

# DRAFT EPA PUBLICATION 448

## CLASSIFICATION OF WASTES

Publication 448.2\*

February 2007

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Environment Protection Authority is responsible for ensuring the proper storage, transport, treatment and disposal of waste in Victoria. This bulletin provides the management requirements for different wastes taken off-site for reuse, treatment or disposal. Guidance is provided to attribute a hazard category (either Category A, B or C) to contaminated soil. Allowable contaminant levels for fill material are also provided. Classification by hazard before disposal will take effect from 1 July 2007.

With all wastes, it is desirable that the waste hierarchy set out in the *Environment Protection Act 1970* is followed. This waste hierarchy is:

- avoidance
- reuse
- recycling
- recovery of energy
- treatment
- containment
- disposal.

This bulletin does not address trade waste, which is disposed of to sewer.

### 1.1 Invitation to comment

EPA seeks comment on the Draft Classification of Wastes. Written submissions will be received at the following address until Monday, 5 March 2007.

Prescribed Industrial Waste Team  
Waste Management Unit  
EPA Victoria  
GPO Box 4395 QQ Melbourne VIC 3001

Or email: [prescribedwaste@epa.vic.gov.au](mailto:prescribedwaste@epa.vic.gov.au)

EPA will release the final classification together with a response to comments bulletin. Company names on submissions will be included in the bulletin.

### 2. WASTE TYPES

Wastes can be classified as one of five types (Table 1) to determine EPA requirements and to choose an appropriate management option. If doubt exists as to which waste type applies then advice should be sought from EPA.

#### 2.1 Fill material

This classification consists of soil (being clay, silt and sand), gravel and rock of naturally occurring

\* EPA publication 448.1 (issued May 2004) will be replaced by the final version of this document on 1 July 2007, issued as EPA publication 448.3 and titled *EPA Publication 448 Classification of Wastes*. This document is not related to the Australian Standard 4482 published by Standards Australia.

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**Table 1: Summary of waste types**

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	MANAGEMENT OPTIONS	EPA REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFSITE DISPOSAL
Fill Material	Soil with contamination concentrations not exceeding those specified in Table 2.	Fill material needs, e.g., site filling/levelling.	No licence required, however reuse must not give rise to any offsite impact.
Solid Inert	Building/demolition material, e.g. concrete, bricks, dry timber, plastic, glass, metals, bitumen; and shredded tyres.	- Reuse - Recycling - Landfill	- <i>Non-municipal</i> landfills must be licensed - When disposing to <i>municipal</i> landfill serving >5000 persons site must be licensed <sup>1</sup>
Putrescible	Food or garden wastes from commercial or industrial sources, e.g. vegetable processing, butchers; and domestic garbage.	- Composting - Stockfeed <sup>2</sup> - Recovery of energy - Landfill	- <i>Non-municipal</i> landfills must be licensed - When disposing to <i>municipal</i> landfill serving >5000 persons site must be licensed <sup>1</sup>
Prescribed waste	Listed in the Prescribed Waste Regulations and Table 5.	Various treatment and disposal methods depending on waste type and hazard category.	- No disposal of Category A - Disposal of hazard category B or C waste to a licensed site <sup>1</sup> - EPA Transport certificate system must be used. - Vehicles must hold EPA permit (unless exemption issued).
<b>Prescribed waste (Contaminated soil)</b>			
Category A (Contaminated soil) <sup>4</sup>	Contaminated soil with any contaminant concentration or leachable concentration greater than those specified in Table 4 or soil that displays any hazard characteristic listed in Table 6.	- On-site remediation - Off-site remediation - Storage pending availability of treatment	No disposal. - EPA Transport certificate system must be used. - Vehicles must hold EPA permit (unless exemption issued).
Category B (Contaminated soil) <sup>3</sup>	Contaminated soil with any contaminant concentration or leachable concentration greater than those specified in Table 3, but less than those specified in Table 4.	- On-site remediation - Off-site remediation - Licensed facility	Disposal to licensed site <sup>1</sup> - EPA Transport certificate system must be used. - Vehicles must hold EPA permit (unless exemption issued).
Category C (Contaminated soil) <sup>4</sup>	Contaminated soil with any contaminant concentration or leachable concentration greater than those specified in Table 2, but less than those specified in Table 3.	- On-site remediation - Off-site remediation - Landfill	Disposal to licensed site <sup>1</sup> - EPA Transport certificate system must be used. - Vehicles must hold EPA permit (unless exemption issued).

