

Waste Management

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This amendment replaces the following:

EMS 0007 – Waste Management

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<http://www.endeavourenergy.com.au/aspPortal/webengine/au/com/ee/asp/Standards/Standards>.

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1 Document Scope

To provide guidance on legislative requirements that apply to the management of waste generated from Endeavour Energy's activities, whilst encouraging sustainable practices.

This standard applies to all activities undertaken by Endeavour Energy employees and contractors which have the potential to generate waste.

Accredited Service Providers (ASPs) are to seek their own advice and align their waste management practices with applicable legislation.

2 References

Regulations
<i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (NSW)</i>
<i>Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2008 (NSW)</i>
<i>Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)</i>
<i>National Environment Protection Council (New South Wales) Act 1995</i>
<i>National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Act 2007 (Cth)</i>
<i>National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Regulations 2008 (Cth)</i>
<i>Ozone Protection Regulation 1997 (NSW)</i>
<i>Pesticides Act 1999 (NSW)</i>
<i>Pesticides Regulation 2017 (NSW)</i>
<i>Plastic Reduction and Circular Economy Act 2021</i>
<i>Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Chemical Control Order (CCO) 1997 (NSW)</i>
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997 (NSW)</i>
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) (Waste) Regulation 2014 (NSW)</i>
<i>Radiation Control Act 1990 (NSW)</i>
<i>Radioactive Control Regulation 2013 (NSW)</i>
<i>State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (NSW)</i>
<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001 (NSW)</i>
<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Amendment (Container Deposit Scheme) Act 2016 (NSW)</i>
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (NSW)</i>
<i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (NSW)</i>

External Standards and Guidelines
AS 1319-1994 Safety signs for the occupational environment
AS 1940-2004 The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids
AS 2791-1996: High-voltage switchgear and control gear – Use and handling of Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF ₆) in high voltage switchgear and control gear
AS Records classification handbook – HB 5031 – 2011
Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) (Cth)
ENA National Electricity Network Safety Code (Doc.01-2008)
General Retention and Disposal Authority: Administrative Records GA28
NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines (NSW EPA 2014)
National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) 1998 (latest version December 2012)
NSW OEH Protocols for recycling redundant utility poles and bridge timbers in New South Wales, July 2011
POEO (Waste) Regulation 2005- Exemption granted under clause 51 in relation to waste tracking Number 2009-E-1- Spent lead acid battery acid wastes destined for re-use
POEO (Waste) Regulation 2005- Exemption granted under clause 51 in relation to waste tracking Number 2009-E-4- Non-hazardous waste hydrocarbon oil destined for re-use
POEO (Waste) Regulation 2005- Exemption granted under clause 51 in relation to waste tracking Number 2009-E-2- Waste batteries destined for re-use
POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014- General approval of the immobilisation of contaminants in waste, Approval Number 2001/11- Cooper Chrome Arsenate (CCA) treated timber waste
POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014- General approval of the immobilisation of contaminants in waste, Approval Number 2001/12- Creosote treated timber waste
POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 – Resource Recovery Exemption under Part 9, Clauses 91 and 92 – The Excavated Natural Material (ENM) Exemption 2014 (NSW)
POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 – Resource Recovery Order under Part 9, Clause 93 – The ENM Order 2014 (NSW)
POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 – Resource Recovery Exemption under Part 9, Clauses 91 and 92 – The Recovered Aggregate Exemption 2014 (NSW)
POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 – Resource Recovery Order under Part 9, Clause 93 – The Recovered Aggregate Order 2014 (NSW)
POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 – Resource Recovery Exemption under Part 9, Clauses 91 and 92 – The Treated Drilling Mud Exemption 2014 (NSW)
POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 – Resource Recovery Order under Part 9, Clause 93 – The Treated Drilling Mud Order 2014 (NSW)
Scheduled Chemical Wastes CCO 2004 (NSW EPA)

Policies and Procedures
Endeavour Energy Sustainability Strategy
Board Policy 4.0- Environmental Sustainability
Company Policy (Leadership) 1.1.1 – Sub-Delegations of Authority by the Chief Executive Officer
Company Policy (Communication) 14.11- Community Partnerships
Company Procedure (Environment) GPE 0004 – Pesticide Use
Company Procedure (Environment) GPE 0063- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Requirements
Company Procedure (Fleet Management) GTT 0017 – Disposal of Vehicles and Plant
Company Procedure (Health and Safety) GSY 0050- Hazardous Chemicals Management
Company Procedure (Health & Safety) GSY 0068 – Work Health, Safety and Environment Contractor Management
Company Procedure (Health & Safety) GSY 0089 – Working with Lead
Company Procedure (Health & Safety) GSY 1065 – Asbestos Management
Company Procedure (Procurement & Logistics) GSU 0006 – Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment
Company Procedure (Procurement & Logistics) GSU 0009 – Disposal of Scrap Metal
Company Procedure (Procurement & Logistics) GSU 0012 – Selection and Approval of a Disposal Method
Company Safety Information Sheet SIS 1.055- Transporting Zellweger ZE 22/3 Relays (containing radioactive material)
Company Safe Work Method Statement SWM 6.002- Handling Burnt or Burning CCA Treated Timber
Company Safe Work Method Statement SWM 6.005- Erect new/ change pole (includes all condemned poles)
Company Workplace Instruction (Regional) WRG 0526- Handling of SF ₆ (sulphur hexafluoride)
Company Workplace Instruction (Network Division) WNV 1016 – Preparation and Disposal of Surplus Oil Filled Distribution Electrical Equipment
Company Form (Procurement & Logistics) FSU 0004 – Surplus Goods Collection Checklist – Contaminated Light Capacitors
Company Form (Procurement & Logistics) FSU 0005 – Surplus Goods Collection Checklist – Contaminated Solid Waste

Policies and Procedures
Company Form (Procurement & Logistics) FSU 0006 – Surplus Goods Collection Checklist – Temporary Bund Decontamination
Company Form (Procurement & Logistics) FSU 0023 – Scrap Metal Disposal Form
Company Form (Procurement & Logistics) FSU 0025 – Disposal Checklist
Company Form (Procurement & Logistics) FSU 0026 – Pole Disposal Form
Company Form (Procurement & Logistics) FSU 0035 – Surplus Goods Collection Checklist – Timber Poles
Company Form (Procurement & Logistics) FSU 0039 – Motor Vehicle Workshop Monthly Waste Report
Company Form (Procurement & Logistics) FSU 0150 – Waste Disposal Register

Company Standards & References
Environmental Management Standard EMS 0001 – Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plans
Environmental Management Standard EMS 0004 – Managing Vegetation Near Electrical Infrastructure and Pest, Weed and Disease Mitigation
Environmental Management Standard EMS 0008 – Environmental Incident Response and Management
Environmental Management Standard EMS 0013 – Spoil Management
Environmental Management Standard EMS 0014 – De-watering worksites
Environmental Management Standard EMS 0017 – Oil Management
Substation Maintenance Instruction SMI 100 – Minimum requirements for maintenance of transmission and zone substation equipment
Substation Maintenance Instruction SMI 101 – Minimum requirements for maintenance of distribution equipment
Substation Maintenance Instruction SMI 115 – Oil separators and bunds
Substation Maintenance Instruction SMI 122 – Use and handling of Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF ₆)
Endeavour Energy Hazardous Materials Database (SAP)

