



**Licence No. 1028**

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA**

City East Campus, North Terrace, ADELAIDE SA 5000  
Lot 101 North Terrace, ADELAIDE SA 5000  
The Levels Campus, Mawson Lakes Boulevard, MAWSON  
LAKES SA 5095

---

**ISSUED:**

01 Nov 2018

**EXPIRY:**

31 Oct 2023

**ACN:**

---

Environmental Authorisation  
under Part 6 of the  
*Environment Protection  
Act 1993*

---

**South Australian  
Environment  
Protection Authority**  
GPO Box 2607  
Adelaide SA 5001  
Tel: 08 8204 2004

EPA



# Environment Protection Authority



**LICENCE NUMBER** 1028

## **LICENSEE DETAILS**

Licence Holder: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Premises Address(es): City East Campus, North Terrace, ADELAIDE SA 5000  
Lot 101 North Terrace, ADELAIDE SA 5000  
The Levels Campus, Mawson Lakes Boulevard, MAWSON LAKES  
SA 5095

## **LICENSED ACTIVITIES**

The Licensee is authorised to undertake, at the location(s) shown above, the following prescribed activities of environmental significance under Schedule 1 Part A of the Act, subject to the conditions in this Licence.

3(5)(a) Activity producing listed waste

## **TERMS OF LICENCE**

Commencement Date: 01 Nov 2018

Expiry Date: 31 Oct 2023

Amended Date: 08 Sep 2021

## Table of Contents

Licence Explanatory Notes – Do Not Form Part of the Licence .....	5
Definitions .....	6
Acronyms.....	8
Conditions of Licence .....	9
Attachments.....	13

## **Licence Explanatory Notes – Do Not Form Part of the Licence**

### **Compliance with this licence**

The EPA seeks to ensure that all reasonable and practicable measures are taken to protect, restore and enhance the quality of the environment according to the principles of ecologically sustainable development. To achieve this objective, the EPA uses a number of regulatory decision making principles and actions outlined in the 'Compliance and enforcement regulatory options and tools' document available on the EPA website.

### **Notification – serious or material environmental harm caused or threatened**

If serious or material environmental harm from pollution is caused or threatened in the course of an activity, the licence holder must, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the harm or threatened harm, notify the EPA (preferably on EPA emergency phone number 1800 100 833) of the harm or threatened harm, its nature, the circumstances in which it occurred and the action taken to deal with it in accordance with section 83 of the [Environment Protection Act 1993](#) (the Act). In the event that the primary emergency phone number is out of order, the licence holder should phone (08) 8204 2004.

### **Variations, transfers and surrender of a licence**

The EPA may impose or vary the conditions of a licence by notice in writing to the licence holder in accordance with sections 45 and 46 of the Act. Public notice may be required where the variation of licence conditions results in a relaxation of the requirements imposed for the protection or restoration of the environment and results in an adverse effect on any adjoining land or its amenity.

If a licence holder wishes to vary the conditions of a licence, transfer a licence to another entity, or surrender a licence, the licence holder must submit an application to the EPA in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Act (sections 45, 49 and 56, respectively). A licence remains in effect and in its original form until such time as any proposed variation, application for surrender, or transfer has been made and approved in writing by the EPA.

### **Suspension or cancellation of a licence**

The EPA may suspend or cancel a licence by notice in writing to the licence holder in accordance with section 55 of the Act if satisfied the licence holder has either obtained the licence improperly, contravened a requirement under the Act or if the holder is a body corporate, a director of the body corporate has been guilty of misconduct of a prescribed kind (whether in this State or elsewhere).

