



Queensland

Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011

Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011

Current as at 19 October 2012

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Queensland

Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011

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Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 19 October 2012]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011*.

2 Commencement

- (1) The following provisions commence on 1 December 2011—
 - (a) part 3, divisions 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7;
 - (b) parts 4, 5 and 8;
 - (c) schedules 4, 5, 6, and 9, parts 2 and 3.
- (2) Schedule 9, part 1, commences on 2 December 2011.

3 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 9 defines particular words used in this regulation.

Part 2 Types of waste

4 What is *commercial and industrial waste*

- (1) For the Act, schedule, definition *commercial and industrial waste*, waste is commercial and industrial waste if it is

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generated as a result of carrying out any of the following activities—

- (a) manufacturing and industrial processes;
 - (b) mining;
 - (c) wholesale or retail trading;
 - (d) sorting, resource recovery, reprocessing and recycling operations;
 - (e) activities carried out at a domestic premises under a commercial arrangement;
 - (f) accommodation services;
 - (g) hospitality services, including catering;
 - (h) primary industries, including agricultural, forestry and fishing;
 - (i) veterinary science under the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*, section 2A;
 - (j) health services, including operating a nursing home;
 - (k) educational services;
 - (l) activities carried out by charities;
 - (m) activities carried out at churches;
 - (n) organising concerts and other entertainment events;
 - (o) other business activities, including administrative services.
- (2) However, waste is not commercial and industrial waste if it is construction and demolition waste.

5 **What is *construction and demolition waste***

- (1) ***Construction and demolition waste*** is waste generated as a result of carrying out building work within the meaning of the *Building Act 1975*, section 5.
- (2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that for the purpose of this regulation construction and demolition waste includes waste

generated by building, repairing, altering, or demolishing infrastructure for roads, bridges, tunnels, sewage, water, electricity, telecommunications, airports, docks or rail.

6 Regulated waste

- (1) The section prescribes waste that is regulated waste for the Act, schedule, definition *regulated waste*.
- (2) Waste is regulated waste if it—
 - (a) is commercial and industrial waste or construction and demolition waste, whether or not it has been immobilised or treated; and
 - (b) is or contains—
 - (i) a substance of a type mentioned in schedule 1; or
 - (ii) a chemical compound containing an element that is a substance of a type mentioned in schedule 1; or
 - (iii) anything that contains residues of a substance of a type mentioned in schedule 1.
- (3) However, regulated waste does not include acid sulfate soil or contaminated soil.
- (4) If waste is mixed with regulated waste before being delivered to a levyable waste disposal site, the waste, on and from its delivery, is also taken to be regulated waste.

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Part 3 Waste levy

Division 3 Rate of waste levy

15 Rate of waste levy for types of waste—Act, s 38

The rate of waste levy for each type of waste delivered to a levyable waste disposal site or disposed of to landfill at a levyable waste disposal site, on or after 1 July 2012, is nil.

Division 4 Waste levy zone

16 Local government areas comprising the waste levy zone—Act, s 40

The local government area of each local government mentioned in schedule 5 comprises the waste levy zone.

Division 6 Movement of waste

35 Prescribed movements of waste—Act, s 44

- (1) For the Act, section 44(2)(d), the movement, within a levyable waste disposal site, of waste from a general stockpile of waste for an authorised on-site use is prescribed.
- (2) Also, for the Act, section 44(2)(d), the movement, within a levyable waste disposal site, of waste from landfill at the site to the general stockpile of waste is prescribed.
- (3) In this section—

general stockpile of waste means a stockpile of waste at a levyable waste disposal site other than any of the following that is stockpiled separately to other types of waste—

- (a) green waste;
- (b) disaster management waste;

-
- (c) clean earthen material.

Division 7 Measurement of waste other than by weighbridge

36 Weight measurement criteria—Act, s 45

- (1) For the Act, section 45(2), the weight measurement criteria prescribed are the criteria—
- (a) for a delivery vehicle other than a skip-bin truck—in schedule 6, table 1; or
 - (b) for a skip-bin truck—in schedule 6, table 2.
- (2) Under the weight measurement criteria, the weight of waste is—
- (a) for a delivery vehicle other than a skip-bin truck—depending on the weight of the GVM or GCM of the delivery vehicle, stated in schedule 6, table 1, columns 3 to 11, opposite the type of delivery vehicle and waste; or
 - (b) for a skip-bin truck—the weight, in tonnes, equal to the total capacity of the skip-bins, in cubic metres, delivered by the skip-bin truck multiplied by the weight stated in schedule 6, table 2, column 2, opposite the type of waste.

Examples for paragraph (b)—

- 1 A skip-bin truck delivers 1 skip-bin containing C&I. The skip-bin has a capacity of 10 cubic metres. The weight of the waste, under the weight measurement criteria, is 1.5t.
 - 2 A skip-bin truck delivers 2 skip-bins containing C&I. Each skip-bin has a capacity of 5 cubic metres. The weight of the waste, under the weight measurement criteria, is 1.5t.
- (3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the weight measurement criteria in schedule 6, table 2, column 2 applies to the capacity of a skip-bin regardless of the actual volume of waste in the skip-bin.

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Division 8 Resource recovery areas

37 Prescribed activities for resource recovery areas—Act, s 61

- (1) The following activities are prescribed for the Act, section 61(a)(iv)—
- (a) operating a tip shop;
 - (b) a recycling activity;
 - (c) treating contaminated soil to render the soil non-hazardous or less hazardous.
- (2) In this section—
- tip shop* means a store for the sale of used, recycled or second-hand goods which have been diverted from disposal in a landfill.

38 Requirement for resource recovery areas—Act, s 61

- The requirement prescribed for the Act, section 61(d) is that the total area of all resource recovery areas at the waste facility must not be more than the smaller of the following—
- (a) 50000 square metres;
 - (b) 25% of the total area of the waste facility.

