

# Approved Management Method for the disposal of Clean Fill Type 1 and Type 2

*March 2024*



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

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## Approval

This management method for disposal of clean fill type 1 and clean fill type 2 has been approved by the Director, Environment Protection Authority in accordance with regulation 19(1) of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020* and is an approved management method for the purposes of regulation 18(1)(b).

## Date of commencement and expiry

This Approved Management Method takes effect on the date on which notice of its approval is published in the Tasmanian Government Gazette and expires on 31 March 2025.

## Interpretation

### Definition of terms

In this AMM –

**AMM** means this approved management method.

**Clean fill** means both **clean fill type 1** and **clean fill type 2**.

**Clean fill type 1** has the same meaning as in Section 3(1) of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

**Clean fill type 2** has the same meaning as in Section 3(1) of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

**Controlled waste** has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*, including the prescribed wastes in regulation 5 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020*.

**EMPCA** means the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

**Land** means a piece or parcel of land where there is only one title other than a lot within the meaning of the *Strata Titles Act 1998*

**Landowner** means the owner or owners of the land, as the case may be.

**Potentially contaminating activity** means any of the activities, industries or land uses that are listed in Schedule 1.

Unless otherwise specified terms and expressions used in this AMM have the same meaning as used in the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* and the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020*

## Management Method

### Section A: Disposal of clean fill

1. A maximum of 100 tonnes of clean fill can be received at the land within a calendar year.

**For information:** the landowner will need to find a way to calculate the quantity of clean fill received. This could be achieved by requiring this information from the person delivering the clean fill, or from using a volumetric conversion model. There are some available on the internet, but the EPA does not recommend any particular model, nor guarantee their accuracy.

### Section B: Person responsible

1. The landowner is responsible for ensuring compliance with this AMM.
2. The landowner must ensure that –
  - a) Uncontrolled receipt of waste at the land does not occur; and
  - b) Received waste meets the definition of clean fill type 1 or clean fill type 2; and

**For information:** this includes any declaration made by the Director under section 3(3) of EMPCA regarding levels of pollutants, proportions, or dimensions.

- c) All reasonable enquiries are made about the source location of the waste, its content, the amount being delivered and the identification of the person delivering it; and
- d) A record is kept of the clean fill received in accordance with Section D; and
- e) No controlled waste is received at the land, unless authorised by a relevant authority, or another AMM.

### Section C: Suspected controlled waste

1. The landowner must reasonably suspect that any waste sourced from a land where a potentially contaminating activity has occurred is a controlled waste.
2. Suspected controlled waste must not be received at the land unless that waste has been analysed in accordance with the sub-regulation 6(4) of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020* and determined not to be a controlled waste.

### Section D: Record keeping

1. The landowner must keep a record of clean fill received at the receiving land.
2. This record must include –
  - a) The type of clean fill (clean fill type 1 or clean fill type 2);
  - b) The quantity of clean fill;
  - c) The address of the source location of the clean fill;
  - d) The identity of the person delivering the clean fill; and
  - e) The location where the clean fill has been received, stored, reused or disposed of on the land.

3. The records made in accordance with this section of the AMM must be –
  - a) Retained by the landowner for a period of at least five years;
  - b) Made available to an authorised officer on request;
  - c) Provided to the new landowner if a person ceases to own the land.

## Schedule I: Potentially contaminating activities

1. Acid / alkali plant and formulation
2. Ammunition manufacture and usage (e.g. shooting ranges)
3. Asbestos production, handling or disposal
4. Asphalt/bitumen manufacturing
5. Commercial engine and machinery repair sites
6. Battery manufacturing or recycling
7. Boat/ship building, marinas, slipways and associated boat yards
8. Boiler or kiln usage
9. Chemical manufacture and formulation (e.g. fertilisers, paints, pesticides, photography, plastics, solvents)
10. Drum conditioning works
11. Dry cleaning establishments
12. Electrical transformers
13. Ethanol production plant
14. Explosives industries
15. Fertiliser manufacturing plants
16. Fill material imported onto a site from a potentially contaminated source
17. Foundry operations
18. Gas works
19. Herbicide manufacture
20. Sites of incidents involving release of hazardous materials
21. Industrial activities involving hazardous chemicals in significant quantities
22. Iron and steel works
23. Landfill sites, including on-site waste disposal and refuse pits
24. Metal treatments (e.g. electroplating) and abrasive blasting
25. Metal smelting, refining or finishing
26. Mineral processing
27. Mine sites involving waste rock or tailings deposits
28. Oil or gas production or refining
29. Paint formulation and manufacture
30. Pesticide manufacture and formulation sites
31. Petroleum product or oil storage
32. Pharmaceutical manufacture and formulation - including illicit laboratories
33. Power stations
34. Printing
35. Radioactive material usage (e.g. hospitals)

36. Railway yards
37. Scrap yards and recycling facilities
38. Sewage treatment plants
39. Sheep and cattle dips
40. Sites of fires involving hazardous materials, including firefighting foam use
41. Spray storage and mixing sites (e.g. for orchards)
42. Spray painting industries
43. Tanning and associated trades
44. Textile operations
45. Tyre manufacturing and retreading works
46. Wood preservation and storage or cutting of treated timber
47. Wool scouring





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