### **Responsibilities under Environment Protection legislation**

In addition to the conditions of any licence, a licence holder must comply with their obligations under all State and Federal legislation (as amended from time to time) including: the [Environment Protection Act 1993](#); the [Environment Protection Regulations 2009](#); all Environment Protection Policies made under the [Environment Protection Act 1993](#); and any National Environment Protection Measures not operating as an Environment Protection Policy under the [Environment Protection Act 1993](#)

### **Public Register Information**

The EPA maintains and makes available a Public Register of details related to its determinations and other information it considers appropriate (i.e. excluding trade processes or financial information) in accordance with section 109 of the Act. These details include, but are not limited to:

- licensing and beverage container applications and approvals
- enforcement actions
- site contamination
- serious or material environmental harm caused or threatened in the course of an activity
- environment improvement programmes and environment performance agreements
- environment assessment reports; results of testing, monitoring or evaluation required by a licence
- EPA advice or direction regarding development approvals referred to the EPA by a planning authority

## Definitions

Unless the contrary intention appears, terms used in this licence that are defined in the Act (including any regulations or environment protection policies made pursuant to the Act) have the respective meanings assigned to those terms by the Act.

**THE ACT:** The *Environment Protection Act 1993*

**PREMISES:** The whole of the land comprised in Titles Register - Certificate of Title, Crown Lease and Crown Record.

CR5251/900  
CT6088/38  
CT6128/88  
CR6176/351  
CR6176/440  
CR6176/352  
CR6236/245  
CR6245/913  
CR6245/912

**AUTHORISATION FEE PAYMENT DATE:** means the anniversary of the grant or renewal of this authorisation.

**COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE (GENERAL):** means the solid component of the waste stream arising from commercial, industrial, government, public or domestic premises (not collected as Municipal Solid Waste), but does not contain Listed Waste, Hazardous Waste or Radioactive Waste.

**CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE (INERT):** means the solid inert component of the waste stream arising from the construction, demolition or refurbishment of buildings or infrastructure but does not contain Municipal Solid Waste, Commercial and Industrial Waste (General), Listed Waste, Hazardous Waste or Radioactive Waste. NOTES. C&D waste (Inert) should be such that the entire composition of the C&D materials is Inert Waste with no contamination by foreign material. As such it is acknowledged that, with the aim of no contamination, there may be some negligible components of foreign material contained in the waste (as a guide, 0 to 5% maximum by volume per load). C&D waste (Inert) includes bricks, concrete, tiles and ceramics, steel and inert soils. Foreign material includes green waste, plastics, electrical wiring, timber, paper, insulation, tins, packaging and other waste associated with construction or demolition of a building or other infrastructure. Foreign material must not be Municipal Solid Waste, Liquid, Listed, Hazardous or Radioactive Waste.

**CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE (MIXED):** means the solid component of the waste stream arising from the construction, demolition or refurbishment of buildings or infrastructure which contains some foreign material (as set out below), but does not contain Municipal Solid Waste, Commercial and Industrial Waste (General), Listed Waste, Hazardous Waste or Radioactive Waste. NOTES. C&D Waste is considered C&D (Mixed) waste if it contains significant foreign materials from construction and demolition activities that would render the load of waste no longer inert (as a guide, 5 to 25% maximum by volume per load). Foreign material includes green waste, plastics, electrical wiring, timber, paper, insulation, tins, packaging and other waste associated with construction or demolition of a building or other infrastructure. Foreign material must not be Municipal Solid Waste, Liquid, Listed, Hazardous or Radioactive Waste. Where waste from construction and demolition sites contains predominantly foreign materials or domestic waste, such as waste from household clean ups collected by commercial skip bins, this is Commercial and Industrial Waste (General).

**CONTAMINATED STORMWATER:** is as defined in the Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015.

**CONTROLLED WASTE:** means any wastes of a category listed in Column 1 of the Table in Schedule 1 that has 1 or more characteristics listed in the Table in Schedule 2 of the Environment Protection (movement of Controlled Waste) Policy 2014.

**DESTINATION FACILITY:** 'Destination Facility' in relation to a consignment of controlled waste means the depot, facility or works to which the waste is, or is to be delivered under the consignment.

**DOMESTIC WASTE:** means the waste produced in the course of a domestic activity.

**EMERGENCY SPILL KIT:** means a kit containing materials that when used would prevent and/or minimise listed waste from entering the stormwater or groundwater system in the event of a spill.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HARM:** means the same as is defined in section 5 of the Environment Protection Act 1993.

**E-WASTE:** means waste electrical and electronic equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to function (including all components, subassemblies and consumables which are part of the original equipment at the time of discarding).