Part 4 Strategic planning for waste reduction and recycling

39 Prescribed planning entity—Act, s 139

- (1) The following sectors of entities are prescribed for the Act, section 139(2)—
- (a) blood banks;

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- (iii) regulated waste treatment;
- (iv) waste incineration and thermal treatment;
- (v) waste transfer station operation;
- (c) waste facilities required, during the financial year, to hold a registration certificate under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* for the disposal of waste at the facility.

41 Prescribed threshold for reporting entities—Act, s 150

- (1) For the Act, section 150(4)(a), the threshold prescribed is that an entity received, sorted, recycled, treated or disposed of at least 1000 tonnes of waste in the financial year immediately preceding the reporting year.

- (2) In this section—

reporting year means a financial year for which a reporting entity has an obligation to give the chief executive a report in compliance with the requirements under chapter 7, part 2, division 2 of the Act.

Part 5A Used packaging materials

Division 1 Preliminary

Subdivision 1 General

41A Purpose of pt 5A

The purpose of this part is to give effect to, and enforce compliance with, the measure.

Subdivision 2 Interpretation

41B Definitions for pt 5A

In this part—

brand owner means—

- (a) a person who is the owner or licensee in Australia of a trade mark under which a product is sold or otherwise distributed in Australia, whether the trade mark is registered or not; or
- (b) a person who is the franchisee in Australia of a business arrangement that allows an individual, partnership or company to operate under the name of an already established business; or
- (c) for a product that has been imported—the first person to sell the product in Australia; or
- (d) for in-store packaging—the supplier of the packaging to the retailer; or
- (e) an importer or Australian manufacturer of plastic bags, or a retailer who supplies a plastic bag to a consumer for the transportation of products bought by consumers at the point of sale.

complying brand owner see section 41C.

consumer packaging means all packaging products made of any material, or combination of materials, for the containment, protection, marketing or handling of consumer products, and includes distribution packaging.

consumer packaging material see section 41D.

covenant means—

- (a) the ‘Australian Packaging Covenant’ made between governments and industry organisations to reduce the environmental impacts of consumer packaging; and
- (b) the annexures and schedules to the document mentioned in paragraph (a).

[s 41B]

covenant signatory means a signatory to the covenant, and includes a person that accedes to the covenant after it is made, whether before or after the commencement of this part.

distribution packaging means all packaging that contains multiples of products (the same or mixed) intended for direct consumer sale, including—

- (a) secondary packaging used to secure or unitise multiples of consumer products including, for example, cardboard boxes and shrink film overwrap; or
- (b) tertiary packaging used to secure or unitise multiples of secondary packaging including, for example, pallet wrapping stretch film, shrink film and strapping.

free rider means a brand owner who is part of the packaging chain but is not a covenant signatory or is not producing equivalent outcomes to those achieved through the covenant.

kerbside recycling collection means roadside collection of domestic solid waste separated for recycling.

local government recycling provider see section 41Q(1).

measure means the *National Environment Protection (Used Packaging Materials) Measure 2011* dated 16 September 2011 made under the *National Environment Protection Council Act 1994* (Cwth), the *National Environment Protection Council (Queensland) Act 1994* and particular Acts of other States.

packaging chain means the linkages among materials suppliers, packaging manufacturers, packaging fillers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers of packaged products.

plastic bag includes a single use lightweight plastic carry bag containing virgin or recycled plastic.

recover, for consumer packaging material, means that the consumer packaging material—

- (a) is reused; or
- (b) is recycled; or
- (c) becomes a secondary resource.

recovery rate see section 41E.

recycle, for a product, means use the product as a raw material to produce another product.

registered, for a trade mark, means registered under the *Trade Marks Act 1995* (Cwth).

reuse, for a product, means use the product for the same or similar purpose as its original purpose without subjecting the product to a manufacturing process that would change its physical appearance.

secondary resource means a resource used or to be used—

- (a) to manufacture new consumer packaging or another product to replace raw or virgin materials; or
- (b) for energy recovery.

41C Meaning of *complying brand owner*

A ***complying brand owner*** is a brand owner—

- (a) who is a covenant signatory and is complying with the covenant; or
- (b) who is not a covenant signatory but is a brand owner to whom any of the following apply—
 - (i) the brand owner uses consumer packaging in which the brand owner's products are sold in a way that achieves environmental outcomes at least equivalent to the environmental outcomes stated for the packaging under the covenant;
 - (ii) the brand owner's business has, in the most recent financial year, had a gross turnover of less than \$5m;
 - (iii) the brand owner does not use consumer packaging.

[s 41D]

41D Meaning of *consumer packaging material*

- (1) *Consumer packaging material* is consumer packaging made of one or more of the following materials—
- (a) paper;
 - (b) cardboard;
 - (c) steel;
 - (d) aluminium;
 - (e) polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastics;
 - (f) high density polyethylene (HDPE) plastics;
 - (g) other plastics, including—
 - (i) unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (UPVC) plastics;
or
 - (ii) plasticised polyvinyl chloride (PPVC) plastics; or
 - (iii) low density polyethylene (LDPE) plastics; or
 - (iv) polypropylene (PP) plastics; or
 - (v) polystyrene (PS) plastics; or
 - (vi) expandable polystyrene (EPS) plastics.
- (2) *Consumer packaging material*, for a brand owner, is—
- (a) for a retailer—a plastic bag given or sold to a consumer for the transportation of products bought by the consumer from the retailer; or
 - (b) for an importer or Australian manufacturer of plastic bags—a plastic bag imported or manufactured, other than a plastic bag given or sold to a retailer for use as mentioned in paragraph (a); or
 - (c) for all other brand owners—consumer packaging material sold in carrying on the brand owner’s business.

41E Meaning of *recovery rate*

The *recovery rate*, for a brand owner, is the rate at which consumer packaging material is recovered by or for the brand owner, and is worked out by using the formula—

$$R = \frac{WR}{WS} \times 100\%$$

where—

R means the brand owner's recovery rate.

WR means the weight of the consumer packaging material recovered by or for the brand owner.

WS means the weight of the brand owner's consumer packaging material sold in Australia.

41F General

Unless this part provides otherwise, expressions used in this part that are defined in the measure have the meaning given to them in the measure.