3 Definitions and Abbreviations

Term	Definition
ASP	Accredited Service Provider
CA	Consignment Authorisation
CCA	Copper Chrome Arsenate
CCO	Chemical Control Order
EMS	Environmental Management Standard
ENM	Excavated Natural Material
EPA	NSW Environment Protection Authority
EPL	Environment Protection Licence
FSC	Field Service Centre
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NGER	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
POEO	Protection of the Environment Operations Act
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SF6	Sulphur hexafluoride
SMI	Substation Maintenance Instruction
TWA	Trade waste agreement
Category 1 trackable waste	Waste transported within NSW or interstate and required to be tracked as per Schedule 1 of the POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014.
Category 2 trackable waste	Waste transported interstate and required to be tracked as per Schedule 1 of the POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014.
Chemical Control Order (CCO)	An order made and enforced by the NSW EPA for the control of specific environmentally hazardous and declared chemical wastes under sections 22 and 23 of the <i>EHC Act 1985</i> (NSW).
Circular economy	Historical waste management practices were based on a “linear economy” of extracting raw products from nature, turning them into products and then discarding them as waste. Circular economy practices aims to minimise waste and use natural resources sustainably by improving product design, using products for longer, reusing, and recycling and/or recovering products.
Contract	An agreement between Endeavour Energy and a contractor engaged by Endeavour Energy for defined services.
Consignment authorisation (CA)	The approval provided by the EPA or EPA licensed waste facility for the movement of controlled/trackable wastes (generally provided as a CA number). A CA can be provided for up to one year and contains the waste form and waste code from the characterisation/classification of waste. It is a legal requirement for a CA to be issued before waste which must be tracked can be transported.
Dangerous goods	Dangerous goods are substances, mixtures or articles that, because of their physical, chemical (physicochemical) or acute toxicity properties, present an immediate hazard to people, property or the environment. Types of substances

Term	Definition
	classified as dangerous goods include explosives, flammable liquids and gases, corrosives, chemically reactive or acutely (highly) toxic substances. They are classified as per the ADG Code and include some Hazardous Chemicals defined under the WHS Regulation
Emergency situation	In accordance with SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021, works for the purpose of maintaining or restoring infrastructure facilities or equipment in order to maintain public safety or to protect buildings or the environment due to: • a sudden natural event, including a storm, flood, tree fall, bushfire, land slip or coastal inundation • accident, equipment failure or structural collapse; or • damage caused by vandalism or arson.
Environment Protection Authority (EPA)	NSW EPA regulates waste management and resource recovery programs within NSW (amongst other things)
Environmental Product Declaration	Product specific environmental information that details the life cycle assessment of that product.
Integrated Waste Tracking Solution (IWTS)	NSW EPA online waste tracking system which is used to meet compliance requirement of tracking Category 1 trackable waste and Category 2 trackable waste as defined in Schedule 1 of the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .
Local authority	A council as the meaning in the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> .
Licence	Means an environment protection licence (EPL) as granted under the POEO Act 1997.
Life Cycle Assessment	A cradle to cradle/grave analysis of environmental impacts of a product considering raw materials, manufacturing/production process, use, re-use potential and end of life options (e.g. recovering, recycling and disposal).
National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM)	A broad framework-setting statutory instrument made under National Environment Protection Council (New South Wales) Act 1995. Consisting of any combination of goals, standards, protocols or guidelines, a NEPM defines agreed national objectives for protecting or managing particular aspects of the environment.
Non-scheduled PCB materials	Articles, containers, equipment, and other substances containing PCB at a concentration greater than 2ppm (or mg/kg) and less than 50ppm (or mg/kg).
Non-scheduled PCB oil	Oil containing PCB at a concentration greater than 2ppm (or mg/kg) and less than 50ppm (or mg/kg).
Non-scheduled PCB waste	PCB waste containing PCB as a concentration greater than 2ppm (or mg/kg) and less than 50ppm (or mg/kg).
Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)	A chemical substance that was used as insulating medium in electrical equipment, as well as in hydraulic and cooling fluids, because of its high dielectric strength, chemical stability and fire-resistant properties.
PCB free materials	Articles, containers, equipment, and other substances containing PCB at a concentration less than 2 ppm (or mg/kg).
PCB free oil	Oil containing PCB at a concentration less than 2 ppm (or mg/kg).
PCB waste	Waste containing PCB at concentration levels above 2 ppm (or 2 mg/kg).
Premises	Includes a building or structure, or land or a place (whether enclosed or built on or not) or a mobile plant, vehicle, vessel or aircraft.
Process owner/manager	The Endeavour Energy employee assigned with the authority and accountability to manage the waste stream. The process owner/manager is the primary overseer for the waste stream.

Term	Definition
Proximity principle	It an offence to transport by motor vehicle waste generated in NSW (other than restricted solid waste) for disposal more than 150 kilometres from the place of generation, unless the waste is transported to one of the two nearest lawful disposal facilities to the place of generation (even if that facility is located more than 150 kilometres from its place of generation). i.e. waste generated in NSW must be disposed <150km from where it was generated, or >150km – only if it is disposed of at one of the two nearest lawful disposal facilities. Restricted solid waste is to be lawfully transported to the closed waste facility licensed to accept restricted solid waste. This does not include waste destined for recovery, re-use or recycling provided it is transported to a place that can lawfully accept and complete this activity.
Recycling	Processing waste into a similar or different, but non-waste, product.
Reprocessing/ Resource recovery	The processing of waste into a different non-waste product/resource.
Re-use	Waste used again with or without cleaning and/or repairing.
Scheduled chemical waste	Any waste liquid, sludge or solid (including waste articles and containers) which contain one or more of the constituents listed in Schedule A of the Scheduled Chemical Wastes Chemical Control Order 2004 at a concentration of more than 2 ppm (or mg/kg)
Scheduled PCB oil	Oil containing PCB at a concentration equal to or greater than 50 ppm (or mg/kg).
Scheduled PCB materials	Articles, containers, equipment, and other substances containing PCB at a concentration equal to or greater than 50 ppm (or mg/kg).
Scheduled PCB waste	PCB waste that contain PCB at concentrations equal to or greater than 50 ppm (or mg/kg).
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)	An inorganic compound with the formula SF ₆ . It is a colourless, odourless, non-toxic and non-flammable gas (at standard conditions). It is a greenhouse gas with a global warming potential 23,900 greater than CO ₂ equivalent, if released into the atmosphere.
Trackable waste (sometimes referred to as “Controllable” waste)	Waste that can harm human health and the environment and therefore their movement must be tracked, and notification and licensing may be required. The list of controlled/ trackable waste is contained in the NEPM (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) and Schedule 1 of the POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 (NSW) (includes Category 1 and Category 2 trackable wastes).
Waste	As per the dictionary section of the POEO Act 1997, waste includes: - any substance (whether solid, liquid or gaseous) that is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause an alteration in the environment, or - any discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned substance, or - any otherwise discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned substance intended for sale or for recycling, reprocessing, recovery or purification by a separate operation from that which produced the substance, or - any processed recycled, re-used or recovered substance produced wholly or partly from waste that is applied to land, or used as fuel, but only in the circumstances prescribed by the regulations, or - any substance prescribed by the regulations to be waste. A substance is not precluded from being waste for the purposes of the POEO Act 1997 merely because it is or may be reprocessed, recycled, re-used or recovered.
Waste characterisation	The characterisation of waste based on waste form, waste classification, waste code and dangerous goods properties to determine whether waste needs to be tracked,

