to protect, restore, and enhance the quality of the environment in New South Wales (NSW), while still having regard to the need to maintain ecologically sustainable development.

With relevance to waste management, the POEO Act aims to reduce risks to human health and to prevent degradation of the environment through pollution prevention and encouraging a reduction in the use of materials through the re-use, recovery, and recycling of materials. The POEO Act contains the requirements for management of waste and the offences relating to improper management resulting in pollution. Section 148 of the Act requires that the relevant authority [(i.e. NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA)] must be notified about any pollution incidents that pose a risk to the environment.

Section 143 states that waste is required to be transported to a licenced facility that can legally accept it. It is an offence under Section 115 to negligently dispose of any waste that may harm the environment, or knowingly transport and dispose of waste to a facility that cannot be used for the waste.

Waste classification definitions are outlined in the Act, and further information is provided in the EPA Classification Guidelines (EPA 2014) (Section 2.6).

Wastes that may be generated as part of the construction and decommissioning stages of the proposed development, including 'building and demolition waste' as defined in the Act and includes unsegregated material resulting from activities. Materials including metal, timber, bricks, concrete, glass, plastics, and paper are included in that category.

2.2. Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014

The *Protection of the Environment Operations Waste Regulation 2014* (POEO Waste Regulation) aims to protect human health and the environment and provides the framework for NSW waste industries. The POEO Waste Regulation supplements the provisions of the POEO Act to provide further detail regarding requirements for transportation and tracking of certain waste and waste exemptions.

2.3. Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001

The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* (WARR Act) aims to encourage efficient use of resources and to reduce environmental harm. The WAR has been prepared in accordance with the WARR Act. The proposed development has considered the following:

- Avoidance of unnecessary resource use
- Resource recovery (including reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery)
- Disposal

The proponent has an obligation to minimise harm to the environment as a result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed development. This report outlines the proponent's plan to address these matters.

2.4. Dangerous Goods (Roads and Transport) Act 2008

The Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act covers requirements for the transportation of dangerous goods within NSW. Dangerous goods required as part of the proposed development would be packaged, transported and managed in accordance with the Dangerous Goods Code.

2.5. Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989

The Cwlth *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* gives effect to the international "Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal" in Australia. The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water administers and implements the Act. Hazardous waste derived from the proposed development is not expected to be exported. Recycling facilities for grid scale batteries are in their infancy in Australia; however, are expected to be fully established at the time of decommissioning.

2.6. EPA Waste Classification Guidelines

The EPA Waste Classification Guidelines (EPA 2014) provide details on the classification of all wastes defined in section 49 of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act:

- Special waste
- Liquid waste
- Hazardous waste
- Restricted solid waste
- General solid waste (putrescible)
- General solid waste (non-putrescible)

The proposed development's classification of waste is discussed in more detail in Section 5 of this report.

2.7. Guidelines

The main guidelines, specifications, and policy documents relevant to this WMP include:

- AS/NZS ISO 14001: Environmental Management
- NSW Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21 (NSW EPA, 2014)
- NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy (NSW OEH, 2019)
- Waste Classification Guidelines (NSW EPA, 2014)
- Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy (DEC, 2006).

3. Environmental aspects and impacts

3.1. Waste classification

The proposed development would generate solid and liquid wastes, which can be broadly classified as:

- Regulated waste: wastes that require specific controls or actions as defined by legislation. Listed, hazardous, regulated, controlled or trackable wastes typically have unique handling and disposal requirements in order to manage specific hazards associated with them
- General waste: wastes not defined as regulated waste under legislation. General wastes comprise putrescible wastes (easily decomposed, recyclable by composting) and non-putrescible wastes (not easily decomposed, may be recyclable)
- Recyclable waste: waste types that are able to be reconditioned, reprocessed or reused.

All onsite waste would require waste classification in accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) *Waste Classification Guidelines Part1: Classifying Waste* (Envrionmental Protection Authority, 2014).

3.2. Waste streams and resource

3.2.1. Construction

The following waste streams are likely to occur during the construction stage of the proposed development:

- Excavation wastes, including rock and soils.
- Vegetation wastes, from construction (clearing) and maintenance of the facility.
- Packaging materials associated with items delivered to site such as pallets, crates, cartons, plastics and wrapping materials.
- Wastes produced from the cleaning, repairing and maintenance of various heavy construction equipment, including liquid hazardous wastes.
- Chemicals and oils.

3.2.2. Operation

Potential waste streams during the operational phase include:

- Non-hazardous wastes generated through the use of employee amenities and ablutions.
- General wastes including office wastes, scrap materials, broken machinery, and biodegradable wastes.
- Faulty/defective cabling, electrical components, or batteries.
- Packaging materials associated with items delivered to site such as pallets, crates, cartons, plastics and wrapping materials.

3.2.3. Decomissioning

The following waste streams are likely to occur during the decommissioning stage of the proposed development:

- Metals from posts and fences.
- Cabling.
- Power stations including inverters, transformers, and similar components.
- Containerised BESS including LFP battery modules.
- Demolition wastes, such as concrete.
- Wastes produced from the cleaning, repairing and maintenance of various heavy construction equipment, including liquid hazardous wastes.
- General wastes including office wastes, scrap materials, broken machinery and equipment, and biodegradable wastes.
- Chemicals and oils.

3.3. Potential impacts

The following environmental impacts associated with waste generation and resource use have been identified as having the potential to occur as a result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed development:

- Generation of domestic waste from construction personnel.
- Mixing of unusable waste with reusable or recyclable material, leading to disposal of materials that could have been reused or recycled.
- Inappropriate disposal of hazardous waste.
- Generation or spread of contaminated soil and water.
- Generation or spread of contaminated waste, e.g. through groundwater.
- Water and soil pollution/contamination due to inadequate waste handling or treatment.
- Weed infestation from the uncontrolled dispersion of seeds.
- Reduced visual amenity, vermin and odour of the area.

The mismanagement of waste streams has the potential to result in the following impacts:

- Excessive waste being directed to landfill.
- Misclassification of waste generated or stored onsite.
- Water pollution.
- Land contamination.
- Additional costs related to waste management.

4. Waste management and minimisation

4.1. Waste management hierarchy

Waste management and minimisation for the proposed development would be in accordance with the POEO Act.