NOTE. For example e-waste may include:

- a. Consumer/entertainment electronics (e.g. televisions, DVD players and tuners),
- b. Devices of office-, information- and communications technology (e.g. computers, telephones and mobile phones),
- c. Household appliances (e.g. fridges, washing machines and microwaves),
- d. Lighting devices (e.g. desk lamps),
- e. Power tools (e.g. power drills) with the exclusion of stationary industrial devices,
- f. Devices used for sport and leisure including toys (e.g. fitness machines and remote control cars).

**GREEN WASTE:** means the vegetative portion of the waste stream arising from various sources including waste from domestic and commercial premises and municipal operations.

**INERT WASTE:** solid waste that has no active chemical or biological properties. These wastes do not undergo environmentally significant physical, chemical or biological transformation and have negligible potential to cause environmental harm.

**LISTED WASTE:** means wastes listed in Part B of Schedule 1 of the Environment Protection Act 1993.

**MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE - HARD WASTE:** means the solid component of the waste stream arising from domestic premises which is not suitable for collection using a kerbside bin system, but does not contain Commercial and Industrial Waste (General), Listed Waste, Hazardous Waste, Radioactive Waste or waste that is not deemed suitable for collection by local councils.

NOTE: MSW (Hard Waste) is typically collected in campaigns by local councils, which also advise on what wastes are suitable for that collection.

**STORMWATER:** is as defined in the Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015.

**USED TYRES:** means used whole tyres and tyre pieces exceeding 250 millimetres in any dimension.

**WASTE:** means -

1. As defined under the Environment Protection Act 1993,

1(a) any discarded, dumped, rejected, abandoned, unwanted or surplus matter, whether or not intended for sale or for purification or resource recovery by a separate operation from that which produced the matter; or

1(b) any matter declared by regulation to be waste for the purposes of this Act (following consultation by the Minister on the regulation with prescribed bodies in accordance with the regulations); or

1(c) any matter declared by an environment protection policy to be waste for the purposes of this Act,

whether or not of value.

2. However, waste does not include—

2(a) an approved recovered resource whilst it is being dealt with in accordance with the declaration of that resource—see section 4A; or

2(b) anything declared by regulation or an environment protection policy not to be waste for the purposes of this Act,

even though the resource or the thing so declared might otherwise, but for the declaration, fall within the definition of waste in subsection (1).

**WASTE FILL:** means waste consisting of clay, concrete, rock, sand, soil or other inert mineralogical matter in pieces not exceeding 100 millimetres in length and containing chemical substances in concentrations (calculated in a manner determined by the EPA) less than the concentrations for those substances set out in Regulation 3 - Interpretation, but does not include waste consisting of or containing asbestos or bitumen.

The Waste Fill concentration criteria as specified in Regulation 3 - Interpretation, contained within the Environment Protection Regulations 2009 - is attached.

## Acronyms

**EPA:** means Environment Protection Authority

**WTC:** means Waste Transport Certificate.



## Conditions of Licence

The Licensee is authorised to conduct the prescribed activities as described in this Licence at the Premises nominated, subject to the following conditions:

---

### 1 CONTROL OF EMISSIONS

#### 1.1 DUST PREVENTION (S - 7)

The Licensee must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent dust from leaving the Premises.

#### 1.2 ODOUR PREVENTION (S - 10)

The Licensee must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent odour from leaving the Premises.

#### 1.3 STORMWATER (S - 15)

The Licensee must:

- 1.3.1 take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent contamination of stormwater at the Premises; and
- 1.3.2 implement appropriate contingency measures to contain any contaminated stormwater at the Premises unless and until the contaminated stormwater is treated to remove the contamination, or is disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility.