Term	Definition
	where it can be disposed of and whether it needs to be transported by a licensed transporter.
Waste classification/ classes	Those who generate waste are responsible for classifying their waste into one of six classes to assist with their management and disposal. These six classes are as follows: • general solid waste (putrescible) • general solid waste (non-putrescible) • restricted solid waste • hazardous waste • liquid waste; and • special waste (includes clinical and related waste, asbestos waste and waste tyres). The NSW EPA has developed the Waste Classification Guidelines (2014) to assist waste generator with waste classification. The Waste Classification Guidelines (2014) consist of four parts and an addendum (note the addendum address PFAS): • Part 1: Classifying waste • Part 2: Immobilising waste • Part 3: Waste containing radioactive material • Part 4: Acid sulphate soil • Addendum to Part 1: Classifying Waste
Waste code	Code used for reporting if tracking is required. Waste codes reflect either the contaminants or source of the waste. The waste codes used in NSW are from the NEPM (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories).
Waste facility	A premise used for the storage, treatment, processing, sorting or disposal of waste (except as provided by the regulations). If the activity is deemed to be a scheduled activity in accordance with Schedule 1 of the POEO Act 1997, then an EPL is required for that activity. A list of licensed waste facilities is available on the EPA website: https://apps.epa.nsw.gov.au/prpoeoapp/
Waste form	The physical state of waste. This can include solid, liquid, compressed gas and sludge.
Waste tracking	A step-by-step record following a waste consignment from the source of generation to the final destination of disposal, reuse, recycling or reprocessing.
Waste transport certificate	A certificate approved by the EPA as fulfilling the requirements of Part 3 of <i>Protection of the Environment and Operations Act 1997</i> (NSW). It should contain information about a load of waste including details from the waste characterisation/classification, and details of the transport and disposal of a load of waste. It is generated from the Consignment Authorisation (CA).

Definitions of individual waste types have not been provided in this standard as they can change from time to time. Definitions of most waste types included in Table 1 (Appendix A) can be found in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act 1997.

4 Technical Requirements

4.1 Legislative principles

Endeavour Energy has a responsibility under the POEO Act 1997 (NSW), the POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 (NSW) and the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001 (NSW) to:

- reduce waste generation from its operations and recover waste for beneficial reuse or recycling or reprocessing; and
- store, transport and where reuse or recycling is not possible, dispose of waste in a manner appropriate to its waste classification and legislative requirements.

All waste is to be managed on the basis of its characterisation and classification (refer to *Waste Classification Guidelines*, NSW EPA 2014). Some activities may require licensing and/or waste tracking (refer to Section 4.2). The EPA has issued general exemptions for commonly recovered, high volume and well characterised waste materials to encourage beneficial re-use. Further guidance is provided on EPA web site at the following link <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/recycling-and-reuse/resource-recovery-framework/current-orders-and-exemption>.

Waste destined for disposal is to be disposed of at a waste facility licensed by the NSW EPA to accept the relevant classification of waste. Waste must be disposed in accordance with the Proximity Principle (refer to Section 3).

Waste is to be stored in a safe and secure manner that does not pollute the environment. Incompatible waste types (e.g. those with different waste classifications) should not be mixed. Adequate labelling is to be provided on waste storage containers. EMS0017 Oil Management provides further guidance on storage requirements for waste oil.

When transporting waste, vehicles are to be kept clean and appropriately maintained to prevent waste spillage. Waste transport containers must be safely secured on vehicles during transport, and waste is to be covered to prevent spillage and odours. Refer to Section 4.2 for detail on when EPA licences are required for transporting waste.

Until a waste has been appropriately and lawfully recycled, treated, destroyed or sent to a suitably licensed waste facility, it remains the responsibility of the waste generator. Failure to manage waste appropriately may result in significant fines and prosecution of individuals and the organisation.

4.2 Licensing

In accordance with the POEO Act 1997 (NSW), environment protection licences (EPL) are required for waste disposal, waste storage, waste processing, waste transport, resource recovery and energy generation from waste, subject to threshold limits as detailed in Schedule 1 in the POEO Act 1997 (NSW).

As reflected within the PCB CCO 1997 (NSW) a licence is required for storage of greater than one tonne of scheduled quantities of PCB.

Accordingly, licences are held for the following business operations within Endeavour Energy.

Table 1 – Endeavour Energy Licences

Premise	Licence No.	Activity
Narellan Field Service Centre	EPL 13025	Waste storage of waste mineral oils unfit for their original intended use
Riverstone Zone Substation	EHC 114	Operational Power Transformers that contain PCB (currently under review to be transferred to an EPL)
Transport Licence	EPL 21666	Transport of trackable waste (transformer oil)

Limits that apply to storage of oil at sites without an EPL are detailed in EMS0017 Oil Management. Threshold limits that apply to storage of other waste types without an EPL are as follows:

- no more than 1,000 tonnes or 1000 m3 of general solid waste can be stored on-site at any one time, or 6,000 tonnes per annum
- no more than 60 tonnes of drilling mud, grease trap waste and waste lead acid batteries can be stored on-site at any one time
- no more than 5 tonnes of hazardous waste, restricted solid waste, liquid waste (excluding that mentioned in the point above) or special waste (other than waste tyres) can be stored on-site at any one time; and
- no more than 5 tonnes of waste tyres or 500 waste tyres can be stored on-site at any one time.

When transporting more than 200 kilograms of trackable waste, an EPA transport licence and waste tracking is required. Refer to Section 3 for definition of trackable waste. Waste tracking should be conducted using the EPA Integrated Waste Tracking Solution (IWTS). For internal staff, further guidance on this process can be found on the [Waste Management](#) page of the Environment Central page on MyEndeavours.

Trade waste agreements (TWA) exist for vehicle wash bays at Field Service Centres (FSCs). Only wastes from employee amenities (kitchens, showers, toilets) or wastes specifically permitted by a TWA are permitted be disposed of to the sewer.