As identified in section 5, most waste streams have close to a 100% recycle target, to be achieved by reuse, recycling, reprocessing, or energy recovery offsite at an appropriately licensed waste facility, in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines outlined in Section 4.6. The project would contribute to the sustainability aims and objectives of the SAP Master Plan.

As identified in section 5, food waste, effluent, weed material, liquid waste and spill kit waste requires disposal. These waste streams are unable to be reused or recycled and necessitate disposal to minimise environmental impacts and adhere to legal requirements.

A waste management hierarchy (refer to Figure 4-1) would be adopted throughout the project lifecycle:

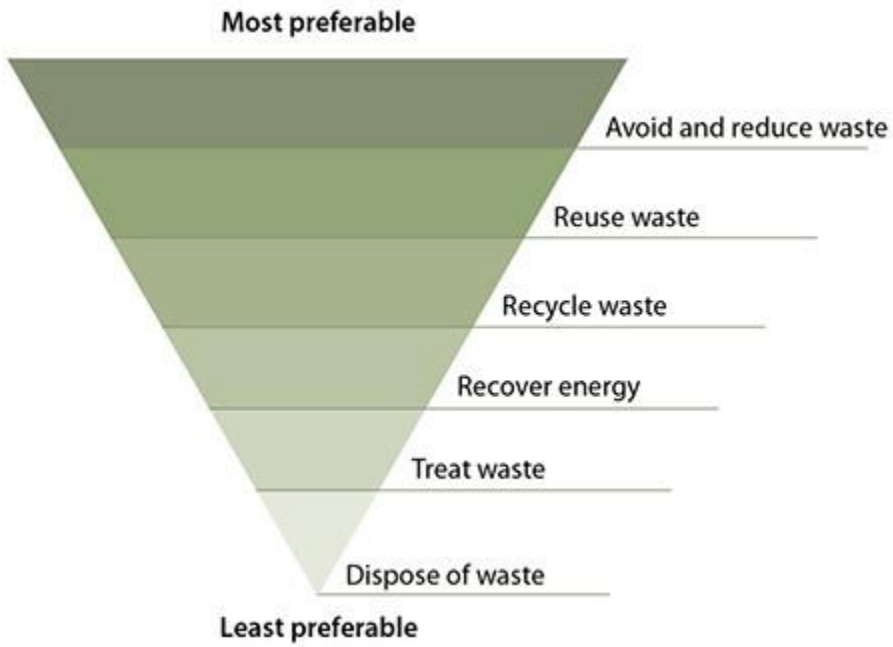


Figure 4-1 Waste management hierarchy

4.2. Avoid and reduce waste

The waste management hierarchy nominates avoidance of generating waste as the most important priority. To achieve this. the following measures will be implemented to avoid the unnecessary creation of waste:

- Selection of prefabricated equipment and components. Reputable manufacturers are also employing sustainability measures such as use of reclaimed and recycled materials as inputs, reducing the weight of components to save materials and transport costs and the reuse and recycling of byproducts.
- Unnecessary resource consumption will be avoided (e.g. fuel-efficient practices will be employed in relation to the proposed development).

- Adequate procurement practices to ensure materials are managed with minimal wastage will be implemented.
- Disposal will only occur as a last resort in accordance with the WARR Act.
- Establishing agreements with suppliers for 'take back' arrangements for packaging/drums/pallets.
- Ensuring appropriate types and quantities of materials are ordered to avoid excess waste and minimise excess of unused materials.
- Coordinating site activities to minimise waste through utilisation of unused materials.
- Ensuring plant and machinery operators employ fuel-efficient practices and that maintenance for plant and equipment uses the least amount of consumables required.
- Ensure that stored supplies are properly protected from the weather.

4.3. Reuse and recycling

Waste separation and segregation will be promoted on-site to facilitate reuse and recycling as a priority of the waste management program as indicated below.

- Waste segregation onsite – waste materials will be separated onsite into dedicated bins / areas for either reuse onsite or collection by a recycling contractor and transported to off-site facilities.
- Where material cannot be reused onsite, the proposal would utilise resource recovery facilities (reprocessing, recycling, and energy recovery).

Suitable recycling facilities are located in Moree as well as Armidale being a major nearby centre.

Moree Waste Management Facility and Community Recycling Centre.

57 Evergreen Road, Moree NSW 2400.

Open seven days a week 7:15 am to 4:15 pm.

(02) 6757 3222

Armidale Waste management Facility and Recycling Centre

108 Long Swamp Road, Armidale NSW 2350

Open seven days a week 9 am to 5 pm.

Waste Management Facility: (02) 6772 7090 / Recycling Centre: (02) 6772 2033

4.4. Waste handling and storage

Waste that is handled and stored onsite prior to onsite reuse or off-site recycling / disposal will have applied the following measures:

- Spoil, topsoil and mulch are to be stockpiled onsite in the allocated waste handling area within the construction layout down area, indicated in Figure 4-2 on the following page. Mitigation measures for dust control and surface water management would be implemented, as required.
- Liquid wastes are to be stored in appropriate covered and bunded containers in the allocated waste handling area within the construction layout down area, indicated in Figure 4-2, until transported off-site. Bunded areas shall have the capacity to hold 110% of the liquid waste volume for bulk storage or 120% of the volume of the largest container for smaller packaged storage.

- Hazardous waste such as used, expired or damaged LFP batteries would be managed by appropriately qualified and licensed contractors, in accordance with the requirements of the POEO Act and NSW EPA waste disposal guidelines.
- All other recyclable or non-recyclable wastes would be stored in appropriately covered receptacles (e.g. bins or skips) both within the allocated waste handling area within the construction layout down area as well as the Operations and Maintenance Building, where indicated in Figure 4-2 below. Contractors commissioned to regularly remove / empty the bins to approved disposal or recycling facilities.

Further details of the handling and storage of wastes expected to be generated by the proposed development are provided in section 5.