<sup>1</sup> Sites must be licensed to receive the specific waste type.

<sup>2</sup> The Victorian Department of Primary Industries can provide advice on the suitability of commercial waste as stockfeed.

<sup>3</sup> From 1 July 2007, 'Contaminated soil' defined in EPA Publication 448.1 will be reclassified as Category B (Contaminated soil) and Category A (Contaminated soil).

<sup>4</sup> From 1 July 2007, "Contaminated soil (low-level)" defined in EPA Publication 448.1 will be reclassified as Category C (Contaminated soil).

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materials. Contaminant levels for soil must be below those specified in Table 2, otherwise the material must be classified as a prescribed waste (Contaminated soil).

Soil may contain naturally elevated levels of metals, such as arsenic, or other constituents. Where it can be demonstrated that the constituents of concern are naturally elevated, EPA does not consider these soils to be 'contaminated' and they therefore do not require management in accordance with the *Environment Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998*. However, the deposit of fill material with naturally elevated constituents must still be managed to ensure that it will not adversely affect human health and the environment.

EPA has no restrictions on where fill material may be disposed of, although local councils may have requirements. Fill material, often referred to as 'clean fill' by industry, is generally suitable for use within an urban environment but care needs to be taken in an agricultural environment. Contaminant levels should be assessed as relevant to the intended use and any use must not result in off-site impact on surface or groundwaters.

## 2.2 Solid inert waste

Solid inert waste is defined in the *Industrial Waste Management Policy (Prescribed Industrial Waste)* as 'hard waste which has negligible activity or effect on the environment'. Landfills licensed by EPA to accept solid inert waste usually have less stringent operating and monitoring requirements than other landfills.

Reuse and recycle options should be closely examined for this type of waste, as in many cases solid inert waste, such as building materials, can be

reused or recycled. Proponents should seek advice from EPA if in doubt about the appropriateness of the reuse and recycling options.

## 2.3 Putrescible waste

Putrescible waste is defined in the *Industrial Waste Management Policy (Prescribed Industrial Waste)* as 'waste able to be decomposed by bacterial action'. Because of this property, putrescible waste can usually be composted or recycled for stockfeed, which includes food wastes from residential, industrial or commercial sources such as restaurants, food markets, supermarkets, and butchers.

Problems associated with putrescible waste landfills or reprocessing facilities (e.g. composting facilities) often include vermin, seagulls, dust, odour, flies and other insects, fires, litter, surface and groundwater contamination by leachate. Accordingly, the design and operating requirements for facilities accepting putrescible waste are generally more stringent than for a sites accepting solid inert waste only.

## 2.4 Prescribed waste

Prescribed wastes have the potential to adversely impact on human health and the environment, or impact on public amenity (for example odorous waste).

Prescribed wastes are listed in the *Environment Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998* (see Table 5 for listing). The only prescribed waste of domestic origin is grease trap waste. All others are of industrial origin.

All prescribed industrial waste must be transported in accordance with the *Environment Protection*

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(Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998, and must be classified by hazard before disposal in accordance with the *Industrial Waste Management Policy (Prescribed Industrial Waste)*. The Guidelines for Hazard Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Wastes (EPA Publication 996) provides guidance to waste generators and treaters in classifying the hazard category (A, B or C) of their solid prescribed industrial wastes from manufacturing sources. Guidance on the classification of contaminated soil is provided below.

## 2.5 Prescribed waste (contaminated soil)

Prescribed waste must be classified in terms of the hazard classification to determine the controls necessary to ensure safe management in accordance with the *Industrial Waste Management Policy (Prescribed Industrial Waste)*. If the generation of contaminated soil cannot be avoided, then generators must seek to reuse, recycle or recover energy if these options are practicable.