4.3 Sustainability principles

4.3.1. Circular Economy

Endeavour Energy encourages a circular economy approach to waste management to maintain sustainable practices including resource efficiency, prevention of environmental harm, and waste minimisation. In summary, circular economy principles include:

- avoidance of unnecessary resource consumption/ waste, this includes avoiding single use products where possible and avoiding ordering surplus of products
- considering life cycle of products during procurement (refer to section 4.3.2)
- re-use of products and surplus materials where possible
- recovery and recycling of materials including appropriate sorting of materials
- disposal as a last option

For internal staff, further detail on circular economy practices can be found in the A-Z Guide of Waste Management (available on the [Waste Management](#) page of the Environment Central page on MyEndeavours).

4.3.2. Life cycle considerations

When procuring products required for the maintenance and construction of the Endeavour Energy network, the life cycle of products is to be considered to:

- Avoid unnecessary consumption and manage demand
- Minimise associated environmental impacts from product utilisation over the whole of life including end of life options
- Improve value for money over the whole-of-life of the product; and
- Identify opportunities for greater resource utilisation, re-use and recovery.

Purchase of Goods and Materials should be:

- sourced from reputable suppliers who are environmentally and socially responsible and adhere to Modern Slavery requirements
- selected considering the life cycle of that product (e.g. a preference for the product being made of renewable resources or recycled/ recovered products, minimal toxic chemicals and greenhouse gas emissions from production of use of the product, a product that can be re-used multiple times, or recycled or recovered at the end of use)
- accompanied with Environmental Product Declarations or Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) where available
- ordered in actual quantities required for operation and construction, avoid over ordering
- highlighting unnecessary packaging requirements
- stored in a way that extends the life span of that product; and
- at end of life, managed in accordance with circular economy practices.

4.4 Waste documentation requirements

Disposal dockets are to be provided for each load of waste disposed of at a licensed waste facility. When transporting trackable waste, transport certificates are also to be provided for each load of waste transported. These documents are to be provided to the waste generator for invoice reconciliation and confirmation of lawful waste management and disposal. These are to be kept by the relevant business unit and may be requested at times by the Sustainability & Environment branch for business, auditing and reporting purposes.

This documentation must be retained for a minimum of 75 years, and then destroyed as per Section 16.16.6 General Retention and Disposal Authority: Administrative Records GA28.

Contractors engaged for construction works must prepare a Material Movement Register as per requirements of company procedure GSY 0068 *Work Health, Safety and Environment Contractor Management* and provide access to waste records upon request. As required contractors may need to provide a monthly report detailing the waste generated from works conducted for Endeavour. A [Sustainability Reporting](#) template and a [Material Movement Register - Template](#) have been developed to support this, refer to Appendix B.

4.5 Waste management

Appendix A attached defines waste types and treatment for different waste types that may be generated from Endeavour Energy's activities. Every effort should be made to reduce, re-use, recycle and recover the waste prior to deciding to dispose of it. If any additional waste type not included in Appendix A requires management, contact the Sustainability Workplace Experience Manager for further advice. A link to an excel version of Appendix A can be found [here](#) (for internal employees only).

5.0 Authorities and Responsibilities

Chief Data People & Sustainability Officer has the authority and responsibility for approving this standard.

Head of Sustainability & Environment has the authority and responsibility for administering this standard.

Environmental Services Manager has the authority and responsibility for implementing and auditing this standard including:

- waste data in accordance with legislative requirements
- waste data as required by the business
- waste contractors as required by the business; and
- business processes for compliance to the standard

Sustainability Workplace Experience Manager has the authority to manage the waste management service providers and support staff to implement this standard.

Environmental Specialists have the authority and responsibility for:

- providing advice on relevant environmental issues pertaining to waste management
- organising waste collections where appropriate
- meeting the requirements of this standard
- working in accordance with legislative requirements; and
- assisting in the recording of all waste data

Supply Chain Officer has the authority and responsibility for:

- managing the disposal of surplus goods and/or equipment, and all associated procedures
- providing advice on relevant environmental and disposal issues
- organising disposal activities and collections where appropriate
- reconciling waste collection receipts and disposal receipts/invoices to confirm waste disposed of correctly
- providing monthly waste reports to Sustainability Systems and Assurance manager
- meeting the requirements of this standard
- working in accordance legislative requirements; and
- assisting in the recording of all waste data.

Sustainability Systems & Assurance Manager has the authority and responsibility for:

- reporting waste data in accordance with legislative requirements
- reporting waste data as required by the business to meet defined sustainability performance targets; and
- assisting in the recording of waste data.

Process owners/managers have the authority and responsibility for:

- organising disposal activities and collections where appropriate
- liaising with the Supply Chain Officer for commodity disposal/recycling or Environmental Specialist for advice as required
- reconciling waste collection receipts and disposal receipts/invoices to confirm waste disposed of correctly
- reporting waste data to Sustainability Systems and Assurance Manager annually or as required
- meeting the requirements of this standard; and
- working in accordance legislative requirements.

Endeavour Energy employees and/or contractors have the authority and responsibility for:

- re-using, recycling and/or recovering waste where possible
- disposing of waste lawfully
- monitoring that the requirements of this standard are met
- working in accordance with local and statutory requirements; and
- ensuring that public safety is not compromised because of waste generated and stored from operational activities