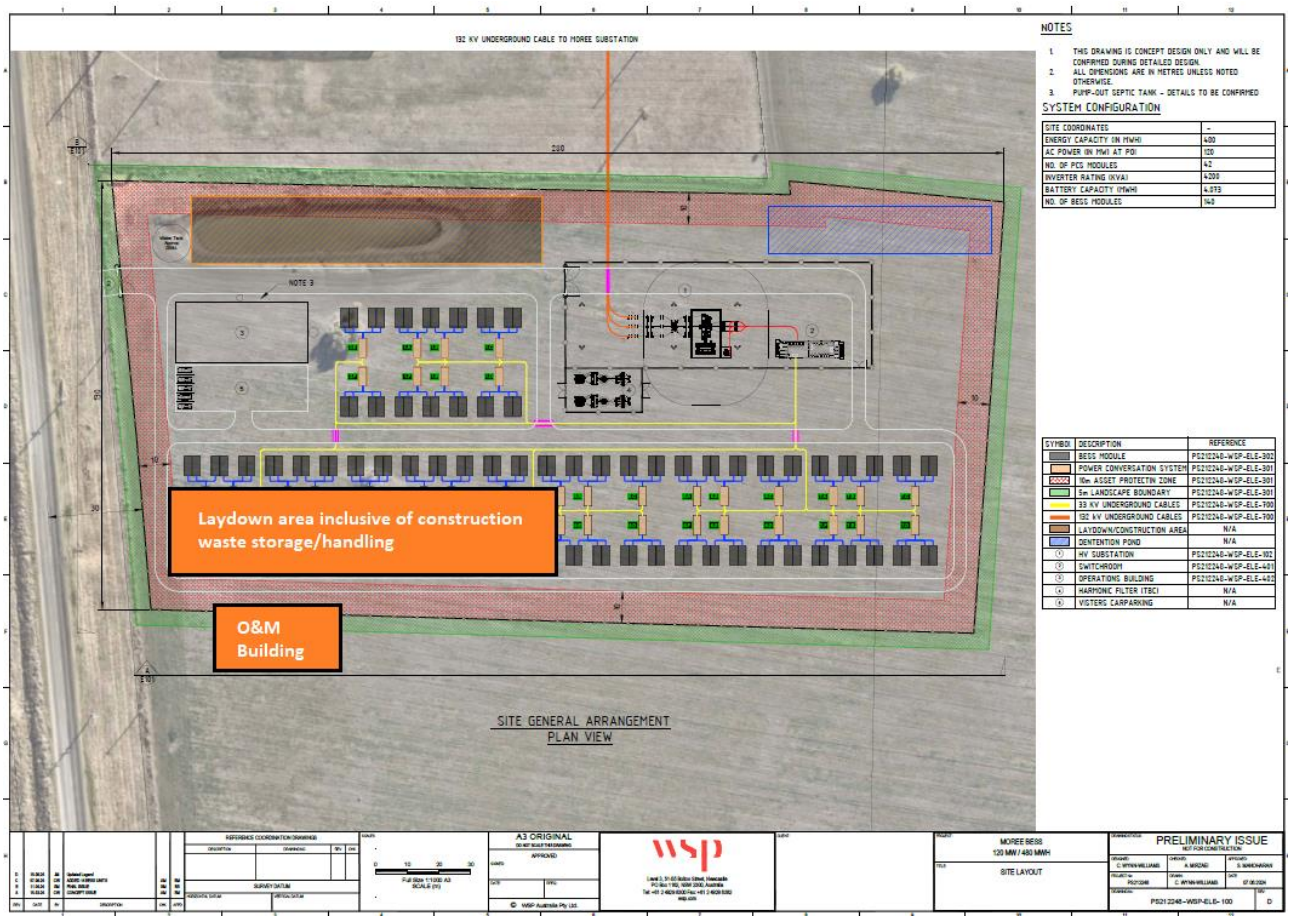


Figure 4-2 Waste handling areas (WSP/NGH, 2024)

4.5. Waste disposal

Waste disposal is to be in accordance with the POEO Act and WARR Act. Wastes that are unable to be reused or recycled will be disposed of off-site to a NSW EPA approved waste management facility, certified to receive the type of waste in question and following waste classification assessment (refer to Section 4.6).

An example of a waste contact list with locations of waste management / disposal facilities is included in Appendix B. The closest facility is the Moree Waste Management Facility and Village Landfill, approximately 8 kilometres (km) south of the proposed development site. The facility also comprises the Moree Community Recycling Centre.

Details of waste types, volumes and destinations are to be recorded in the Waste Management Register in Appendix C.

Where possible, wastes will be removed off-site by a licenced transporter to a recycling facility or will be disposed of at a licensed waste facility that can legally accept that type of waste.

4.6. Waste classification

Where waste cannot be avoided, reused, or recycled (refer to Figure 4-1) it will be classified prior to appropriate disposal. The classification of waste is undertaken in accordance with the NSW EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste (NSW EPA, 2014). This document identifies six classes of waste: Special, Liquid, Hazardous, Restricted Solid, General Solid (putrescible) and General Solid (non-putrescible). It describes a six-step process to classifying waste. That process is described below:

Step 1: Is it 'special waste'?

Establish if the waste should be classified as special waste. Special wastes are clinical and related, asbestos, waste tyres. Definitions are provided in the guidelines.

Note: Asbestos and clinical wastes must be managed in accordance with the requirements of Clauses 42 and 43 of the POEO Regulation.

Step 2: If not special, is it 'liquid waste'?

If it is established that the waste is not special waste it must be decided whether it is 'liquid waste'. Liquid waste means any waste that has an angle of repose of less than 5° above horizontal or becomes free- flowing at or below 60° Celsius or when it is transported is generally not capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel.

Liquid wastes are sub-classified into:

- Sewer and stormwater effluent.
- Trackable liquid waste according to POEO Regulation Schedule 1 Waste to which waste tracking requirements apply.
- Non-trackable liquid waste.

Step 3: If not liquid, has the waste already been pre-classified by the NSW EPA?

The NSW EPA has pre-classified several commonly generated wastes in the categories of hazardous, general solid waste (putrescibles) and general solid waste (non-putrescibles). If a waste is listed as 'pre-classified', no further assessment is required. Pre-classified wastes are identified in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act (Appendix D).

Step 4: If not pre-classified, is the waste hazardous?

If the waste is not special waste (other than asbestos waste), liquid waste or pre-classified, establish if it has certain hazardous characteristics and can therefore be classified as hazardous waste.

Hazardous waste includes items such as explosives, flammable solids, substances liable to spontaneous combustion, oxidizing agents, toxic substances and corrosive substances. This would include the battery modules for the proposed development.

Step 5: If the waste does not have hazardous characteristics, undertake chemical assessment to determine classification.

If the waste does not possess hazardous characteristics, it needs to be chemically assessed to determine whether it is hazardous, restricted solid or general solid waste (putrescible and non-putrescible). If the waste is not chemically assessed, it must be treated as hazardous.