Division 2 Responsibilities of particular brand owners

41G Application of div 2

- (1) This division applies to a brand owner other than a complying brand owner.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), this division applies to a brand owner only if the brand owner has received written notice of the brand owner's obligations under this division under section 41H.

41H Brand owner to be notified of obligations

If the chief executive is satisfied on reasonable grounds in the circumstances that a brand owner is not a complying brand

[s 41I]

owner, the chief executive may give a written notice to the brand owner stating the following—

- (a) that the division is in force;
- (b) that the division applies to the brand owner;
- (c) that the division does not apply to a complying brand owner.

41I Brand owner to achieve recovery rate of consumer packaging material

- (1) A brand owner must achieve a recovery rate of at least 70% in a financial year.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) A brand owner may comply with subsection (1) by undertaking, or ensuring, the recovery of consumer packaging material that is of a size and type substantially the same as the brand owner's consumer packaging material.

Example—

A brand owner that packages its product in glass complies with subsection (1) if it recovers wine bottles that are not the brand owner's consumer packaging material.

41J Special provision for brand owner notified of obligations in 2012-2013 financial year

- (1) This section applies if a brand owner is given a notice under section 41H in the 2012-2013 financial year.
- (2) The brand owner must achieve a recovery rate of at least 70% from the day the brand owner receives a notice under section 41H until the end of the financial year.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

41K Special provision for brand owner notified of obligations during a financial year

- (1) This section applies if a brand owner is given a notice under section 41H in a financial year other than the 2012-2013 financial year.
- (2) The brand owner must take reasonable steps to achieve a recovery rate of at least 70% for all of the financial year.
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies to a brand owner even though the notice under section 41H was not given to the brand owner before the start of the financial year that the notice relates to.

41L Action plans

- (1) A brand owner must—
 - (a) create an action plan for a financial year that complies with the requirements of subsections (2) and (3); and
 - (b) give each action plan to the chief executive—
 - (i) 30 days after the brand owner receives a notice under section 41H; and
 - (ii) for every subsequent financial year—at least 30 days before the start of the financial year.

Note—

Section 42A states that this subsection is a prescribed provision for section 245 of the Act, definition *prescribed provision*.

- (2) The brand owner's action plan must, to the greatest possible extent, contain the following information—
 - (a) how the brand owner will ensure the systematic recovery of the brand owner's consumer packaging material, or packaging that is substantially the same as the brand owner's consumer packaging material;
 - (b) the quantity of each type of consumer packaging material sold and that is proposed to be recovered;

[s 41M]

- (c) how the brand owner intends to ensure the quantity proposed under paragraph (b) will be recovered;
 - (d) either—
 - (i) that all consumer packaging material to be recovered by or for the brand owner will be recovered in the following order (the *preferred order*)—
 - (A) for use in the brand owner’s consumer packaging material;
 - (B) for use within the State as a secondary resource;
 - (C) for use within Australia as a secondary resource;
 - (D) for export as a secondary resource; or
 - (ii) that the brand owner considers it will be impracticable to recover the consumer packaging materials in the preferred order;
 - (e) if paragraph (d)(ii) applies—
 - (i) reasons why the brand owner considers the preferred order impracticable; and
 - (ii) the order in which the materials will be recovered;
 - (f) how the brand owner intends to inform the public of the way the consumer packaging material is to be recovered.
- (3) The quantity mentioned in subsection (2)(b) must consist of at least the percentage of consumer packaging material required to be recovered by or for the brand owner as stated in sections 41I, 41J or 41K.

41M Brand owner not complying within financial year

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive reasonably believes that—

- (a) in the financial year immediately before the current financial year a brand owner did not comply with the recovery rate under sections 41I, 41J or 41K; and
 - (b) in the current financial year the brand owner will not achieve the recovery rate stated in section 41I for the financial year.
- (2) The chief executive may give a notice to the brand owner that states the following—
- (a) the chief executive reasonably believes the matters stated in subsection (1);
 - (b) that the brand owner is required, within a reasonable time stated in the notice, to state what steps have been taken, or will be taken, that are consistent with achieving the recovery rate stated in section 41I for the current financial year;
 - (c) failure to comply with the notice may result in the chief executive taking action under chapter 11 of the Act;
 - (d) the consequences of failing to comply with the compliance notice issued under chapter 11 of the Act;
 - (e) that submissions may be made about why the chief executive should not take action under chapter 11 of the Act;
 - (f) how the submissions may be made;
 - (g) where the submissions may be made or sent;
 - (h) a period within which the submissions must be made.
- (3) The time stated in the notice under subsection (2)(b) must end at least 14 business days after the notice is given.
- (4) A brand owner who has been issued with a notice under subsection (2) may apply to the chief executive for an extension of time to comply with the notice.
- (5) The application under subsection (4) must—
- (a) be made before the day stated in the notice under subsection (2)(b); and

[s 41N]

- (b) state the reasons why the extension should be granted.
- (6) The chief executive may grant the application only if the chief executive believes that it is reasonable to extend the time stated in the notice.
- (7) The chief executive must, within 10 business days after an application under subsection (4) is received, decide whether to grant the extension and—
 - (a) if the decision is to grant the extension—give the brand owner a written notice stating the new date by which the brand owner must comply with the notice; or
 - (b) if the decision is to refuse the extension—give the brand owner a written notice stating that the application is refused.
- (8) If the chief executive fails to advise the brand owner under subsection (7), the application for an extension is taken to have been refused.
- (9) The brand owner must comply with the requirement mentioned in subsection (2)(b), or make submissions as mentioned in subsection (2)(e), within—
 - (a) the time stated in the notice given under subsection (2); or
 - (b) if an extension of time has been granted by the chief executive—the new time decided by the chief executive.

Note—

Section 42A states that this subsection is a prescribed provision for section 245 of the Act, definition *prescribed provision*.