### Hazard categories

Category A (Contaminated soil) is contaminated soil with:

- (i) any contaminant concentration greater than the contaminant concentrations specified in Table 4

or

- (ii) any leachable concentration greater than the leachable concentrations specified in Table 4

or

- (iii) that displays any hazard characteristic listed in Table 6.

Category B (Contaminated soil) is contaminated soil with:

- (i) any contaminant concentration greater than those specified in Table 3, but not exceeding those specified in Table 4

or

- (ii) any leachable concentration greater than those specified in Table 3, but not exceeding those specified in Table 4.

Category C (Contaminated soil) is contaminated soil with:

- (i) any contaminant concentrations greater than those specified in Table 2, but not exceeding those specified in Table 3

and

- (ii) any leachable concentrations greater than those specified in Table 2, but not exceeding those specified in Table 3.

In determining a hazard category, contaminated soil must first be considered and excluded from Category A, then considered and excluded from Category B, before it can be considered as Category C. Figure 1 shows a decision flowchart for classifying waste soils.

If doubt exists as to which category applies to a soil then advice should be sought from EPA.

If the waste contains a contaminant that is potentially hazardous and not listed in Tables 3 or 4, the waste generator must apply to EPA for a determination of hazard category.

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**Table 2**  
Maximum contaminant concentrations allowed in soil to be disposed of as fill material.

Contaminant	Concentration (total) mg/kg dry weight
Arsenic	20
Cadmium	3
Chromium (VI)	1
Copper	100
Lead	300
Mercury	1
Molybdenum	40
Nickel	60
Tin	50
Selenium	10
Silver	10
Zinc	200
Cyanide	50
Fluoride	450
Phenols	1
Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	7
Benzene	1
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	20
Benzo(a)pyrene	1
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (C <sub>6</sub> to C <sub>9</sub> )	100
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (>C <sub>9</sub> )	1000
Organochlorine pesticides (total sum)	1

**Table 3**  
Maximum contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations allowed in soil to be disposed of as Category C (Contaminated soil).

Contaminant	Concentration (total) mg/kg dry weight	Leachable concentration ASLP <sup>5</sup> mg/L
Arsenic	500	0.7
Cadmium	100	0.2
Chromium (VI)	500	5.0
Copper	5000	200
Lead	1500	1.0
Mercury	75	0.1
Molybdenum	1000	5.0
Nickel	3000	2.0
Tin	500	-
Selenium	50	1.0
Silver	180	10
Zinc	35 000	300
Cyanide	2500	8.0
Fluoride	10 000	150
Phenols	10	-
Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	70	-
Benzene	4	0.1
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	100	-
Benzo(a)pyrene	5	0.001
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (C <sub>6</sub> to C <sub>9</sub> )	650	-
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (>C <sub>9</sub> )	10 000	-
Organochlorine pesticides		
Aldrin + Dieldrin	1.2	0.03
DDT + DDD + DDE	50	2.0
Chlordane	4	0.1
Heptachlor	1.2	0.03
Total sum of other organochlorine pesticides	10	-

<sup>5</sup> Australian Leaching Standard Procedure (acetate buffer pH 5) as specified in Australian Standards 4439.2 and 4439.3.