Waste is assessed by comparing Specific Contaminant Concentrations (SCC) of each chemical contaminant, and where required the leachable concentration using the Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP), against Contaminant Thresholds (CT).

Step 6: Is the general solid waste putrescible or non-putrescible?

If the waste is chemically assessed as general solid waste, a further assessment is available to determine whether the waste is putrescible or non-putrescible. The assessment determines whether the waste is capable of significant biological transformation. If this assessment is not undertaken, the waste must be managed as general solid waste (putrescible).

4.7. Resource conservation

By way of its inherent nature, the proposed development as a BESS, will contribute to resource conservation in the precinct. The BESS technology allows for more efficient use of existing and excess energy in the NEM to be temporarily stored and released at times of higher demand. This can support the nearby Moree Solar Farm and other energy generators to be more effective. The Moree SAP aims to maximise solar energy production and support bioenergy production as part of a circular economy and the BESS would significantly enhance this goal by both supporting these projects as well as potentially attracting these projects to this part of the NEM grid.

As a passive style of infrastructure development once operational, the proposed development would not consume any notable resources. Refer to accompanying Utilities Demand details for the proposed development.

The project team would also implement resource conservation best practices and adopt energy efficient work practices across the project. The project will minimise consumption of:

- Fuel, oil and other consumables associated with the operation of plant, equipment, and vehicles
- On-site electricity.
- Potable water.

When selecting project products, plant and equipment, the energy efficiency and carbon emissions have been, and will be, taken into consideration.

5. Classification of development waste streams

The activities and types of waste that may be generated by the proposed development during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases are outlined in Table 5-1. The table acts as an example of how waste could potentially be classified and should not be used as a table of pre-classified waste (refer to Appendix D). All onsite waste will require waste classification according to Section 4.6 of this Plan.

As an emerging technology in Australia, knowledge of BESS waste management will continue to evolve and advance over time. At this stage, details regarding future decommissioning of BESS are best estimates. A decommissioning plan would be developed for the BESS prior to commencement of this phase and would provide final, accurate details regarding waste quantities and recycling and recovery methods.

Table 5-1 Classification of potential waste streams during construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed development

Activity / material	Waste Type	Waste Classification	Approx. quantity	Storage and treatment onsite	Sampling and testing requirements	Proposed reuse /recycling/disposal methods	Reuse/ Recycle target
Construction							
Construction office	Paper, cardboard, recyclable plastic, soft plastic	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	800 litres (L)	Separate bins emptied into secured comingled bulk bins	Visual	Resource recovery off-site – Recycling and reprocessing at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence (where relevant) and the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	100%
	Glass and aluminium	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	200 L	Separate bins emptied into secured comingled bulk bins	Visual	Resource recovery off-site - Recycling and reprocessing at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence (where relevant) and the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	100%
	Food waste	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	600 L	Separate bins emptied into secured comingled bulk bins	Visual	Disposal off-site at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence and the Waste Classification Guidelines.	0%
	Effluent	Liquid	300 L	Holding tank	NA	Off-site disposal, collected with bulk effluent tanker.	0%
Site establishment	Removal of existing fences/ boundary features	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	0.2 t	Stockpile	NA	Off-site recycling. Loaded into tipper or flatbed truck.	100%
Earthworks	Excavated material VENM/ ENM	Classification based on soil tests carried out during construction and in accordance with Waste Classification Guidelines: Part 1 and 2 (NSW EPA 2014)	<100 metres (m)3	Stockpile	Yes - in accordance with this Plan	Reused on-site. Topsoil to be segregated for reuse in rehabilitation. Any excavated material may be used as aggregate for fill, footings, construction pads or road base; however, site requirements for select fill will exceed on-site excavated material. Where required, disposal off-site of any unsuitable material at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence and the Waste Classification Guidelines.	100%

Activity / material	Waste Type	Waste Classification	Approx. quantity	Storage and treatment onsite	Sampling and testing requirements	Proposed reuse /recycling/disposal methods	Reuse/ Recycle target
	Vegetation clearing and grubbing	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	<4 t	Stockpile	On-site reuse (where possible)	Resource recovery off-site - reprocessing at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence (where relevant) and the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	100%
	Weed material	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	<1 t	Skip bin	NA	Weeds removed during work will be managed in accordance with the NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) requirements that relate to its classification status.	0%
Construction	Timber	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Approx. 25 t	Skip bin	No	Resource recovery off-site - Reuse, recycling, reprocessing or energy recovery at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence and the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	100%
	Concrete waste	General solid waste (non- putrescible)	<100 m3	Stockpile	No	Resource recovery off-site - Reuse, recycling, reprocessing or energy recovery at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence and the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	100%
	Packaging materials	General solid waste (non- putrescible)	< 7 t	Skip bin	No	Resource recovery off-site - Reuse, recycling, reprocessing or energy recovery at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence and the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	100%
Plant and equipment maintenance	Tyres	Special waste	< 100 t	Stockpile	No	Resource recovery off-site - Reuse, recycling, reprocessing or energy recovery at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence and the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	
	Liquid wastes - waste oil, coolants, lubricants.	Liquid waste	Dependent on contamination levels of vehicles and containers to be washed.	Containerised in covered bunded storage	No	Disposal off-site at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence and the Waste Classification Guidelines.	0%
	Spill kit waste	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	<200 L	Covered bunded storage	No	Disposal off-site at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence and the Waste Classification Guidelines.	0%