41N Brand owner to keep information and give information to chief executive

- (1) A brand owner must prepare, for each financial year, and keep for at least 5 years after the end of the financial year—
 - (a) the following information about each type of material for consumer packaging used by the brand owner in the year—

- (i) the number of consumer packaging items made from the type of material;
 - (ii) the total weight of the type of material;
 - (iii) the total weight of the type of material sold in Australia; and
- (b) the following information about the consumer packaging material recovered by or for the brand owner in the financial year—
- (i) the total weight of each type of the consumer packaging material;
 - (ii) how much of each type of consumer packaging material was reused or recycled in Australia;
 - (iii) how much of each type of consumer packaging material was exported for reuse or recycling;
 - (iv) how much of the consumer packaging material was used for energy recovery;
 - (v) the recovery rate for the consumer packaging material; and
- (c) information about the weight of the consumer packaging material that was collected by or for the brand owner in the financial year and that was disposed of as landfill; and
- (d) information about how consumers were advised about how the consumer packaging material would be recovered.

Note—

Section 42A states that this subsection is a prescribed provision for section 245 of the Act, definition *prescribed provision*.

- (2) A brand owner must, for each financial year, give the information stated in subsection (1) to the chief executive by 30 September after the end of the financial year, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

[s 41O]

Note—

Section 42A states that this subsection is a prescribed provision for section 245 of the Act, definition *prescribed provision*.

- (3) It is a reasonable excuse for an individual not to give the information stated in subsection (1) if giving the information might tend to incriminate the individual or expose the individual to a penalty.
- (4) In this section—

material, for consumer packaging, means consumer packaging made from—

 - (a) any type of consumer packaging material; or
 - (b) material other than consumer packaging material (***non-consumer packaging material***); or
 - (c) a combination of consumer packaging material and non-consumer packaging material.

41O Request for exemption on ground of commercial confidentiality

- (1) A brand owner may, by written notice given to the chief executive, ask for an exemption from the requirement stated in section 41N(2) on the grounds of commercial confidentiality.
- (2) The notice must contain the information necessary to enable the chief executive to decide the request.
- (3) The chief executive may, by written notice given to the brand owner, ask the brand owner to give the chief executive, in the reasonable period stated in the notice, further relevant information to enable the chief executive to decide the request.
- (4) A notice under subsection (3) must be accompanied by, or include, the reasons the chief executive has made the request for further information.

41P Deciding request for exemption

- (1) The chief executive may grant a request for exemption under section 41O only if the chief executive reasonably believes the information would be—
 - (a) exempt information under the *Right to Information Act 2009*; or
 - (b) information disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause a public interest harm as mentioned in the *Right to Information Act 2009*, schedule 4, part 4, section 7.
- (2) If the chief executive grants the exemption, the brand owner is exempted from giving the information under section 41N(2) to the chief executive.
- (3) The chief executive must give the brand owner written notice of the chief executive's decision on the request for exemption.
- (4) If the chief executive refuses to grant the request, the notice must be an information notice about the decision to refuse to grant the request.
- (5) Subsection (6) applies if the chief executive does not give the brand owner a notice about the chief executive's decision on the request—
 - (a) within 60 days after the request is made; or
 - (b) if the brand owner gave the chief executive further information under section 41O(3)—within 60 days after receiving the further information.
- (6) The chief executive's failure to give the notice is taken to be a decision by the chief executive to refuse to grant the request at the end of the 60 days.

[s 41Q]

Division 3 Kerbside recycling collectors to give information to chief executive

41Q Local government to give information to chief executive

- (1) This section applies to a local government, or a regional grouping of local governments, that operates or provides a kerbside recycling collection service or other recycling system within a local government area (a *local government recycling provider*).
- (2) If the local government recycling provider operates or provides a kerbside recycling collection service, the local government recycling provider must, within 3 months after the end of each financial year in which the kerbside recycling collection service operates, give to the chief executive the following information for the financial year—
 - (a) the percentage of households with access to the kerbside recycling collection service;
 - (b) the participation rate for the kerbside recycling collection service;
 - (c) the fee charged to each household for the collection service;
 - (d) the total weight of recyclable material, however collected, in the local government area or areas;
 - (e) if the recyclable material collected is sorted—
 - (i) the total weight of each type of recyclable material collected; and
 - (ii) if practicable, the total weight of each type of recyclable material that is the residue disposed of as landfill.
- (3) If the local government recycling provider operates or provides another recycling service, the local government recycling provider must, within 3 months after the end of each financial year in which the kerbside recycling collection service operates, give the chief executive information about

the percentage of households with access to the recycling system.

- (4) If, after the commencement of this part, a local government recycling provider enters into a contract with another person, or an existing contract is renewed or novated, to provide a kerbside recycling collection service, the local government recycling provider must include an obligation in the contract for the other person to give the provider the information contained in subsections (2) and (3).
- (5) In this section—

household includes residential premises and non-residential premises supplied with a container for the collection of recyclable material by the operator of the service.

participation rate, for a kerbside recycling collection service, means the number of households or other premises making use of the service, expressed as a proportion of the number of households or premises to which the service is available.

recyclable material means material reasonably able to be recycled.

41R Kerbside recycling collectors to give information to chief executive

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a person other than a local government or regional grouping of local governments provides a kerbside recycling collection service in a local government area under a contract; and
 - (b) the contract does not require the person to give the information stated in section 41Q(2) and (3) to the local government or the regional grouping.
- (2) The chief executive may, at least one month before the end of the financial year to which the information relates, give a notice to the person stating the following—
- (a) the information stated in section 41Q(2) and (3) that is required from the person;

[s 41S]

- (b) that the information must be given within 3 months after the end of the financial year to which the information relates;
 - (c) that failure to comply with the notice may result in the chief executive taking action under chapter 11 of the Act;
 - (d) the consequences of failing to comply with a compliance notice issued under chapter 11 of the Act.
- (3) The person must provide the information stated in the notice to the chief executive within 3 months after the end of the financial year to which the information relates.

Note—

Section 42A states that this subsection is a prescribed provision for section 245 of the Act, definition *prescribed provision*.