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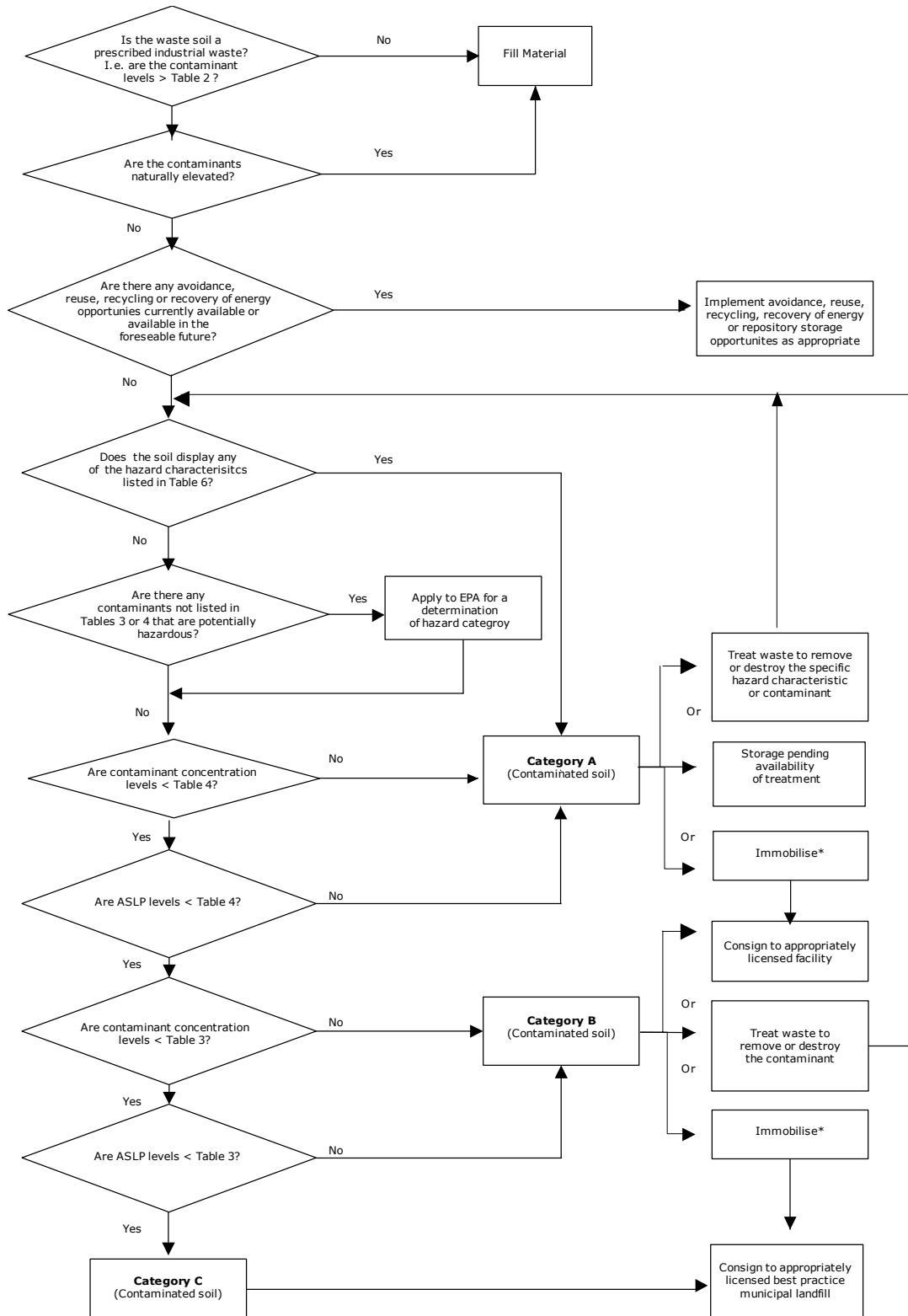
**Table 4: Maximum contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations allowed in soil to be disposed of as Category B (Contaminated soil).**

Contaminant	Concentration(total) mg/kg dry weight	Leachable concentration ASLP <sup>6</sup> mg/L
Arsenic	2000	2.8
Cadmium	400	0.8
Chromium (VI)	2000	20
Copper	20 000	800
Lead	6000	4.0
Mercury	300	0.4
Molybdenum	4000	20
Nickel	12 000	8.0
Selenium	200	4.0
Silver	720	40
Zinc	140 000	1200
Cyanide	10 000	32
Fluoride	40 000	600
Phenols	2200	-
Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	240	-
Benzene	16	0.4
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	400	-
Benzo(a)pyrene	20	0.004
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (C <sub>6</sub> to C <sub>9</sub> )	2600	-
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons ( <sup>&gt;</sup> C <sub>9</sub> )	40 000	-
Pesticides		
Aldrin + Dieldrin	4.8	0.12
DDT + DDD + DDE	50	-
Chlordane	16	0.4
Heptachlor	4.8	0.12

<sup>6</sup> Australian Leaching Standard Procedure (acetate buffer pH 5) as specified in Australian Standards 4439.2 and 4439.3.