Activity / material	Waste Type	Waste Classification	Approx. quantity	Storage and treatment onsite	Sampling and testing requirements	Proposed reuse /recycling/disposal methods	Reuse/ Recycle target
Operation (approx. annual quantities)							
Plant maintenance	Liquid wastes - waste oil, coolants, lubricants.	Liquid waste	Dependent on contamination levels of vehicles and containers to be washed.	Containerised in covered bunded storage	No	Disposal off-site at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence and the Waste Classification Guidelines.	0%
	Used battery modules	Hazardous waste	<5kg	Covered bunded storage	No	Resource recovery off-site - Recycling, reprocessing or energy recovery at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence and the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	100%
Staff operations	Paper, cardboard, recyclable plastic, soft plastic	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	<150 L	Separate bins emptied into secured comingled bulk bins.	Visual	Resource recovery off-site - Recycling and reprocessing at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence (where relevant) and the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	100%
	Glass and aluminium	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	< 100 L				100%
	Food waste	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	< 100 L	Separate bins emptied into secured comingled bulk bins	Visual	Disposal off-site at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the premises' Environment Protection Licence and the Waste Classification Guidelines.	0%
	Effluent	Liquid	< 100 L	Holding tank	NA	Off-site disposal, collected with bulk effluent tanker	0%
Decommissioning							
BESS	Containerised BESS containing LFP battery modules	Hazardous waste	Approx. 3,000t	To be uncoupled on-site before transport off-site for recycling.	No	Resource recovery off-site - Recycling, reprocessing or energy recovery at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	95%
	Metal	General Solid Waste (non-putrescible)	Approx. 300tt	Stockpile	No		
	Timber framing	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	< 1 t	Stockpile	No	Resource recovery off-site - Reuse, recycling, reprocessing or energy recovery at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the *Waste Classification Guidelines*	

Activity / material	Waste Type	Waste Classification	Approx. quantity	Storage and treatment onsite	Sampling and testing requirements	Proposed reuse /recycling/disposal methods	Reuse/ Recycle target
	Foam insulation	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	< 1 t	Covered bunded storage	No	Resource recovery off-site - Reuse, recycling, reprocessing or energy recovery at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	
Electrical cables	Copper / aluminium	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Approx. 100t	Covered bunded storage	No	Resource recovery off-site - Reuse, recycling, reprocessing or energy recovery at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	100%
	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Approx. 25t				100%
	Rubber	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Approx. 25t				100%
Concrete waste	Concrete	General Solid Waste (non-putrescible)	<500 m3	Stockpile	No	Resource recovery off-site – Recycling and reprocessing at an appropriately licensed waste facility in accordance with the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.	100%
Fencing	Metal	General Solid Waste (non-putrescible)	<5t	Stockpile	No		100%

6. Environmental mitigation and management measures

Table 6-1 Waste and resource management and mitigation measures

ID	Measure/Requirement	Resources	Timing	Responsibility
General				
WM1	All staff and sub-contractors will undergo a site induction that will detail waste minimisation and reuse management measures, including the requirements of the waste management hierarchy. Waste minimisation training will include energy consumption awareness that promotes energy conservation methods including minimising energy use by switching off equipment when not in use.	Induction materials Toolbox materials	Construction Decommissioning	Developer Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor
WM2	Use the concept of the waste hierarchy to set priorities for the efficient use of resources, consistent with the objectives of the WARR Act.	WMP	Pre-construction Construction Operation Decommissioning	
WM3	Spot checks will be undertaken within and around the perimeter of the development site to monitor for any windblown waste.	WMP	Construction Operation Decommissioning	
WM4	The collection and storage of wastes will be designed to minimise impacts to neighbours and the local community.	WMP	Pre-construction Operation Decommissioning	
WM5	The design, storage, maintenance, and transportation of new and waste LFP batteries would comply with the requirements of the Dangerous Goods Code, including specific ‘special provisions’ and ‘packing instructions’ applying to the transportation of LFP batteries.	WMP	Construction Operation Decommissioning	
WM6	Working areas are to be maintained, kept free of rubbish and cleaned up at the end of each working day.	Inspection form	Construction Operation Decommissioning	
Avoid or reuse				
WM7	Minimise the use of geotextiles for temporary cover and sediment fence for sediment control – utilise soil polymer instead.		Construction	Developer / EPC contractor
WM8	Procure locally produced goods and services where feasible and cost effective to reduce transport fuel emissions. Utilise full loads to minimise transportation requirements.		Pre-construction Construction Decommissioning	

ID	Measure/Requirement	Resources	Timing	Responsibility
WM9	No supply of disposable cups, plates, bowls or cutlery in crib huts or site offices.	WMP	Construction Operation Decommissioning	
WM10	Calculate precise estimates prior to placing orders, particularly when estimating required volumes of concrete.	Detailed design	Pre-construction Construction Operation Decommissioning	
WM11	Implement, where possible, agreements with suppliers to return excess construction materials and/or packaging for future reuse.	WMP	Pre-construction Construction Operation Decommissioning	
WM12	Maintain all vehicles and construction equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's specification to comply with all relevant legislation. Ensure regular servicing and maintenance of plant and vehicles to achieve optimum fuel/energy efficiency.		Construction Operation	
WM13	Turn machinery and vehicles off when not in use. Ensure use of plant and machinery is in an efficient manner which avoids idling or unnecessary throttling.		Construction Operation Decommissioning	
Resource recovery (reuse / recycle)				
WM14	Containerised BESS and power stations are to be removed from site and subject to recycling and resource recovery through a licensed facility.	WMP	Decommissioning	Developer / EPC contractor
WM15	Construction metal, steel and scrap aluminium to be collected and recycled through a licensed scrap metal recycler.	WMP	Construction Operation Decommissioning	
WM16	Excavated material will be reused on-site for fill where practicable.	Detailed design	Construction	
WM17	Waste materials will be separated onsite into dedicated bins / areas for either reuse onsite or collection.	WMP	Construction Operation Decommissioning	
Disposal				
WM18	Once the works have been completed, all waste material is to be removed from site, recycled or disposed of at a licenced facility. Waste is not to be buried on site.	WMP	Construction Decommissioning	Developer / EPC contractor

ID	Measure/Requirement	Resources	Timing	Responsibility
WM19	Priority weeds removed during work will be managed in accordance with DPI requirements that relate to its classification status and disposed of at a licensed landfill facility.	WMP	Construction Operation Decommissioning	
Waste receptacle / storage				
WM20	Waste receptacles and site amenities will be inspected weekly.	Inspection form	Construction Operation Decommissioning	Developer / EPC contractor
WM21	Glass, aluminium and plastic drink containers to be recycled. Recycling bins for drink containers to be provided in site offices and in/at door of the main crib hut. Site Environmental Advisor or delegate to deposit containers at the closest Return and Earn facility.	Recycling bins		
WM22	Paper and cardboard to be recycled. Paper and cardboard recycling bins to be provided in site offices, which will be emptied into the paper and recycling skip bin to be collected by the Project's licenced waste contractor for offsite recycling.	Recycling bins		
WM23	Ensure waste is contained in bins or waste areas in high winds or rain events.	Bins		
WM24	Any storage of regulated wastes on site will be temporary and appropriate controls will be installed in designated storage areas to prevent contamination.			
Record keeping				
WM25	All waste generated on site will be classified, handled and stored in accordance with the EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines 2014 (or its latest version) and the POEO Act.	Appendix D POEO Act	Construction Operation Decommissioning	Developer / EPC contractor
WM26	All waste removed from site will be recorded in the Waste Register.	Waste register		
WM27	Obtain copies of licences or licence numbers (under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*) for transporters of industrial/hazardous waste, industrial/hazardous waste treatment facilities and waste disposal facilities and provide these to the Site Environmental Advisor, prior to disposal of these wastes.			