Division 4 Chief executive reporting requirements

41S Chief executive to give council information

- (1) Within 6 months after the end of a financial year, the chief executive must give the council the following for the financial year—
- (a) aggregate information based on information received from brand owners under section 41N;
 - (b) aggregate information based on information received from local government recycling providers under section 41Q and from kerbside recycling collectors under section 41R;
 - (c) information gathered through surveys conducted under section 41T;
 - (d) information about—
 - (i) complaints received by the chief executive about matters arising under this part; and

- (ii) investigations undertaken for the purposes of this part; and
 - (iii) prosecutions undertaken for offences under this part;
 - (e) a statement of interpretation that summarises and explains the information provided under this section.
- (2) In this section—
- council* means the Australian Packaging Covenant Council.

Division 5 Other provisions

41T Survey of brand owners

The chief executive may conduct a brand survey of packaged products or a survey of brand owners to determine the effectiveness of this part in stopping brand owners from being free riders.

41U Review of part

- (1) The chief executive must carry out a review of the operation of this part.
- (2) The review must be carried out at least every five years, but it may be undertaken more often if—
 - (a) the Minister directs the chief executive to conduct a review; or
 - (b) the covenant or the measure is being reviewed.
- (3) The objects of the review include—
 - (a) evaluating the effectiveness of this part to prevent a brand owner from being a free rider; and
 - (b) deciding whether this part aligns with applicable waste management strategies, priority product statements or product stewardship arrangements then in effect.

[s 41V]

- (4) The chief executive may conduct the review by surveying brand owners.

41V Person not required to comply with part if measure or covenant not in force

A person is not required to comply with this part if either of the following are not in force—

- (a) the covenant;
- (b) the measure.

Division 6 Expiry

41W Expiry of pt 5A

This part expires on 16 September 2016.

Part 6 Miscellaneous

42 Prescribed persons—Act, s 183

For the Act, section 183(1)(c), the following persons are prescribed—

- (a) a council employee under the *City of Brisbane Act 2010*;
- (b) a local government employee under the *Local Government Act 2009*.

42A Prescribed provisions for Act, s 245

The following provisions of this regulation are prescribed provisions for the Act, section 245, definition *prescribed provision*, paragraph (b)—

- section 41L(1);

- section 41M(9);
- section 41N(1) and (2);
- section 41R(3).

43 Prescribed commercial activity—Act, schedule, definition *municipal solid waste*

The following commercial activities are prescribed for the Act, schedule, definition *municipal solid waste*, item 2, paragraph (c)—

- (a) sorting of waste;
- (b) resource recovery from waste;
- (c) reprocessing and recycling operations.

44 Prescribed recycling activity—Act, schedule, definition *recycling activity*

(1) The following activities are prescribed for the Act, schedule, definition *recycling activity*, paragraph (j)—

- (a) mulching green waste;
- (b) recycling construction and demolition waste;
- (c) recycling mattresses;
- (d) composting and soil conditioner manufacturing.

(2) In this section—

composting and soil conditioner manufacturing means manufacturing, from organic material or organic waste, compost or soil conditioners other than—

- (a) manufacturing mushroom growing substrate; or
- (b) composting material from agriculture or livestock on the site where the material is produced.

organic waste—

- (a) includes the following—

[s 45]

- (i) a substance used for manufacturing fertiliser for agricultural, horticultural or garden use;
 - (ii) animal manure;
 - (iii) biosolids;
 - (iv) cardboard and paper waste;
 - (v) fish processing waste;
 - (vi) food and food processing waste;
 - (vii) plant material;
 - (viii) poultry processing waste;
 - (ix) waste generated from an abattoir; but
- (b) does not include—
- (i) clinical waste; or
 - (ii) related waste; or
 - (iii) contaminated soil; or
 - (iv) organic chemicals, other than a substance mentioned in paragraph (a)(i); or
Examples of organic chemicals for subparagraph (iv)—
 - chlorinated hydrocarbons, lubricating greases, pesticides, tars
 - (v) plastics that are not compostable.

45 Fees

The fees payable under the Act are in schedule 7.

Schedule 1 Regulated waste

section 6

- 1 acidic solutions and acids in solid form
- 2 animal effluent and residues, including abattoir effluent and poultry and fish processing wastes
- 3 antimony and antimony compounds
- 4 arsenic and arsenic compounds
- 5 asbestos
- 6 barium compounds, other than barium sulfate
- 7 basic (alkaline) solutions and bases (alkalis) in solid form
- 8 beryllium and beryllium compounds
- 9 boron compounds
- 10 cadmium and cadmium compounds
- 11 chemical waste arising from a research and development or teaching activity, including new or unidentified material and material whose effects on human health or the environment are not known
- 12 chlorates
- 13 chromium compounds (hexavalent and trivalent)
- 14 clinical and related waste
- 15 containers contaminated with a regulated waste
- 16 copper compounds
- 17 cyanides (inorganic)
- 18 cyanides (organic)
- 19 encapsulated, chemically-fixed, solidified or polymerised wastes
- 20 ethers

Schedule 1

- 21 filter cake, other than filter cake waste generated from the treatment of raw water for the supply of drinking water
- 22 fly ash
- 23 food processing waste
- 24 grease trap waste
- 25 halogenated organic solvents
- 26 highly odorous organic chemicals, including mercaptans and acrylates
- 27 inorganic fluorine compounds, other than calcium fluoride
- 28 inorganic sulfides
- 29 isocyanate compounds
- 30 lead and lead compounds including lead-acid batteries
- 31 material containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
- 32 mercury and mercury compounds
- 33 metal carbonyls
- 34 mineral oils
- 35 nickel compounds
- 36 non-toxic salts, including, for example, saline effluent
- 37 hydrocarbons and water mixtures or emulsions, including oil and water mixtures or emulsions
- 38 organic phosphorous compounds
- 39 organic solvents, other than halogenated solvents, including, for example, ethanol
- 40 organohalogen compounds, other than another substance stated in this schedule
- 41 oxidising agents
- 42 perchlorates
- 43 pesticides, including organochlorine