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**Figure 1. Decision flowchart for waste soil**



\*Immobilisation is a process whereby the solubility, leachability, availability or reactivity of a waste and its components is reduced by chemical reaction and/or physical encapsulation in a solid matrix, and must be managed in accordance with EPA Publication 996 Guidelines for Hazard Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Waste.

## Management requirements

Category C (Contaminated soil) and Category B (Contaminated soil) can be accepted at a landfill or facility licensed by EPA to accept such waste.

Category A (Contaminated soil) will require treatment to reduce or control the hazard before meeting acceptance criteria for disposal at an appropriate EPA licensed facility.

Generators of contaminated soils may wish to seek alternative classification for EPA approval, where it can be demonstrated that a different level of management from that outlined above is appropriate for a particular contaminant or group of contaminants in soil. For example, a contaminant that is naturally immobilised may display a low hazard because of the very low leachable concentration, despite a relatively high total concentration. Applications will need to provide justification why the proposed alternative classification is consistent with the *Industrial Waste Management Policy (Prescribed Industrial Waste)*, and achieves the best environmental outcome.

Under the *Environment Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998*, contaminated soils are prescribed industrial wastes, and must be managed in accordance with all the requirements of these regulations. When transporting contaminated soils, transport certificates (or an appropriate exemption issued in accordance with the Regulations) must be used. Vehicles transporting contaminated soils must also have a current EPA waste transport permit (or an appropriate exemption issued in accordance with the Regulations). All loads should be covered to prevent leaks or spills of contaminated material to the environment.

Waste generators must classify contaminated soil by hazard category in order to determine which facility is licensed to accept the waste. If the waste does not meet the acceptance criteria, further treatment or stabilisation will be required.

Soil sampling and analysis should be performed in accordance with EPA publication 441, *A guide to the sampling and analysis of waters, wastewaters, soils and wastes*. The leaching test to be used is the Australian Standard Leaching Procedure as specified in Australian Standards 4439.2 and 4439.3.

## Classification by Management – contaminated soils mandated for reuse and recycling

EPA has classified certain types of soil contaminated with organic compounds as wastes for which opportunities for reuse, recycling, recovery of energy and treatment will be available in the foreseeable future. Requirements for the management of these soils are detailed in EPA Publication 878 *Classification for Contaminated Soil*.

## 2.6 Other wastes

There are certain waste types which warrant mention here.

**Industrial waste** is defined under the *Environment Protection Act 1970* as:

- a. any waste arising from commercial, industrial, or trade activities or from laboratories; or
- b. any waste containing substances or materials which are potentially harmful to human beings or equipment.

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Industrial waste includes waste arising from all commercial, industrial, building and demolition activities, including:

- manufacturing activities
- wholesale/retail trade
- commercial services including services provided to households (e.g. gardening services, skip/bin hire etc.)
- accommodation, cafes, restaurants
- building/demolition waste from building construction, renovations or repairs and road construction and maintenance
- waste from primary industries including agricultural, forestry and fishing.

**Municipal waste** is defined under the *Environment Protection Act 1970* as 'any waste arising from municipal or residential activities, and includes waste collected by, or on behalf of, a municipal council, but does not include any industrial waste'.

Therefore municipal waste is associated with the day-to-day activities of households and maintenance of a clean municipality, for example:

- garbage & domestic household waste,
- residential kerbside collections
- residential hard waste collections
- residential self-haul waste
- residential garden waste
- municipal litter collections
- municipal street sweepings
- park waste.

The Waste Management Policy (Siting, Design and Management of Landfills) applies to all landfills in

Victoria receiving solid waste. The requirements for sites receiving industrial and municipal wastes are detailed in EPA Publication 788, *Best Practice Environmental Management (Siting, design, operation and rehabilitation landfills)*.

**Waste asbestos:** the transport and disposal of asbestos wastes needs to be carried out under strictly controlled conditions. EPA has produced a separate guideline entitled *The transport and disposal of waste asbestos* (EPA publication 364) regarding these wastes.