7. Compliance management

7.1. Roles and responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities for the proposed development are detailed in the Plan of Management (PoM). Specific responsibilities for the implementation of the WMP are detailed in Table 6-1 of this Plan.

7.2. Training

All employees, contractors and staff working on site will undergo a site induction that includes waste management requirements and protocols. The induction will address the following:

- Existence and requirements of this WMP
- Relevant legislation
- Incident response, management and reporting
- Requirements of the waste hierarchy
- Waste/recycle storage requirements
- Waste reporting requirements
- Targeted training in the form of toolbox talks or specific training will also be provided to personnel with a key role in waste and energy management.

7.3. Monitoring and inspections

Waste monitoring requirements for the Project are outlined in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Waste monitoring requirements for the Project.

Monitoring requirement	Frequency	Responsibility	Reporting/ record
Track waste taken off-site to a licensed premise	When waste taken off-site. *Waste Register* to be updated regularly.	Project Manager	Waste Register
	When waste taken off-site to a waste facility.	Site Environmental Advisor (SEA)	Waste receipts/ dockets
	When NSW EPA 'Trackable' waste taken off-site.	SEA	Transportation dockets

Monitoring requirement	Frequency	Responsibility	Reporting/ record
Inspections for litter, materials management, unauthorised disposal of construction waste, contamination of waste streams and adequacy of capacity of waste receptacles (as part of weekly environmental inspection).	Weekly	Project Manager	Environmental Inspection Checklist

7.4. Complaints

Complaints will be recorded and managed in accordance with the developer's complaint procedures, refer to the PoM.

7.5. Auditing

Internal audits will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of environmental controls, compliance with this Plan and other relevant approvals and guidelines. Refer to the PoM for further detail.

7.6. Reporting

Reporting requirements and responsibilities are documented in Section 10.4 of the PoM.

All written records must be maintained during the removal of any waste from the site and such information submitted to the Principal within fourteen days of the date of the completion of the works.

The Waste Management Register (Appendix C) will be maintained until the Actual Completion Date to record the type, amount and location of waste reused, recycled, stockpiled, and disposed of.

8. Review and improvement

8.1. Continuous improvement

Continuous improvement of this WMP will be achieved by the ongoing evaluation of environmental management performance against environmental policies, objectives, and targets for the purpose of identifying opportunities for improvement.

The continuous improvement process will be designed to:

- Keep abreast of emerging recycling and resource recovery opportunities for BESS waste streams.
- Identify areas of opportunity for improvement of environmental management and performance.
- Determine the cause or causes of non-conformances and deficiencies.
- Develop and implement a plan of corrective and preventative action to address any non- conformances and deficiencies.
- Verify the effectiveness of the corrective and preventative actions.
- Document any changes in procedures resulting from process improvement.
- Make comparisons with objectives and targets.

As an emerging technology in Australia, knowledge of BESS waste management will continue to evolve and advance over time. At this stage, details regarding future decommissioning of BESS are best estimates. A decommissioning plan would be developed for the BESS prior to commencement of this phase and would provide final, accurate details regarding waste quantities and recycling and recovery methods.

8.2. WMP update and amendment

The processes described in Section 11 of the PoM may result in the need to update or revise this Plan and will occur as needed.

Should the document review process identify any issues or items within the documents that are either redundant or in need of updated, it is the responsibility of the SEA, or delegate, to prepare the revised documents.

A copy of the updated plan and changes will be distributed to all relevant stakeholders in accordance with the approved document control procedure.

9. References

DEC. (2006). *NSW Government Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy.* Department of Environment and Conservation.

Environmental Protection Authority. (EPA 2014). *Waste Classification Guidelines.* Sydney: Department of Planning, Industry and Environemnt.

Envrionmental Protection Authority. (2014). *Waste Classification Guidelines.* Sydney: NSW Government.

NSW EPA. (2014). *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014 - 2021.* NSW Environment Protection Authority.

NSW EPA. (2014). *Waste classificaion guidelines*. Retrieved from NSW Environmental Protection Authority: https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/classifying-waste/waste-classification-guidelines

NSW Government. (2022). *Moree Special Activation Precinct Delivery Plan.* Moree: Regional Growth NSW Development Corporation.