6.0 Appendices

Appendix A: Waste Type Classification & Treatment

Appendix B: Contractor Sustainability Reporting Templates

Appendix A Waste Type Classification and Treatment

Waste type ⁸	Can this be re-used/ recycled/ recovered?	Disposal Waste Classification ¹		Trackable waste ^{2,3}	Other relevant company procedures	Who to contact for further information	Comments	Life cycle assessment- with regards to end of life principles ¹¹		
	Preferred management option	Last management option						Preferred outcome	Least preferred outcome	
Solid/ Gas Waste								Can the product be used multiple times within Endeavour Energy?	Can the product be re-used, recycled, recovered and/or re-processed into another resource? (If the answer is "No" the product will require disposal)	If disposal is required/ possible, are all components of the product considered non-hazardous waste? (for this question: - non hazardous waste- general solid waste or non-hazardous liquid waste; and - hazardous waste- special waste, restricted solid waste or hazardous waste (solid) or trackable liquid waste).
Asbestos	No	Special (asbestos) waste	Category 2 Note if transporting more than 100 kilograms of asbestos waste or more than 10 square metres of asbestos sheeting in one load within/ out NSW, transporters must track asbestos waste with the NSW EPA using their Integrated Waste Tracking Solution: https://kpmgorigins.com/iwts	GSY 1065- Asbestos Management	Environmental Specialist	Dedicated bin provided at FSCs	No (gradually removing from service)	No	No	
Assets- surplus goods and equipment - includes plant, tools and hardware, electronics, furniture and fittings and transformer oils. - excludes IT equipment (addressed separately).	Yes- depends on asset	Only dispose if Supply Chain Officer provides approval to do so.	Possibly- depends on asset	GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method GTT 0017 Disposal of Vehicles and Plant	Supply Chain Officer		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bricks and Plaster (not asbestos) (from Construction and Demolition)	Yes- resource recovery	General solid waste (non-putrescible)		GSY 0068- Work Health, Safety and Environment Contractor Management	Environmental Specialist		No	Yes	Yes	
Burnt CCA Poles	Yes- recycle if the pole is not burnt the whole way through	General solid waste (non-putrescible)		SWMS 6.002- Handling burnt or burning CCA treated timber	Environmental Specialist	Poles to be disposed can be placed in the dry waste skip bins at the FSC and the waste contractor (BINGO) will sort and ensure burnt CCA poles are disposed as opposed to recovered (BINGO have confirmed they cannot be recovered). Where burnt CCA treated timber cannot be recycled it must be disposed of in accordance with immobilisation approval 2001/11. This includes disposing at a waste facility licensed to accept general solid waste (non-putrescible), and that has an operating leachate management system in place. Burnt CCA timber must be wrapped in plastic as per SWM 6.002.	No	Yes (if not burnt all the way through)	Yes	
Cable drums- with cable - includes steel and timber cable drums	Yes- cable to be used by Endeavour Energy. If not possible, cable and cable drum to be re-used by supplier or recycled/ recovered.			GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method GSU 0009- Disposal of Scrap Metal	Supply Chain Officer		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Cable drums- without cable - includes steel and timber cable drums	Yes- supplier to re-use where possible. If not possible, cable drum to be recycled/ recovered.			GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method GSU0009- Disposal of Scrap Metal	Supply Chain Officer (steel drums) Environmental Specialist (timber drums)		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Concrete (from Construction and Demolition) - excludes concrete poles (addressed separately)	Yes- recycle or resource recovery			GSY 0068- Work Health, Safety and Environment Contractor Management	Environmental Specialist		No	Yes	Yes	
Concrete Poles	Yes- re-use or recycle			GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method	Supply Chain Officer		Yes (depends on engineering assessment)	Yes	Yes	
Commingled recycling material - includes glass bottles/ containers, aluminium or steel cans, plastic bottles/ containers, tetra packs - excludes paper and cardboard	Yes- recycle Utilise "return and earn" where possible.				Environmental Specialist	Dedicated bin provided at FSCs	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Drums/containers	Yes- recycle possible depending on original contents	Hazardous waste or general solid waste (non-putrescible)- depending on original contents ⁴	Possibly- depends on original contents		Environmental Specialist	Drums awaiting pick-up to be stored in banded area at FSCs.	Yes	Yes	No ⁴	
Dry cell rechargeable batteries	Yes- recycle	Hazardous waste	Category 1 If waste batteries are destined for re-use/ recycle/ reprocessing then exemption 2006-E-2 applies in relation to transport and tracking requirements for transporting within NSW provided the waste battery is being transported to an appropriately licensed waste facility for these activities. These exemptions do not apply if transporting interstate. (https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/tracking-transporting-hazardous-waste/waste-tracking-exemptions/exemption-batteries-reuse)		Environmental Specialist	Dedicated bin provided at FSCs	Yes	Yes	No	

Waste type ⁸	Can this be re-used/ recycled/ recovered?	Disposal Waste Classification ¹		Trackable waste ^{2,3}	Other relevant company procedures	Who to contact for further information	Comments	Life cycle assessment- with regards to end of life principles ¹¹		
	Preferred management option		Last management option					Preferred outcome		Least preferred outcome
Dry non recyclable waste - includes non recyclable containers, timber that is too small to send to recycler, non salvageable parts of scrap equipment such as insulators (provided not hazardous), fibreglass, - excludes HDPE plastic (hard plastic)	Yes- resource recovery		General Solid Waste (non-putrescible)			Environmental Specialist	Dedicated bin provided at FSCs Some metro FSCs are diverting large general waste skip bins to a resource recovery facility. These general waste bins cannot contain food or HDPE. Local communications occur with these relevant FSCs. Contact your Environmental Specialist for more information.	Yes (some items)	Yes	Yes
Food waste - excludes containers that can be recycled	Not in place at Endeavour Energy		General Solid Waste (putrescible)			Environmental Specialist	Dedicated bin provided at FSCs and offices.	No	Yes	Yes
Gas Bottles	Yes- empty bottles may be able to be returned to supplier for re-use.		Hazardous waste- potentially depending on the gas contained in the bottle.	Possibly- depends on the gas		Environmental Specialist	Empty gas cylinders to be stored in dedicated gas storage cages at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	Yes	Yes	No
IT equipment and consumables - includes hardware, monitors, hard drives, keyboards, printers, servers, mobile phone, software and associated documentation licences and photocopier/printers - excludes printer toners/ cartridges (addressed separately)	Yes- re-use, recover and/or recycle		Only dispose if Disposals Co-ordinator provides approval to do so.		GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method	Supply Chain Officer		Yes	Yes	Yes
IT equipment and consumables- printer toners/ cartridges	Yes- recycle					Environmental Specialist	Dedicated bin provided at metro FSCs. Regional FSCs to send to Glendenning CLF for collection.	No	Yes	Yes
Lead acid or nickel cadmium batteries	Yes- supplier may be able to re-use/ recycle/reprocess batteries		Hazardous waste	Category 1 If waste batteries are destined for re-use/ recycle/ reprocessing then exemption 2009- E-1 applies in relation to transport and tracking requirements for transporting within NSW provided the waste battery is being transported to an appropriately licensed waste facility for these activities. These exemptions do not apply if transporting interstate. (https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/tracking-transporting-hazardous-waste/waste-tracking-exemptions/exemption-lead-acid-battery)	GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method	Supply Chain Officer	Dedicated banded pallet provided at FSCs for storage of waste batteries.	No	Yes	No
Lead waste - excludes lead cables	No		Hazardous waste	Category 1	GSY 0089- Working with Lead	Environmental Specialist	Dedicated bin provided at FSCs.	No	No	No
Lamps - includes fluorescent and mercury lamps - excludes PCB capacitors	Yes- recycle		Hazardous waste	Category 1		Environmental Specialist	Dedicated bin provided at FSCs In 2012, Endeavour Energy became a signatory to the FluoroCycle scheme. The following link outlines responsibilities of signatories: https://www.fluorocycle.org.au/commitments-commercial.php In August of each year, Endeavour Energy is required to complete an Annual Statement of Compliance, a template of which can be found at the above link.	Yes	Yes	No
Lamps- PCB capacitor	No		Hazardous waste	Category 1		Environmental Specialist	Dedicated bin provided at FSCs.	No	No	No
Metal scrap: - includes uncovered and covered copper and aluminium; steel and scrap lead cable - excludes transformers, gas cylinders, drums or lead acid batteries (addressed separately)	Yes- recycle				GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method GSU 0009- Disposal of Scrap Metal GSY 0089- Working with Lead	Supply Chain Officer	Dedicated bins for different metal types provided at FSCs. Scrap lead cable should be sealed, that is, ends of cable covered via either a heat shrink or cold applied cap or wrapped in 200um thick plastic sheeting and sealed with duct tape and stored within the relevant scrap metal bin for disposal.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Medical waste	No		Special (clinical and related) waste	Category 1		Environmental Specialist	Where available, syringes are to be disposed of within syringe boxes supplied at FSCs. Contact Safety and Environmental Services if a collection is required to be organised. Alternatively take the syringe box to a chemist identified at: https://www.safesharps.org.au/ If syringes are discovered in a public area call the Needle Clean-Up Hotline on 1800 633 353 to arrange clean-up.	No	No	No
Oil filters/ oily rags	Yes- recycle where possible		General solid waste (non-putrescible)			Environmental Specialist	Designated bin provided at FSCs. Oil filters are to be thoroughly drained before placing in designated bin.	No	Yes	Yes
Paper and cardboard	Yes- recycle					Environmental Specialist	Dedicated bin provided at FSCs and for cardboard and paper. Secure document bins also provided for secure documents. Avoid placing non-sensitive information in secure document bins. Flatten cardboard boxes to fit more in. Avoid and re-use paper where appropriate, print double sided where possible and distribute electronically rather than printing multiple copies.	Yes	Yes	Yes