**Mining and extractive industry wastes** include a range of wastes (overburden, rock, tailings) with varying contamination levels. Sites used for the deposit of waste not in accordance with Extractive Industries Development Act or the Mineral Resources Development Act require a licence.

**Scheduled wastes** are wastes which are difficult to safely dispose of without special technologies and facilities. Australian governments have agreed to implement a national approach for the management of scheduled wastes. Examples of these are polychlorinated bi-phenyls (PCBs), organochlorine pesticides and hexachloro-benzene. There are some facilities available for these wastes and further information available. Contact EPA for further advice.

Acid sulfate soils includes any soil, sediment, unconsolidated geological material or disturbed consolidated rock mass containing metal sulfides exceeding criteria published in EPA publication 655, *Acid sulfate soil and rock*. If managed inappropriately, waste acid sulfate soils may oxidise to produce acid which poses a risk to human health and the environment.

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**Table 5: Prescribed Waste List**

**General Prescribed Wastes**

Grease interceptor trap effluent arising from domestic premises

**Prescribed Industrial Wastes**

Acids in a solid form and acidic solutions with a pH value of 4 or less

Alkaline solids and alkaline solutions with a pH value of 9 or more

Animal and vegetable oils and derivatives

Animal effluent and residues including abattoir effluent, poultry and fish processing wastes

Antimony and antimony compounds

Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furans (PCDFs)

Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs)

Arsenic and arsenic compounds

Asbestos (all forms)

Barium and barium compounds

Beryllium and beryllium compounds

Boron and boron compounds

Cadmium and cadmium compounds

Caustic neutralised wastes containing metallic constituents

Ceramic based fibres with physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos

Chromium compounds

Clinical and related wastes (not otherwise specified)

Cobalt and cobalt compounds

Contaminated soil that is either Category A waste, Category B waste or Category C waste, as defined in the *Environment Protection (Prescribed Wastes) Regulation 1998*.

Copper compounds

Cyanides (inorganic)

Cyanides (organic)

Detergents and surface active agents (surfactants)

Filter cake

Fly ash

Grease interceptor trap effluent

Halogenated organic chemicals (not otherwise specified)

Halogenated organic solvents

Heterocyclic organic compounds containing oxygen, nitrogen or sulphur

Highly odorous organic chemicals (including mercaptans and acrylates)

Highly reactive chemicals (not otherwise specified)

Inert sludges or slurries

Inorganic chemicals (not otherwise specified)

Inorganic fluorine compounds (excluding calcium fluoride)

Inorganic sulphur containing compounds

Isocyanate compounds

Lead and lead compounds

Mercury and mercury compounds

Metal carbonyls

Nickel compounds

Non-halogenated organic chemicals (not otherwise specified)

Non-toxic salts

Organic solvents (excluding halogenated solvents)

Oxidising agents including chlorates, perchlorates, peroxides

Phenol and phenol compounds (including halogenated phenols)

Phosphorus and phosphorous compounds

Prescribed industrial wastes that are encapsulated, chemically fixed, solidified or polymerised

Residues from industrial waste treatment or disposal operations (not otherwise specified) including filter backwash waters

Selenium and selenium compounds

Silver and silver compounds

Spent catalysts

Tannery wastes (not otherwise specified) including leather dust, ash, sludges and flours

Tellurium and tellurium compounds

Textile effluent and residues (not otherwise specified)

Thallium and thallium compounds

Vanadium compounds

Vegetable, fruit, food processing effluent

Vehicle, machinery and industrial washwaters with or without detergents

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Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities (not otherwise specified), that are new or unidentified substances with unknown human health or environmental effects

Waste from the production, formulation and use of:

biocides and  
phytopharmaceuticals (not otherwise specified)

inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnish (not otherwise specified)

organic solvents (not otherwise specified)

photographic chemicals and processing materials

resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives (not otherwise specified) excluding solid inert polymeric materials

wood-preserving chemicals (not otherwise specified)

pharmaceutical products (not otherwise specified)

Waste oils unfit for their original intended use

Waste oil and water mixtures or emulsions and hydrocarbon and water mixtures or emulsions

Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics

Waste substances or articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)

Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation, and any pyrolytic treatment

Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to any other legislation including azides

Wool scouring wastes

Zinc compounds

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**Table 6: Specific hazard characteristics**

Any solid prescribed industrial waste which displays one or more of the hazard characteristics listed in the following table is classified as Category A.