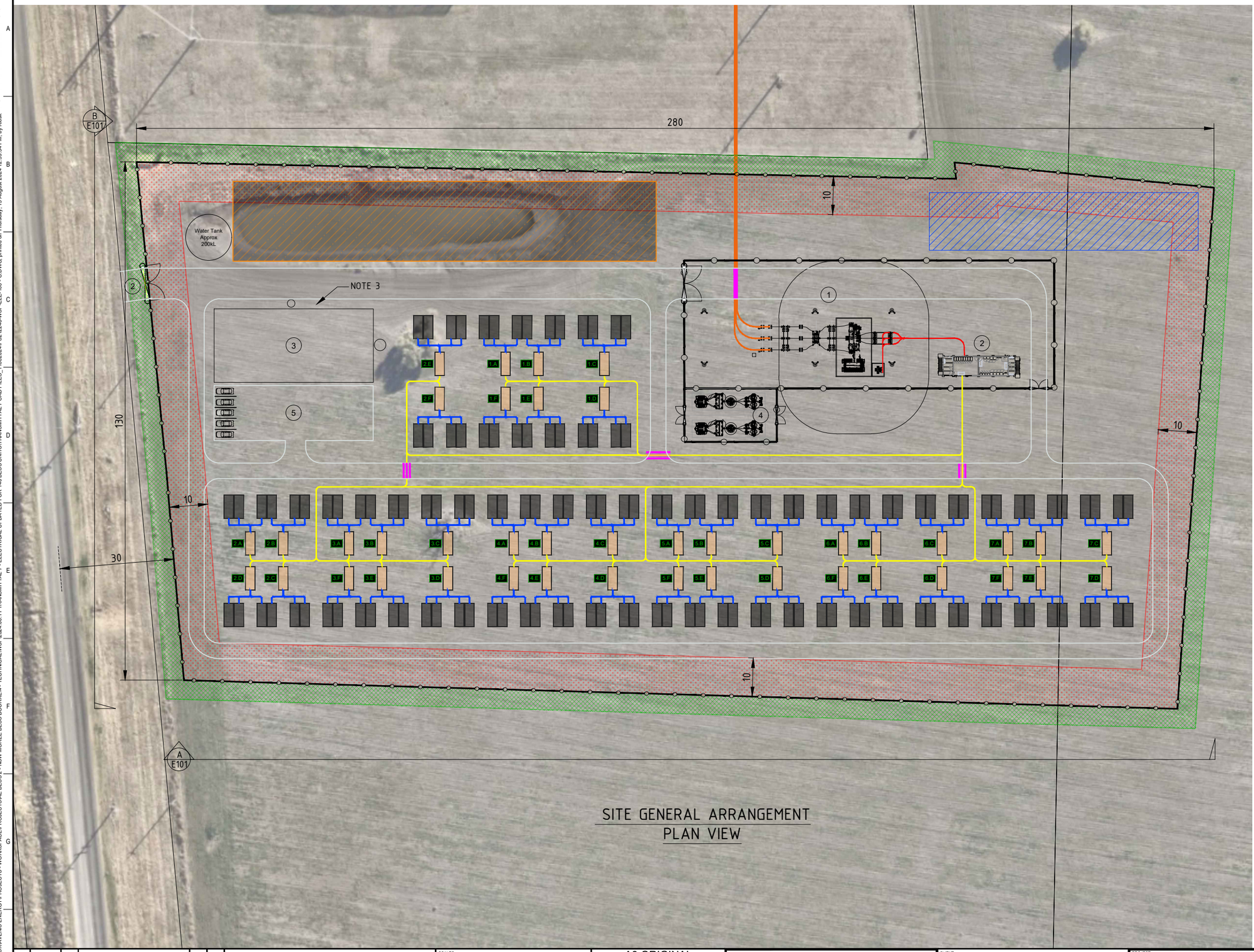
NSW Government. (2022). *Special Activiation Precint Moree Master Plan.* Moree: NSW Goverment.

NSW OEH. (2019). *NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy.*

Appendix A Development design plans

PS212248-WSP-ELE-100 - C

132 KV UNDERGROUND CABLE TO MOREE SUBSTATION



SITE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
PLAN VIEW

NOTES

1. THIS DRAWING IS CONCEPT DESIGN ONLY AND WILL BE CONFIRMED DURING DETAILED DESIGN.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
3. PUMP-OUT SEPTIC TANK - DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

SITE COORDINATES	-
ENERGY CAPACITY (IN MWH)	480
AC POWER (IN MW) AT POI	120
NO. OF PCS MODULES	42
INVERTER RATING (KVA)	4200
BATTERY CAPACITY (MWH)	4.073
NO. OF BESS MODULES	140

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
	BESS MODULE	PS212248-WSP-ELE-302
	POWER CONVERSATION SYSTEM	PS212248-WSP-ELE-301
	10m ASSET PROTECTIN ZONE	PS212248-WSP-ELE-301
	5m LANDSCAPE BOUNDARY	PS212248-WSP-ELE-301
	33 KV UNDERGROUND CABLES	PS212248-WSP-ELE-700
	132 kV UNDERGROUND CABLES	PS212248-WSP-ELE-700
	LAYDOWN/CONSTRUCTION AREA	N/A
	DENTENTION POND	N/A
1	HV SUBSTATION	PS212248-WSP-ELE-102
2	SWITCHROOM	PS212248-WSP-ELE-401
3	OPERATIONS BUILDING	PS212248-WSP-ELE-402
4	HARMONIC FILTER (TBC)	N/A
5	VISTERS CARPARKING	N/A

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APPD
D	15.08.24	JM	Updated Legend	AM	SM
C	07.06.24	CW	ADDED 14 BESS UNITS	SM	BS
B	11.04.24	SM	FINAL ISSUE	AM	SM
A	15.03.24	CW	CONCEPT ISSUE		

REFERENCE COORDINATION DRAWINGS

DESCRIPTION	DRAWING NO.	REV	CHK

SURVEY DATUM

HORIZONTAL DATUM: | VERTICAL DATUM:

SCALES

0 10 20 30

Full Size 1:1000 A3
SCALE (m)

A3 ORIGINAL
DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING

APPROVED

SIGNED:

DATE: | RPEQ:

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wsp.com

CLIENT: avenis energy

PROJECT: MOREE BESS
120 MW / 480 MWH

TITLE: SITE LAYOUT

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DESIGNED:	CHECKED:	APPROVED:
C. WYNN-WILLIAMS	A. MIRZAEI	S. MANOHARAN
PROJECT No:	DRAWN:	DATE:
PS212248	C. WYNN-WILLIAMS	07.06.2024

DRAWING No: PS212248-WSP-ELE-100 REV: D

Appendix B Proposed waste facilities

Contractor/waste facility	Waste accepted	Waste recycled
Moree Waste Management Facility and Community Recycling Centre. 57 Evergreen Road, Moree NSW 2400. Open seven days a week 7:15 am to 4:15 pm. (02) 6757 3222	General waste Construction / demolition waste Recyclable waste Electronic waste Green waste Liquid waste (limited) Special waste	Recyclable waste (paper, cardboard, etc.) Car / household batteries Motor / other oils Smoke detectors Electronic waste (including fluorescent globes and tubes)
Armidale Waste management Facility and Recycling Centre 108 Long Swamp Road, Armidale NSW 2350 Open seven days a week 9 am to 5 pm. Waste Management Facility: (02) 6772 7090 Recycling Centre: (02) 6772 2033	General waste Construction / demolition waste Green waste Special waste (limited)	Recyclable waste (paper, cardboard, etc.) Batteries Household chemicals Metals Smoke detectors / fire extinguishers Tyres Ink cartridges Electronic waste (including fluorescent globes and tubes) Motor / other oils
Coonabarabran Materials Handling Centre 14-22 John Street, Coonabarabran, NSW 2357. (02) 6849 2000	Recyclable waste	Recyclable waste (paper, cardboard, etc.) Plastic containers Steel and aluminum cans Glass bottles and jars

Appendix C Example waste register

Waste Management Register							
Date/Time	Description (e.g. concrete, vegetation, asphalt)	Waste Classification	Quantity collected	Transporter	Facility to receive	Waste Use (reuse, recycle, stockpiled, disposed)	Invoice No / Tip docket Ref

Appendix D Pre-classified wastes

Appendix D will be applicable if any specific waste mitigation measures are required.