Waste type ⁸	Can this be re-used/ recycled/ recovered?	Disposal Waste Classification ¹	Trackable waste ^{2,3}	Other relevant company procedures	Who to contact for further information	Comments	Life cycle assessment- with regards to end of life principles ¹¹		
	Preferred management option	Last management option					Preferred outcome		Least preferred outcome
Radioactive waste: - Includes Zellwegger ZS relays (ZE 22/3) and ion chamber smoke alarms	No	Depends on radioactivity. Refer to Part 3 of NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines 2014.		SIS 1.055- Transporting Zellwegger ZE 22/3 Relays (containing radioactive material)	Environmental Specialist	Some electrical equipment may contain small quantities of radioactive materials, such as Zellwegger Relays (ZE 22/3) that contain Radium 226 and Tritium (H-3), and ion chamber smoke alarms that contain Americium-241 in an ionisation chamber. Waste classification of radioactive items are to be in accordance with Part 3 of the Waste Classification Guidelines (NSW EPA 2014). Negotiations are currently taking place with relevant disposal facilities for the safe disposal of Endeavour Energy's Zellwegger relays. Until an appropriate disposal facility is established, the relays are to be stored at designated locations at Hoxton Park FSC. Storage must be in accordance with the requirements of the Radiation Control Act 1990 (NSW) and the Radioactive Control Regulation, 2003 (NSW). Do not store radioactive waste with other waste types. Individual (or small numbers of) smoke alarms can be safely disposed of into the general waste bin at the nearest FSC following advice sought from SHSE Strategy and Systems. The amount of radioactive material in each smoke alarm is extremely small. When more than ten smoke alarms (or more particularly, the Americium-241 sources) are collected together for bulk disposal, they must be treated as radioactive waste, and the above disposal requirements for Zellwegger relays apply. SIS 1.055 provides guidance on transport requirements.	No	No	No
Spoil	Yes- re-use or resource recovery (VENM ⁹ or ENM ¹⁰)	Depends on waste classification. Refer to Part 1 of the NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines 2014.	Possibly- depends on the waste classification.	EMS 0013- Spoil Management	Environmental Specialist	If requiring disposal of greater than 100 tonnes, re-use or licensed resource recovery facilities should be investigated in consultation with Environmental Specialist(internal employees) or an appropriately qualified environmental consultant (ASPs). Ideally, this investigation should occur at the planning stage of the proposal and during the preparation of the environmental assessment as analytical testing will be required.	Yes	Yes	Yes (provided it is not contaminated, see EMS0013)
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) - includes SF ₆ gas, SF ₆ powder, equipment containing SF ₆ , and disposable clothing and rags containing SF ₆	Yes- recycle where possible	Hazardous waste	Category 1	SMI 122- Use and handling of sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) WRG 0526- Handling of SF ₆ (Sulphurhexafluoride) GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method GPE 0063- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Requirements	Supply Chain Officer, Environmental Specialist	SF ₆ must not be intentionally released to the atmosphere. SF ₆ gas can break down under fault conditions and during normal arc interruption conditions, producing sulphur fluorine gas (rotten egg odour) and metallic fluoride powder. Do not wash SF ₆ powder down the drain. Transportation of waste SF ₆ must also be completed in accordance with the Ozone Protection Regulation 1997 (NSW) and Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail) Act 2008 (NSW). The procedures given in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) are to be strictly followed. SF ₆ powder is to be neutralised in accordance with SMI 122. All neutralised items, including equipment parts, absorbent materials, disposable clothing, vacuum cleaner bags and rags requiring disposal can be disposed of as solid waste or recycled as scrap metal as per GSU 0006 and GSU 0012. Neutralising solution will be tested to confirm that it is pH neutral at the end of the process to allow it and the associated rinsing water to be disposed of. Recycling and disposal of SF ₆ gas is to be completed by appropriately licensed contractors.	No	Yes	No
Timber - exclude poles, pallets and vegetation (addressed separately)	Yes- resource recovery	General solid waste (non-putrescible)			Environmental Specialist		No	Yes	Yes
Timber pallets	Yes- re-use, recycling or resource recovery Timber pallets are to be sent back to the supplier for re-use where possible. If the timber pallet cannot be re-used, look at recycling options. If it cannot be recycled then send to resource recovery if possible.	General solid waste (non-putrescible)			Environmental Specialist		Yes	Yes	Yes
Timber poles greater than 3m in length - Includes: * poles with limited splits or cracks * poles that are not rotten or insect damaged * poles with limited metal contamination * burnt CCA poles (not burnt the whole way through)	Yes- recycling	General solid waste (non-putrescible)		GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method SWM 6.002- Handling Burnt or Burning CCA Treated Timber 14.11- Community Partnerships	Supply Chain Officer, Environmental Specialist	Poles are to be recycled where possible. Note not all FSCs have the capability to store poles for recycling – check with Environmental Specialist for pole storage locations. The following material cannot be sent to the timber recycler and must be removed where possible from the pole and placed in the correct bin: •Cross arms •Steel supports. •Pole nails. •UGOH connections. •Excessive bolts, insulators, and the like. Burnt CCA timber must be wrapped in plastic as per SWM 6.002. CCA treated timber poles must not be used for firewood. Timber poles may be donated for other purposes following approval (as per company policy 14.11 Community Partnerships). Note the recycler can accept pole butts if they are still attached to the pole.	Yes (depends on engineering assessment)	Yes	Yes