Hazard characteristic	Definition <sup>7</sup>
Explosive wastes	An explosive waste is a solid waste (or mixture of wastes) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings. Note – These are wastes classified as ‘Class 1’ under the provisions of the <i>Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995</i> and/or classified as ‘Goods too dangerous to be transported’ under the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.
Flammable solid wastes	Waste solids, other than those classified as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport or containment are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction. Note – These are wastes classified as ‘Class 4.1’ under the provisions of the <i>Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995</i> .
Wastes liable to spontaneous combustion	Wastes which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up in contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire. Note – These are wastes classified as ‘Class 4.2’ under the provisions of the <i>Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995</i> .
Wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Wastes which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities. Note – These are wastes classified as ‘Class 4.3’ under the provisions of the <i>Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995</i> .
Oxidising wastes	Wastes which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or contribute to, the combustion of other materials. Note – These are wastes classified as ‘Class 5.1’ under the provisions of the <i>Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995</i> .
Organic peroxide wastes	Organic wastes which contain the bivalent-O-O-structure and which are thermally unstable and may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition. Note – These are wastes classified as ‘Class 5.2’ under the provisions of the <i>Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995</i> .

<sup>7</sup> Definitions are adopted from the Industrial Waste Management Policy (Movement of Controlled Wastes between States and Territories) 2001. In this document the word ‘flammable’ has the same meaning as ‘inflammable’. Flammable liquid wastes are waste liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example, paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc.) which give off flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5 degrees Celsius, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6 degrees Celsius, open-cup test. Note: The definition of flammable liquid wastes are wastes classified as ‘Class 3’ under the provisions of the *Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995*.

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Hazard characteristic	Definition <sup>7</sup>
Infectious wastes	<p>Wastes containing viable microorganisms or their toxins which are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.</p> <p>Note – This includes clinical and related wastes as prescribed in the Environment Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998 and is waste classified as ‘Class 6.2’ under the provisions of the <i>Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995</i>.</p>
Corrosive wastes	<p>Wastes which, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or in the case of leakage, will materially damage, or even destroy, other goods or the means of transport or containment; they may also cause other hazards.</p> <p>Note – This includes wastes classified as ‘Class 8’ under the provisions of the <i>Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995</i>.</p>
Wastes that liberate toxic gases in contact with air or water	<p>Wastes which, by liberation with air or water, are liable to give off toxic gases in dangerous quantities.</p> <p>Note – These are wastes liable to give off toxic gases that are classified as ‘Class 2.3’ under the provisions of the <i>Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995</i>.</p>

### 3. FURTHER READING

- Australian Standard 4439.2 – 1997. *Wastes, sediments and contaminated soils. Part 2: Preparation of leachates – Zero headspace procedure*
- Australian Standard 4439.3 – 1997. *Wastes, sediments and contaminated soils. Part 3: Preparation of leachates – Bottle leaching procedure*
- *Environment Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998*
- EPA publication 996, *Guidelines for hazard classification of solid prescribed industrial wastes*
- EPA publication 878, *Classification for contaminated soil*
- EPA publication 788, *Best practice environmental management (Siting, design, operation and rehabilitation landfills)*
- EPA publication 655, *Acid sulfate soil and rock*
- EPA publication 395, *Instructions for completion of transport certificates*
- EPA publication 441, *A guide to the sampling and analysis of waters, wastewaters, soils and wastes*
- EPA publication 364, *The transport and disposal of asbestos*
- EPA publication 344, *Transport and management of used containers*
- Industrial waste management policy (Movement of controlled wastes between States and Territories)
- Industrial waste management policy (Prescribed industrial waste)
- Waste management policy (Siting, design and management of landfills).