---

### 2 WASTE MANAGEMENT

#### 2.1 LISTED WASTE AND/OR CONTROLLED WASTE PRODUCER (S - 166)

The Licensee must:

- 2.1.1 prior to the interstate transport of any waste specified in the Listed Waste attachment and/or Controlled Waste attachment to this licence, obtain a Consignment Authorisation from the relevant authority in the state or territory of destination of that waste;
- 2.1.2 ensure a WTC is generated for any waste specified in the Listed Waste and/or Controlled Waste attachments to this licence before that waste is transported to a Destination Facility in South Australia or interstate;
- 2.1.3 provide a copy or copies of the WTC to the transporter of the waste and the EPA; and
- 2.1.4 retain a copy of all manually generated WTC's for not less than 12 months.

## **2.2 LITTER PREVENTION (S - 69)**

The Licensee must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent litter escaping from the Premises.

## **2.3 NO DISPOSAL OF WASTE (S - 33)**

The Licensee must not dispose of any waste at the Premises.

## **2.4 WASTE PERMITTED TO BE RECEIVED (S - 222)**

The Licensee must only receive Construction and Demolition Waste (Inert) at the Premises.

---

# **3 OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT**

## **3.1 BUNDING (S - 5)**

The licensee must ensure that all chemicals or chemical products are stored, loaded or unloaded in an appropriately bunded area.

### **NOTES**

The EPA will assess the appropriateness of any bund against the EPA's 'Bunding and Spill Management Guidelines'.

## **3.2 EMERGENCY SPILL KIT (S - 21)**

The Licensee must ensure that an appropriate emergency spill kit is kept on the Premises at all times and is used in the event of a spill.

## **3.3 EMERGENCY SPILL KIT (S - 22)**

The Licensee must ensure that an appropriate emergency spill kit is kept on the Premises at all times in locations where listed wastes are stored, loaded or unloaded and is appropriately used in the event of a spill.

## **3.4 PERMITTED WASTES RECEIPT (S - 210)**

The Licensee must only receive the following wastes at the Premises:

3.4.1 Commercial and Industrial Waste (General)

3.4.2 Scrap Metals

- 3.4.3 Lead Acid Batteries
- 3.4.4 Waste Oil
- 3.4.5 Construction and Demolition Waste (Inert)
- 3.4.6 Construction and Demolition Waste (Mixed)
- 3.4.7 Domestic Waste
- 3.4.8 Green Waste
- 3.4.9 Municipal Solid Waste - Hard Waste
- 3.4.10 E - Waste
- 3.4.11 Used Tyres

### **3.5 PREMISES FIRE MANAGEMENT (S - 130)**

The Licensee must:

- 3.5.1 not cause or permit any waste to be burned at the Premises;
- 3.5.2 notify the EPA as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of a fire at the Premises; and
- 3.5.3 within 72 hours of bringing the fire under control, provide a written report to the EPA setting out the following:
  - a date of the fire;
  - b approximate time of the fire;
  - c cause of the fire (if known);
  - d area of the Premises where the fire occurred;
  - e measures used to extinguish the fire and to manage any environmental impacts; and
  - f appropriate measures that will be taken to reduce the risk of further fire at the Premises.

### **3.6 SECURITY (S - 157)**

The Licensee must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent unauthorised access to the Premises.

### **3.7 SIGNAGE (S - 98)**

The Licensee must display a sign at the entrance to the Premises clearly stating:

- 3.7.1 the Licensee's name;
- 3.7.2 the Licensee's authorisation number;
- 3.7.3 an emergency contact name and telephone number; and

3.7.4 the type of wastes that can be received subject to this Authorisation.

### **3.8 VERMIN PREVENTION (S - 70)**

The Licensee must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent the presence of vermin at the Premises.

### **3.9 WASTES TO BE COVERED (S - 211)**

The Licensee must ensure that all wastes other than the following are stored in an appropriately covered area or enclosure that prevents stormwater ingress:

- 3.9.1 Construction and Demolition Waste (Inert)
- 3.9.2 Green Waste
- 3.9.3 Inert Waste
- 3.9.4 Scrap Metals
- 3.9.5 Used Tyres
- 3.9.6 Waste Fill

---

## **4 ADMINISTRATION**

### **4.1 ANNUAL RETURN AND PAYMENT OF ANNUAL FEES (A - 4)**

For the purposes of section 48(2)(a) of the Act, the date in each year for the lodgement of the Annual Return is no later than 90 days before the anniversary of the grant or renewal of the Licence; and

- 4.1.1 For the purposes of section 48(2)(b) of the Act, the date in each year for the payment of Annual Authorisation Fee is the anniversary of the grant of the Licence.