Waste Classification – *Protection of the Environment and Operations Act 1997*

Part 3 Definitions

Division 1 Waste classifications

49 Definitions of waste classifications

(1) *In this Schedule:*

General solid waste (non-putrescible) means waste (other than special waste, hazardous waste, restricted solid waste, general solid waste (putrescible) or liquid waste) that includes any of the following:

(a) *glass, plastic, rubber, plasterboard, ceramics, bricks, concrete or metal,*

(b) *paper or cardboard,*

(c) *household waste from municipal clean-up that does not contain food waste,*

(d) *waste collected by or on behalf of local councils from street sweeping,*

(e) *grit, sediment, litter and gross pollutants collected in, and removed from, stormwater treatment devices or stormwater management systems, that has been dewatered so that it does not contain free liquids,*

(f) *grit and screenings from potable water and water reticulation plants that has been dewatered so that it does not contain free liquids,*

(g) *garden waste,*

(h) *wood waste,*

(i) *waste contaminated with lead (including lead paint waste) from residential premises or educational or child care institutions,*

(j) *containers, having previously contained dangerous goods, from which residues have been removed by washing or vacuuming,*

(k) *drained oil filters (mechanically crushed), rags and oil absorbent materials that only contain non-volatile petroleum hydrocarbons and do not contain free liquids,*

(l) *drained motor oil containers that do not contain free liquids,*

(m) *non-putrescible vegetative waste from agriculture, silviculture or horticulture,*

(n) *building cavity dust waste removed from residential premises, or educational or child care institutions, being waste that is packaged securely to prevent dust emissions and direct contact,*

(o) *synthetic fibre waste (from materials such as fibreglass, polyesters and other plastics) being waste that is packaged securely to prevent dust emissions, but excluding asbestos waste,*

(p) *virgin excavated natural material,*

(q) *building and demolition waste,*

(r) *asphalt waste (including asphalt resulting from road construction and waterproofing works),*

(s) *biosolids categorised as unrestricted use, or as restricted use 1, 2 or 3, in accordance with the criteria set out in the Biosolids Guidelines,*

(t) *cured concrete waste from a batch plant,*

(u) *fully cured and set thermosetting polymers and fibre reinforcing resins,*

(v) *fully cured and dried residues of resins, glues, paints, coatings and inks,*
(w) *anything that is classified as general solid waste (non-putrescible) pursuant to an EPA Gazettal notice,*
(x) *anything that is classified as general solid waste (non-putrescible) pursuant to the Waste Classification Guidelines,*
(y) *any mixture of anything referred to in paragraphs (a)–(x).*

General solid waste (putrescible) means waste (other than special waste, hazardous waste, restricted solid waste or liquid waste) that includes any of the following:

(a) *household waste containing putrescible organics,*
(b) *waste from litter bins collected by or on behalf of local councils,*
(c) *manure and nightsoil,*
(d) *disposable nappies, incontinence pads or sanitary napkins,*
(e) *food waste,*
(f) *animal waste,*
(g) *grit or screenings from sewage treatment systems that have been dewatered so that the grit or screenings do not contain free liquids,*
(h) *anything that is classified as general solid waste (putrescible) pursuant to an EPA Gazettal notice,*
(i) *anything that is classified as general solid waste (putrescible) pursuant to the Waste Classification Guidelines,*
(j) *a mixture of anything referred to in paragraphs (a)–(i).*

Hazardous waste means waste (other than special waste or liquid waste) that includes any of the following:

(a) *anything that is classified as:*
  (i) *a substance of Class 1, 2, 5 or 8 within the meaning of the Transport of Dangerous Goods Code, or*
  (ii) *a substance to which Division 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 or 6.1 of the Transport of Dangerous Goods Code applies,*
(b) *containers, having previously contained:*
  (iii) *a substance of Class 1, 3, 4, 5 or 8 within the meaning of the Transport of Dangerous Goods Code, or*
  (iv) *a substance to which Division 6.1 of the Transport of Dangerous Goods Code applies, from which residues have not been removed by washing or vacuuming,*
(c) *coal tar or coal tar pitch waste (being the tarry residue from the heating, processing or burning of coal or coke) comprising more than 1% (by weight) of coal tar or coal tar pitch waste,*
(d) *lead-acid or nickel-cadmium batteries (being waste generated or separately collected by activities carried out for business, commercial or community services purposes),*
(e) *lead paint waste arising otherwise than from residential premises or educational or child care institutions,*
(f) *anything that is classified as hazardous waste pursuant to an EPA Gazettal notice,*
(g) *anything that is classified as hazardous waste pursuant to the Waste Classification Guidelines,*
(h) *a mixture of anything referred to in paragraphs (a)–(g).*

Liquid waste means any waste (other than special waste) that includes any of the following:

(a) *anything that:*
  - *has an angle of repose of less than 5 degrees above horizontal, or*
  - *becomes free-flowing at or below 60°C or when it is transported, or*
  - *is generally not capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel,*

(b) *anything that is classified as liquid waste pursuant to an EPA Gazettal notice.*

Restricted solid waste means any waste (other than special waste, hazardous waste or liquid waste) that includes any of the following:

(a) *anything that is classified as restricted solid waste pursuant to the Waste Classification Guidelines,*

(b) *anything that is classified as restricted solid waste pursuant to an EPA Gazettal notice.*

Special waste means any of the following:

(a) *clinical and related waste,*

(b) *asbestos waste,*

(c) *waste tyres,*

(d) *anything that is classified as special waste pursuant to an EPA Gazettal notice.*

(2) *Despite subclause (1), in this Schedule, any waste that is classified as one of the following classes of waste, in accordance with an immobilised contaminants approval granted under Part 10 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014, is taken to be waste of that class:*

(a) *general solid waste (non-putrescible),*

(b) *general solid waste (putrescible),*

(c) *hazardous waste,*

(d) *restricted solid waste,*

(e) *special waste.*

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