- 44 pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
- 45 phenols and phenol compounds, including chlorophenols
- 46 phosphorus compounds, other than mineral phosphates
- 47 polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (any congener)
- 48 polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (any congener)
- 49 reactive chemicals
- 50 reducing agents
- 51 residues from industrial waste treatment or disposal operations
- 52 selenium and selenium compounds
- 53 sewage sludge and residues, including nightsoil and septic tank sludge
- 54 surface active agents (surfactants) containing principally organic constituents, whether or not also containing metals and other inorganic materials
- 55 tallow
- 56 tannery wastes, including leather dust, ash, sludges and flours
- 57 tarry residues arising from refining, distillation or any pyrolytic treatment
- 58 tellurium and tellurium compounds
- 59 thallium and thallium compounds
- 60 triethylamine catalysts for setting foundry sands
- 61 tyres
- 62 vanadium compounds
- 63 vegetable oils
- 64 waste containing peroxides other than hydrogen peroxide
- 65 waste from a heat treatment or tempering operation that uses cyanides
- 66 waste from surface treatment of metals or plastics

Schedule 1

- 67 waste from the manufacture, formulation or use of the following—
- biocides or phytopharmaceuticals
 - inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers or varnish
 - organic solvents
 - photographic chemicals or processing materials
 - resins, latex, plasticisers, glues or other adhesives
 - wood-preserving chemicals
- 68 waste from the manufacture or preparation of pharmaceutical products
- 69 waste of an explosive nature, other than an explosive within the meaning of the *Explosives Act 1999*
- 70 wool scouring wastes
- 71 zinc compounds

Schedule 5 Levy zones

section 16

- 1 Banana Shire Council
- 2 Brisbane City Council
- 3 Bundaberg Regional Council
- 4 Burdekin Shire Council
- 5 Cairns Regional Council
- 6 Cassowary Coast Regional Council
- 7 Central Highlands Regional Council
- 8 Charters Towers Regional Council
- 9 Fraser Coast Regional Council
- 10 Gladstone Regional Council
- 11 Gold Coast City Council
- 12 Goondiwindi Regional Council
- 13 Gympie Regional Council
- 14 Hinchinbrook Shire Council
- 15 Ipswich City Council
- 16 Isaac Regional Council
- 17 Lockyer Valley Regional Council
- 18 Logan City Council
- 19 Mackay Regional Council
- 20 Moreton Bay Regional Council
- 21 Mount Isa City Council
- 22 North Burnett Regional Council
- 23 Redland City Council
- 24 Rockhampton Regional Council

Schedule 5

- 25 Scenic Rim Regional Council
- 26 Somerset Regional Council
- 27 South Burnett Regional Council
- 28 Southern Downs Regional Council
- 29 Sunshine Coast Regional Council
- 30 Tablelands Regional Council
- 31 Toowoomba Regional Council
- 32 Townsville City Council
- 33 Western Downs Regional Council
- 34 Whitsunday Regional Council

Schedule 6 Weight measurement criteria

section 36

Table 1—Weight measurement criteria for delivery vehicles other than skip-bin trucks

Vehicle type	Waste type	GVM or GCM (t)								
		≤4.5	>4.5 ≤10.0	>10.0 ≤16.0	>16.0 ≤23.5	>23.5 ≤28.0	>28.0 ≤40.0	>40.0 ≤43.5	>43.5 ≤51.0	>51.0
articulated motor vehicle	any type or mixture of waste	—	1t	3t	8t	12t	21t	24.75t	30.5t	41t
car	any type or mixture of waste	0.05t	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
car towing a trailer	any type or mixture of waste	0.25t	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
compactor truck	any type or mixture of waste	—	1t	2.25t	5.25t	9.5t	13.25t	—	—	—
light commercial vehicle	MSW or C&I or any mixture of only MSW and C&I	0.75t	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
light commercial vehicle	C&D or any mixture of waste that includes C&D	1.25t	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rigid truck	MSW or C&I or any mixture of only MSW and C&I	—	1.75t	3.25t	5t	8.75t	12.5t	—	—	—
rigid truck	C&D or any mixture of waste that includes C&D	—	3.75t	7t	11t	13.75t	19.75t	—	—	—

Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011

Schedule 6

rigid truck towing a trailer	any type or mixture of waste	—	1t	3t	8t	12t	21t	24.75t	30.5t	41t
van or ute	any type or mixture of waste	0.2t	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
van or ute towing a trailer	any type or mixture of waste	0.4t	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 2—Weight measurement criteria for skip-bin trucks

Waste type	Per cubic metre of total capacity of skip-bin delivered on skip-bin truck
MSW or C&I or any mixture of only MSW and C&I	0.15t
C&D or any mixture of waste that includes C&D	0.25t

Schedule 7 Fees

section 45

	\$
3 Application for accreditation (Act, s 89(2)(c))	321.80
4 Application for a specific approval of a resource (Act, s 157(2)(d))—	
(a) for irrigation of a liquid resource to land as a soil conditioner or fertiliser—	
(i) if the resource is a result of coal seam gas extraction.	14 697.00
(ii) otherwise	5 883.00
(b) for application of sludge or soil resource to land as a soil conditioner or fertiliser—	
(i) if the resource is biosolids.	2 211.00
(ii) otherwise	5 883.00
(c) for using a resource for an industrial activity—	
(i) if associated with the carrying out of an ERA	2 945.00
(ii) otherwise	4 414.00
(d) for using a resource for augmenting water supply.	51 419.00
(e) otherwise	2 211.00
5 Application to transfer the benefit of an approval (Act, s 168(2)(d))	106.60
6 Application to amend an approval (Act, s 168(2)(d))—	

Schedule 7

\$

- (a) for an amendment of a condition to add a new site 50% of the application fee mentioned in item 4
- (b) for any other amendment 25% of the application fee mentioned in item 4

Schedule 9 Dictionary

section 3

acid sulfate soil means soil or sediment containing iron sulfides that produces sulphuric acid when exposed to air.

animal waste means any discarded materials, including carcasses, body parts, blood or bedding, originating from animals contaminated with an agent infectious to humans or from animals inoculated during research, production of biologicals or pharmaceutical testing with infectious agents.

articulated motor vehicle see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, schedule 4.