### **4.2 APPROVAL OF OPERATING PROCESSES (A - 6)**

The Licensee must not undertake changes to operating processes conducted pursuant to the Licence at the Premises without written approval from the EPA, where such changes:

- 4.2.1 have the potential to increase emissions or alter the nature of pollutants or waste currently generated by, or from the licensed activity; or
- 4.2.2 have the potential to increase the risk of environmental harm; or
- 4.2.3 would relocate the point of discharge of pollution or waste at the Premises.

#### **4.3 APPROVAL OF WORKS (A - 5)**

The Licensee must not construct or alter a building or structure, or install or alter any plant or equipment, for use of an activity undertaken pursuant to the Licence at the Premises without written approval from the EPA, where such changes:

- 4.3.1 have the potential to increase the emissions or alter the nature of pollutants or waste currently generated by, or from the licensed activity; or
- 4.3.2 have the potential to increase the risk of environmental harm; or
- 4.3.3 would relocate the point of discharge of pollution or waste at the Premises.

#### **4.4 CHANGE OF LICENSEE DETAILS (A - 3)**

If the Licensee's name or postal address (or both) changes, the Licensee must inform the EPA within 28 days of the change occurring.

#### **4.5 LICENCE RENEWAL (A - 2)**

For the purposes of section 43(3) of the Act, an application for Renewal of the Licence must be made no later than 90 days before the expiry date of the Licence.

#### **4.6 OBLIGATIONS TO EMPLOYEES, AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS (A - 1)**

The Licensee must ensure that every employee, agent or contractor responsible for undertaking any activity regulated by the Licence, is informed as to the conditions of the Licence.

### **Attachments**

**CONTROLLED WASTE.pdf"**

**LISTED WASTE.pdf"**



# Controlled Waste Attachment

## **Controlled Waste**

**– per the National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 1998, requiring provision of Waste Transport Certificate (WTC) from State or Territory where waste originates**

### **Waste stream or wastes having as constituents:**

Acidic solutions or acids in solid form  
Animal effluent and residues (abattoir effluent, poultry and fish processing waste)  
Antimony; antimony compounds  
Arsenic; arsenic compounds  
Asbestos  
Barium compounds (excluding barium sulphate)  
Basic solutions or bases in solid form  
Beryllium; beryllium compounds  
Boron compounds  
Cadmium; cadmium compounds  
Ceramic-based fibres with physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos  
Chlorates  
Chromium compounds (hexavalent and trivalent)  
Clinical and related wastes  
Cobalt compounds  
Containers which are contaminated with residues of substances referred to in this list  
Copper compounds  
Cyanides (inorganic)  
Cyanides (organic)  
Cyanides (organic) / nitriles  
Encapsulated, chemically-fixed, solidified or polymerised wastes referred to in this list  
Ethers  
Filter cake contaminated with residues of substances referred to in this list  
Fire debris and fire washwaters  
Fly ash, excluding fly ash generated from Australian coal fired power stations  
Grease trap waste  
Halogenated organic solvents  
Highly odorous organic chemicals (including mercaptans and acrylates)  
Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride  
Inorganic sulfides  
Isocyanate compounds  
Lead; lead compounds  
Mercury; mercury compounds  
Metal carbonyls  
Nickel compounds  
Non-toxic salts

## Controlled Waste Licence Attachment (continued)

**– per the National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 1998, requiring provision of Waste Transport Certificate (WTC) from State or Territory where waste originates**