Waste type ⁸	Can this be re-used/ recycled/ recovered?	Disposal Waste Classification ¹		Trackable waste ^{2,3}	Other relevant company procedures	Who to contact for further information	Comments	Life cycle assessment- with regards to end of life principles ¹¹		
	Preferred management option		Last management option					Preferred outcome		Least preferred outcome
Timber poles less than 3 m length and other timber waste not suitable for recycling (e.g. cross arms) and pole butts that have been separated from the pole. Refer to separate line item for burnt CCA poles.	Yes- resource recovery (excludes pole butts)		General solid waste (non-putrescible)		SWM 6.005- Erect new/ change pole (includes all condemned poles)	Environmental Specialist	Any waste that contains one or more scheduled chemicals (including aldrin, chlordane and dieldrin) in concentrations greater than two (2) milligrams to each kilogram, is considered a scheduled waste and is subject to the safe handling conditions of the Scheduled Chemical Waste Chemical Control Order 2004. Where CCA treated timber cannot be sent to a licensed resource recovery facility it must be disposed of in accordance with immobilisation approval 2001/11. This includes disposing at a waste facility licensed to accept general solid waste (non-putrescible), and that has an operating leachate management system in place. Timber treated with creosote must be disposed in accordance with immobilisation approval 2001/12. This includes disposing at a waste facility licensed to accept general solid waste (non-putrescible), and that has an operating leachate management system in place.	No	Yes	Yes
Tyres	Yes- Re-use, recycle Tyres are to be sent back to the supplier for re-use (e.g. re-treading) or recycling where possible.		Special (tyre) waste	Category 2 Note if transporting more than 200 kilograms of tyre waste or 20 or more waste tyres in one load within/out of NSW, transporters must track tyre waste with the NSW EPA using their Integrated Waste Tracking Solution: https://kpmgorigins.com/iwts		Environmental Specialist		Yes	Yes	No
Vegetation	Yes- resource recovery (excluding weeds)		General solid waste (non-putrescible)		EMS 0004- Managing vegetation near electrical infrastructure and pest, weed and disease mitigation	Environmental Specialist	In accordance with EMS0004: - weeds are to be bagged and disposed of as general solid waste (non-putrescible) - vegetation waste should be re-used where possible through brushmating, mulching etc. - if re-using as mulch, the Mulch Order and Exemption 2016 is to be complied with (further detail included in EMS0004). This includes not applying mulch to sensitive areas (e.g. National Parks, WaterNSW areas) if the mulch was generated outside of these areas.	No	Yes	Yes
Liquid Waste ⁵										
Accumulated stormwater (contaminated with sediment/ leaf matter only)	Yes- recycle if possible		Liquid waste		EMS 0014- De-watering Worksites	Environmental Specialist		Yes	Yes	Yes
Coolant/ radiator fluid	Yes- recycle where possible		Liquid waste	Possibly- depends on liquid waste type ⁶	GSY 0050- Hazardous Chemicals Management	Environmental Specialist	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose. Store redundant chemicals in banded area at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grease trap waste	Yes- recycle		Liquid waste	Category 2		Environmental Specialist		No	Yes	Yes
Motor oil/ hydraulic oil	Yes- recycle where possible		Liquid waste	Possibly- depends on liquid waste type ⁶	EMS 0017- Oil Management GSY 0050 Hazardous Chemicals Management	Environmental Specialist	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose. Store redundant chemicals in banded area at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	No	Yes	Yes
Oily water- containing PCB free oil (less than or equal to 2ppm PCB concentration)	Yes- recycle		Liquid waste	Category 1 If waste oily water is destined for re-use/recycling/re-processing and being transported to a licensed waste recycler, then exemption 2006-E-4 applies which although exempts from formal tracking, it does require informal tracking within NSW. This exemption does not apply if transporting interstate. (https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/tracking-transporting-hazardous-waste/waste-tracking-exemptions/exemption-hydrocarbon-oil)	GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method EMS 0008- Environmental Incident Response and Management EMS 0017- Oil Management GSY 0050 Hazardous Chemicals Management	Supply Chain Officer	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose. Store redundant chemicals in banded area at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	No	Yes	Yes
Oily water- containing non-scheduled PCB oil (greater than 2ppm, less than 50ppm PCB concentration)	Yes- recycle (provided PCBs can be extracted from the oil)		Liquid waste Hazardous Waste (extracted PCBs) Non-scheduled PCB waste ⁷	Category 1	GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method EMS 0008- Environmental Incident Response and Management EMS 0017- Oil Management GSY 0050- Hazardous Chemicals Management	Supply Chain Officer	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose. Store redundant chemicals in banded area at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	No	Yes	No
Oily water- containing scheduled PCB oil (equal to or greater than 50 ppm)	Yes- recycle (provided PCBs can be extracted from the oil)		Liquid waste Hazardous Waste (extracted Scheduled PCB waste ⁷)	Category 1	GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method EMS 0008- Environmental Incident Response and Management EMS 0017- Oil Management GSY 0050- Hazardous Chemicals Management	Supply Chain Officer	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose. Store redundant chemicals in banded area at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	No	Yes	No
Paints, thinners, varnishes, mineral turps and methylated spirits	No		Liquid waste Hazardous waste (aerosols and/or dry paint containing lead)	Possibly- depends on liquid waste type ⁶	GSY 0050- Hazardous Chemicals Management	Environmental Specialist	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose. Store redundant chemicals in banded area at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	No	No	No

Waste type ⁸	Can this be re-used/ recycled/ recovered?	Disposal Waste Classification ¹		Trackable waste ^{2,3}	Other relevant company procedures	Who to contact for further information	Comments	Life cycle assessment- with regards to end of life principles ¹¹		
	Preferred management option	Last management option						Preferred outcome	Least preferred outcome	
Pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and insecticides	No	Liquid waste and/or Hazardous Waste	Possibly- depends on liquid waste type ⁶	GPE 0004- Pesticide Use GSY 0050- Hazardous Chemicals Management	Environmental Specialist	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose. Store redundant chemicals in banded area at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	No	No	No	
Petrol and diesel	Yes- recycle where possible	Liquid waste	Possibly- depends on liquid waste type ⁶	EMS 0017- Oil Management GSY 0050- Hazardous Chemicals Management	Environmental Specialist	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose. Store redundant chemicals in banded area at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	Yes (can be used in compressor generators)	Yes	Yes	
Sewerage/ septic tank pump-outs	No	Liquid waste			Environmental Specialist	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose.	No	No	Yes	
Sludges or slurries from horizontal boring or non destructive drilling	Yes- recycle	Liquid waste (note if it is contaminated it will require a joint classification and should also be disposed considering the waste classification of the contaminant as well)		EMS 0013- Spoil Management	Environmental Specialist	If greater than 100 tonnes of drilling mud, consider re-use in accordance with the Treated Drilling Mud Order 2014 and Treated Drilling Mud Exemption 2014. This option should be investigated in consultation with the relevant Environmental Specialist (internal employees) or an appropriately qualified environmental consultant (ASPs).	No	Yes	Yes	
Trade waste (e.g. wastewater from vehicle wash bays)	No	Liquid waste		GSY 0050- Hazardous Chemicals Management	Environmental Specialist	Permission to discharge commercial or industrial waste to the sewer is regulated by either the local council or Sydney Water (Illawarra, Blue Mountains and Sydney metropolitan areas) and is covered by a Trade Waste Agreement (TWA). A TWA will specify the quality and quantity of waste that can be discharged to the sewer at a particular location, and conditions required (e.g. treatment method prior to discharge, maintenance routine, any sampling requirements etc). Generally the treatment method prior to discharge is an oil water separator (OWS). As such only quick break detergents are to be used in wash bays as emulsifying agents can cause OWS failure and TWA non-conformance. Areas where trade waste is generated should be covered and banded.	No	No	Yes	
Transformer oil and oil filled equipment- PCB free oil and oil-filled equipment (less than or equal to 2ppm PCB concentration)	Yes- recycle	Liquid waste	Category 1 If waste oil is destined for re-use/recycling/re-processing and being transported to a licensed waste recycler, then exemption 2006-E-4 applies which although exempts from formal tracking, it does require informal tracking (https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/tracking-transporting-hazardous-waste/waste-tracking-exemptions/exemption-hydrocarbon-oil)	GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method EMS 0008- Environmental Incident Response and Management EMS 0017- Oil Management GSY 0050- Hazardous Chemicals Management WNV 1016- Preparation and Disposal of Surplus Oil Filled Distribution Equipment	Supply Chain Officer	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose. Store redundant chemicals in banded area at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	Yes (depends on engineering assessment, may need processing)	Yes	Yes	
Transformer oil and oil filled equipment- Non-scheduled PCB oil and oil filled equipment (greater than 2ppm, less than 50ppm PCB concentration)	Yes- recycle (provided PCBs can be extracted from the oil)	Liquid waste Hazardous Waste (extracted PCBs) Non-scheduled PCB waste ⁷	Category 1	GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method EMS 0008- Environmental Incident Response and Management EMS 0017- Oil Management GSY 0050- Hazardous Chemicals Management WNV 1016- Preparation and Disposal of Surplus Oil Filled Distribution Equipment	Supply Chain Officer	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose. Store redundant chemicals in banded area at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	No	Yes	No	
Transformer oil and oil filled equipment- Scheduled PCB oil and oil filled equipment (equal to or greater than 50 ppm)	Yes- recycle (provided PCBs can be extracted from the oil)	Liquid waste Hazardous Waste (extracted Scheduled PCB waste ⁷	Category 1	GSU 0006- Disposal of Surplus Goods and Equipment GSU 0012- Selection and Approval of a Disposal method EMS 0008- Environmental Incident Response and Management EMS 0017- Oil Management GSY 0050- Hazardous Chemicals Management WNV 1016- Preparation and Disposal of Surplus Oil Filled Distribution Equipment	Supply Chain Officer	Licensed liquid waste contractor to collect and dispose. Store redundant chemicals in banded area at FSCs while awaiting pick-up.	No	Yes	No	