authorised on-site use, in relation to waste, means the use of the waste at a levyable waste disposal site for—

- (a) daily cover, progressive capping, batter construction, final capping, profiling or site rehabilitation (each a ***site activity***) but only if—
 - (i) if a relevant environmental approval for the facility includes requirements about material for a site activity—the material is needed to carry out the site activity as required by the relevant environmental approval for the facility; or
 - (ii) otherwise—the material is required to carry out the site activity in compliance with the requirements of the guideline ‘ERA 60—Waste disposal: Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation’; or
- (b) building work, under the *Building Act 1975*, that is ancillary to the operation of the site.

biosolids—

- (a) means stabilised organic solids produced by wastewater treatment processes; but

- (b) does not include untreated wastewater sludge, industrial sludge or by-products from high temperature incineration of sewerage sludge.

brand owner, for part 5A, see section 41B.

car means a motor vehicle (other than a motorbike, light commercial vehicle or van or ute) that—

- (a) is not more than 4.5t GVM; and
(b) is built or fitted to carry no more than 12 adults, including the driver.

C&D means construction and demolition waste.

C&I means commercial and industrial waste.

chemical see the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*, schedule 12.

chemical waste means waste generated from the use of chemicals in medical, dental, veterinary and laboratory procedures, including, for example, mercury, formalin and gluteraldehyde.

clinical waste means waste that has the potential to cause disease, including, for example, the following—

- (a) animal waste;
(b) discarded sharps;
(c) human tissue waste;
(d) laboratory waste.

compactor truck means a truck constructed, fitted or equipped with a mechanism for compacting the waste carried on the truck.

complying brand owner, for part 5A, see section 41C.

construction and demolition waste see section 5.

consumer packaging, for part 5A, see section 41B.

consumer packaging material, for part 5A, see section 41D.

covenant, for part 5A, see section 41B.

covenant signatory, for part 5A, see section 41B.

delivery vehicle means a type of vehicle—

- (a) mentioned in schedule 6, table 1, column 1 or a skip-bin truck; and
- (b) in which waste is delivered to a levyable waste disposal site, or moved under a movement of a type mentioned in section 44(2)(a), (b), (c) or (d) of the Act.

development approval means a development approval under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

distribution packaging, for part 5A, see section 41B.

free rider, for part 5A, see section 41B.

GCM see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2010*, schedule 8.

GVM see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, schedule 4.

human tissue waste means the following—

- (a) tissue, blood, blood products and other body fluids that are removed from a person during surgery, an autopsy or another medical procedure;
- (b) tissue, blood, blood products and other body fluids that are removed from a person during post-operative care or treatment;
- (c) specimens of tissue, blood, blood products and other body fluids and containers in which the specimens are kept;
- (d) discarded material saturated with, or containing free-flowing blood and other body fluids.

kerbside recycling collection, for part 5A, see section 41B.

laboratory waste means a specimen or culture discarded in the course of dental, medical or veterinary practice or research, including material that is, or has been contaminated by, genetically manipulated material or imported biological material.

light commercial vehicle means a motor vehicle (other than a car or motorbike) that—

- (a) is more than 4t but not more than 4.5t GVM; and
- (b) is constructed, fitted or equipped for the carriage of goods.

local government recycling provider, for part 5A, see section 41Q(1).

measure, for part 5A, see section 41B.

motorbike see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, schedule 4.

motor vehicle see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, schedule 4.

MSW means municipal solid waste.

packaging chain, for part 5A, see section 41B.

pharmaceutical product means a restricted drug under the *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*.

plastic bag, for part 5A, see section 41B.

recovery rate, for part 5A, see section 41E.

recycle, for part 5A, see section 41B.

registered, for part 5A, see section 41B.

related waste means waste that constitutes, or is contaminated with, chemicals, cytotoxic drugs, human body parts, pharmaceutical products or radioactive substances.

relevant environmental approval, for a facility, means an approval granted under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* for waste disposal at the facility.

reuse, for part 5A, see section 41B.

rigid truck means any truck, other than an articulated motor vehicle, compactor truck or skip-bin truck.

secondary resource, for part 5A, see section 41B.

skip-bin means an open bin designed to be temporarily left at a site for the collection of waste and transported by a truck

that is specifically constructed, equipped or fitted to transport the bin.

skip-bin truck means a truck (other than a compactor truck) constructed, fitted or equipped to carry a skip-bin.

trailer means a vehicle that is built to be towed, or is towed, by a motor vehicle, but does not include a motor vehicle being towed.

truck means a motor vehicle with a GVM over 4.5t.

van or ute means a motor vehicle (other than a car or motorbike) that—

- (a) is, or is not more than, 4t GVM; and
- (b) is constructed, fitted or equipped for the carriage of goods.

vehicle see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, schedule 4.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 19 October 2012. Future amendments of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
0A	none	18 November 2011	majority of provs commenced
0B	none	1 December 2011	certain provs commenced
1	2011 SL No. 231 2011 SL No. 258	2 December 2011	
1A	2012 SL No. 77 2012 SL No. 90	1 July 2012	
1B	2012 SL No. 114	1 August 2012	
1C	2012 SL No. 180	19 October 2012	

5 List of legislation

Regulatory impact statements

For subordinate legislation that has a regulatory impact statement, specific reference to the statement is included in this list.

Explanatory notes

All subordinate legislation made on or after 1 January 2011 has an explanatory note. For subordinate legislation made before 1 January 2011 that has an explanatory note, specific reference to the note is included in this list.

Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011 SL No. 231

made by the Governor in Council on 17 November 2011

notfd gaz 18 November 2011 pp 547–8

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

pt 3 divs 3–7, pts 4–5, 8, sch 4–6, 9 pts 2–3 commenced 1 December 2011 (see s 2(1))

sch 9 pt 1 commenced 2 December 2011 (see s 2(2))

remaining provisions commenced on date of notification

exp 1 September 2022 (see SIA s 54)

Note—The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

amending legislation—

Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011 SL No. 231 ss 1, 2(2), 49 sch 9 pt 1

notfd gaz 18 November 2011 pp 547–8

Endnotes

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 2 December 2011 (see s 2(2))

Waste Reduction and Recycling Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2011 SL No. 258
notfd gaz 2 December 2011 pp 658–9
commenced on date of notification

Waste Reduction and Recycling Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2012 SL No. 77
notfd gaz 22 June 2012 pp 364–5
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2012 (see s 2)

Health and Hospitals Network and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2012 SL No. 90 pt 1, s 41 sch
notfd gaz 29 June 2012 pp 704–10
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2012 (see s 2)

Environment and Heritage Protection Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2012 SL No. 114 pts 1, 5
notfd gaz 27 July 2012 pp 927–9
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 August 2012 (see s 2)

Waste Reduction and Recycling Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2012 SL No. 180
notfd gaz 19 October 2012 pp 234–5
commenced on date of notification

6 List of annotations

Definitions

s 3 amd 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 1

What is regulated waste—high hazard

s 7 om 2012 SL No. 77 s 4

What is regulated waste—low hazard

s 8 om 2012 SL No. 77 s 4

What is regulated waste—other

s 9 om 2012 SL No. 77 s 4

Measuring leachate concentration

s 10 om 2012 SL No. 77 s 4

PART 3—WASTE LEVY

Division 1—Prescribed exempt waste

div 1 (s 11) om 2012 SL No. 77 s 5

Division 2—Identifying exempt waste

div 2 (ss 12–14) om 2012 SL No. 77 s 5

Rate of waste levy for types of waste—Act, s 38

s 15 amd 2012 SL No. 77 s 6

Division 5—Calculating waste levy

div hdg om 2012 SL No. 77 s 7

Subdivision 1—Requirements for calculating the waste levy imposed

sdiv 1 (ss 17–21) om 2012 SL No. 77 s 7

Subdivision 2—Resource recovery deduction

sdiv 2 (ss 22–24) om 2012 SL No. 77 s 7

Subdivision 3—Operational use discount

sdiv 3 (ss 25–27) om 2012 SL No. 77 s 7

Subdivision 4—Other calculations

sdiv 4 (ss 28–34) om 2012 SL No. 77 s 7

Weight measurement criteria—Act, s 45

s 36 amd 2011 SL No. 258 s 3

Prescribed planning entity—Act, s 139

s 39 amd 2012 SL No. 90 s 41 sch

PART 5A—USED PACKAGING MATERIALS

pt hdg ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 3

exp 16 September 2016 (see s 41W)

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 3

exp 16 September 2016 (see s 41W)

Subdivision 1—General

sdiv 1 (s 41A) ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 3

exp 16 September 2016 (see s 41W)

Subdivision 2—Interpretation

sdiv 2 (ss 41B–41F) ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 3

exp 16 September 2016 (see s 41W)

Division 2—Responsibilities of particular brand owners

div 2 (ss 41G–41P) ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 3

exp 16 September 2016 (see s 41W)

Division 3—Kerbside recycling collectors to give information to chief executive

div 3 (ss 41Q–41R) ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 3

exp 16 September 2016 (see s 41W)

Division 4—Chief executive reporting requirements

div 4 (s 41S) ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 3

exp 16 September 2016 (see s 41W)

Division 5—Other provisions

div 5 (ss 41T–41V) ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 3

exp 16 September 2016 (see s 41W)

Endnotes

Division 6—Expiry

div 6 (s 41W) ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 3
exp 16 September 2016 (see s 41W)

Prescribed provisions for Act, s 245

s 42A ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 4

PART 7—TRANSITIONAL MATTERS

pt 7 (ss 46–48) om 2012 SL No. 77 s 8

PART 8—CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

pt 8 (s 49) om 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 1

SCHEDULE 2—PRE-CLASSIFIED CATEGORIES OF REGULATED WASTE

om 2012 SL No. 77 s 9

SCHEDULE 3—CONCENTRATION RANGES

om 2012 SL No. 77 s 9

SCHEDULE 4—WASTE LEVY RATES

om 2012 SL No. 77 s 9

SCHEDULE 6—WEIGHT MEASUREMENT CRITERIA

amd 2011 SL No. 258 s 4

SCHEDULE 7—FEES

amd 2012 SL No. 77 s 10

sub 2012 SL No. 114 s 12

SCHEDULE 8—RESIDUE WASTE EFFICIENCY THRESHOLD

amd 2011 SL No. 258 s 5

om 2012 SL No. 77 s 9

SCHEDULE 9—DICTIONARY

sch 9 prev sch 9 amd ROB (see RA ss 40 and 7(1)(k))
om 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 1
pres sch 9 (prev sch 10) renum 2011 SL No. 231 s 49 sch 9 pt 1
def “**alternative waste technology facility**” ins 2011 SL No. 258 s 6(1)
om 2012 SL No. 77 s 11
def “**brand owner**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**CCA**” om 2012 SL No. 77 s 11
def “**complying brand owner**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**consumer packaging**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**consumer packaging material**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**covenant**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**covenant signatory**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**delivery vehicle**” amd 2011 SL No. 258 s 6(2)
def “**distribution packaging**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**e-waste**” om 2012 SL No. 77 s 11
def “**free rider**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**glass beneficiation**” om 2012 SL No. 77 s 11
def “**kerbside recycling collection**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**local government recycling provider**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5

- def “**material recovery facility**” om 2012 SL No. 77 s 11
def “**measure**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**non-deductible resource recovery**” om 2012 SL No. 77 s 11
def “**operational use discount**” om 2012 SL No. 77 s 11
def “**packaging chain**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**plastic bag**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**recovery rate**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**recycle**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**registered**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**regulated waste—high hazard**” om 2012 SL No. 77 s 11
def “**regulated waste—low hazard**” om 2012 SL No. 77 s 11
def “**regulated waste—other**” om 2012 SL No. 77 s 11
def “**reuse**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**rigid truck**” amd 2011 SL No. 258 s 6(3)
def “**secondary resource**” ins 2012 SL No. 180 s 5
def “**treated clinical waste**” om 2012 SL No. 77 s 11

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