### Waste stream or wastes having as constituents:

Organic phosphorus compounds  
Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents  
Organohalogen compounds - other than substances referred to in this list  
Oxidising agents  
Perchlorates  
Phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenols  
Phosphorus compounds excluding mineral phosphates  
Polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (any congener)  
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (any congener)  
Reactive chemicals  
Reducing agents  
Residues from industrial waste treatment/disposal operations.  
Selenium; selenium compounds  
Soils contaminated with a controlled waste  
Surface active agents (surfactants), containing principally organic constituents and which may contain metals and inorganic materials  
Tannery wastes (including leather dust, ash, sludges and flours)  
Tellurium, tellurium compounds  
Thallium; thallium compounds  
Triethylamine catalysts for setting foundry sands  
Tyres  
Vanadium compounds  
Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities including those which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on human health and/or the environment are not known  
Waste containing peroxides other than hydrogen peroxide  
Waste from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides  
Waste from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals  
Waste from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals  
Waste from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnish  
Waste from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents  
Waste from the production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials  
Waste from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives  
Waste from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products  
Waste mineral oils unfit for their original intended use  
Waste oil/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsions  
Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines  
Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics  
Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation, and any pyrolytic treatment  
Waste, substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)  
Waste of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation  
Wool scouring waste  
Zinc compounds



# Listed Waste Attachment

## Listed Waste

– **per part B of Schedule 1 to the Environment Protection Act 1993, requiring provision of Waste Transport Certificate (WTC) for all transport movements**

### Waste stream or wastes having as constituents:

Acids and acidic solutions  
Adhesives (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)  
Alkali metals and alkaline earth metals  
Alkalis and alkaline solutions  
Antimony and antimony compounds and solutions  
Arsenic and arsenic compounds and solutions  
Asbestos  
Barium compounds and solutions  
Beryllium and beryllium compounds  
Boron and boron compounds  
Cadmium and cadmium compounds and solutions  
Calcium carbide  
Carbon disulphide  
Carcinogens teratogens and mutagens  
Chlorates  
Chromium compounds and solutions  
Copper compounds and solutions  
Cyanides or cyanide solutions and cyanide complexes  
Cytotoxic wastes  
Dangerous substances within the meaning of the *Dangerous Substances Act 1979*  
Distillation residues  
Fluoride compounds  
Halogens  
Heterocyclic organic compounds containing oxygen, nitrogen or sulphur  
Hydrocarbons and their oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur compounds (including oils)  
Isocyanate compounds (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)  
Laboratory chemicals  
Lead compounds and solutions  
Lime sludges or slurries  
Manganese compounds  
Medical waste consisting of—  
    (a) a needle, syringe with needle, surgical instrument or other article that is discarded in the course of medical\*, dental or veterinary practice or research and has a sharp edge or point capable of inflicting a penetrating injury on a person who comes into contact with it; or  
    (b) human tissue, bone, organ, body part or foetus; or  
    (c) a vessel, bag or tube containing a liquid body substance; or  
    (d) an animal carcass discarded in the course of veterinary or medical\* practice or research; or  
    (e) a specimen or culture discarded in the course of medical\*, dental or veterinary practice or research and any material that has come into contact with such a specimen or culture; or  
    (f) any other article or matter that is discarded in the course of medical\*, dental or veterinary practice or research and that poses a significant risk to the health of a person who comes into contact with it.  
**medical practice** includes the practice of pathology and the operation of an immunisation clinic.



## Listed Waste Licence Attachment

– *per part B of Schedule 1 to the Environment Protection Act 1993, requiring provision of Waste Transport Certificate (WTC) for all transport movements*

**Waste stream or wastes having as constituents (*continued*):**

Mercaptans

Mercury compounds and equipment containing mercury

Nickel compounds and solutions

Nitrates

Organic halogen compounds (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)

Organic phosphates

Organic solvents

Organometallic residues

Oxidising agents

Paint sludges and residues

Perchlorates

Peroxides

Pesticides (including herbicides and fungicides)

Pharmaceutical wastes and residues

Phenolic compounds (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)

Phosphorus and its compounds

Polychlorinated biphenyls

Poisons within the meaning of the *Drugs Act 1908*

Reactive chemicals

Reducing agents

Selenium and selenium compounds and solutions

Silver compounds and solutions

Solvent recovery residues

Sulphides and sulphide solutions

Surfactants

Thallium and thallium compounds and solutions

Vanadium compounds

Zinc compounds and solutions