Notes

- 1- A disposal waste classification is provided where there may be limited re-use/ recycling/ recovery options. Every effort is to be made to re-use/ recycle and/or recover prior to dispose. Disposal waste classification provided in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines (NSW EPA 2014) unless indicated otherwise. Note that the Waste Classification Guidelines (NSW EPA 2014) does not further classify liquid waste. When disposing liquid waste, the licensed liquid waste contractor/facility should be contacted to confirm they can accept the liquid waste in accordance with their Environment Protection Licence. Note that waste classifications may change from time to time, and Environmental Specialists should be contacted if there are any questions with disposal classifications.
- 2- Category 1- waste transported within NSW or interstate and required to be tracked (POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014). Recommend Schedule 1 of POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 is checked when disposing of a waste type as this can change from time to time.
- 3- Category 2- waste transported interstate and required to be tracked (POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014). Recommend Schedule 1 of POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 is checked when disposing of a waste type as this can change from time to time.
- 4- Where containers, having previously contained a substance of Class 1, 3, 4, 5 or 8 within the meaning of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code, or a substance to which Division 6.1 of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code applies, from which residues have been removed by washing or vacuuming can be classified as general solid waste (non-putrescible).
- 5- SDS should be available for all chemicals and checked and completed with for handling, storage and disposal requirements. When disposing, the SDS should be provided to the licensed liquid waste contractor so that they can transport correctly, and ensure the chemical is disposed of lawfully at the correct facility with the appropriate licence to accept that type of chemical.
- 6- A trackable liquid waste is one that meets at least one of the criteria specified in both Part 1 and/or Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014.
- 7- Classification in accordance with Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Chemical Control Order 1995 issued under the Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985
- 8- A definition of many waste types can be found in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act 1997
- 9- VENM refers to Virgin Excavated Natural Materials as defined in POEO Act 1997 (refer to EMS 0013 Spoil Management for definition).
- 10- ENM refers to Excavated Natural Material that meets the conditions and definition of the Excavated Natural Material Order and Exemption 2012 (refer to EMS0013 Spoil Management for definition).
- 11- Green shading indicates positive environmental opportunities, and red shading indicates potential adverse environmental effects. The more green shading, particularly from left to right, indicates better environmental performance of the product with regards to life cycle assessment at use and end of life stage of the product.

Appendix B Contractor Sustainability Reporting Templates

Attachment: Endeavour Energy Contractor Data Request Form

Note: Data provided should only be for work undertaken for Endeavour Energy within the period (detail timeframe):

	Data Type	Amount used for the period (MONTH/YEAR) (Specify NA if zero usage)	Units	Confirm provision of Actual Data or Estimation of data	Methodology description (if estimated)
EMISSIONS	Fuels - Transport purposes (includes all registered vehicles)				
	Diesel		Litres		
	Unleaded Petrol		Litres		
	Biodiesel (eg B5,B20- include name here)		Litres		
	Ethanol Blend (eg E10)		Litres		
	LPG		Litres		
	Fuels - Stationary purposes (includes stationary generators and unregistered vehicles)				
	Diesel		Litres		
	Unleaded Petrol		Litres		
	Biodiesel (eg B5,B20- include name here)		Litres		
	Ethanol Blend (eg E10)		Litres		
	Natural Gas		GJ		
	LPG		Litres		
	Acetylene		M3		
	Oils and Lubricants - <u>Non</u> Combusted				
	Petroleum based oils		Litres		
	Grease		Kg		
	Oils and Lubricants – Combusted				
	Petroleum based oils		Litres		
	Grease		Litres		
	Sulphur Hexafluoride				
	SF6		Kg		
	Electricity consumption – please specify the State or Territory				
	Electricity (non-renewable)		kWh		
	Electricity (renewable, ie. Green power)		kWh		
	Electricity production				
Generators		kWh			
WASTE	Waste Generated - Type and volume		Amount generated	Destination of materials	
	Waste diverted: recycled, reused, recovered, repurposed - cardboard, timber, metals, construction & demolition waste, etc.		Tonnes		
	Waste disposed of to landfill		Tonnes		
NATURE	Vegetation removed/restored		Size of area impacted		
	Habitat or vegetation removed - land clearing, tree cutting		Hectares		
	Habitat or vegetation restored or protected - preserved, planted, revegetated		Hectares		
Additional information					

Notes: If actual data is unavailable, an estimate is acceptable. If estimated data is provided, please also provide an explanation of the estimation method used and the assumptions applied, if any. For example, if Endeavour Energy were one of your many customers and accurate data is not available, an acceptable method would be to determine a percentage proportion of work carried out for Endeavour Energy and then apportion fuel usage based on this percentage estimate.

Material Movement Register - Waste Register									
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Insert Project Name

[illegible]

