

## What can I throw into the Shire of Dalwallinu Rubbish Tip?

The Shire of Dalwallinu has a Class II waste management facility.

- Clean Fill
- Type 1 Inert Waste
- Putrescible Wastes
- Contaminated solid waste meeting waste acceptance criteria specified for Class II landfills (possibly with specific licence conditions)
- Type 2 Inert Wastes (with specific licence conditions)
- Type 1 and Type 2 Special Wastes (for registered sites as approved under the Controlled Waste Regulations)

### PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

#### WASTES

- [Clinical Waste](#)

Waste generated by medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or other related activity which is poisonous or infectious; likely to cause injury to public health; or contains human tissue or body parts.

- [Bio-solids](#)

The stabilised organic solids, produced by wastewater treatment processes, which in most cases cannot be beneficially used (also known as sewage sludge).

- [Clean fill](#)

Material that will have no harmful effects on the environment and which consists of rocks or soil arising from the excavation of undisturbed material.

For material not from a clean excavation, it must be validated to have contaminants below relevant ecological investigation levels (as defined in the document Assessment Levels for Soil, Sediment and Water, Department of Environment, 2003).

- [Construction and Demolition Waste](#)

Materials in the waste stream which arise from construction, refurbishment or demolition activities.

- [Controlled waste](#)

Waste types listed in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004.

- [Cytotoxic Waste](#)

Waste consisting of cytotoxic drugs, material contaminated with cytotoxic drugs or residues, or preparations containing cytotoxic material.

- [Hazardous Waste](#)

Component of the waste stream which by its characteristics poses a threat or risk to public health, safety or the environment (includes substances which are toxic, infectious, mutagenic, carcinogenic, teratogenic, explosive, flammable, corrosive, oxidising and radioactive).

- [Inert Waste Type 1](#)

Non-hazardous, non-biodegradable (half-life greater than 2 years) wastes containing contaminant concentrations less than Class I landfill acceptance criteria but excluding paper and cardboard (paper and cardboard are biodegradable materials and are therefore considered as putrescible waste), and materials that require treatment to render them inert (e.g. peat, acid sulphate soils).

- [Inert Waste Type 2](#)

Waste consisting of stable non-biodegradable organic materials such as tyres and plastics which require special management to reduce the potential for fires.

- [Inert Waste Type 3](#)

Waste material from DEC licensed secondary waste treatment plants, subject to appropriate assessment and approval of that waste and the specified inert landfill.

- [Intractable Waste](#)

Waste which is a management problem by virtue of its toxicity or chemical or physical characteristics which make it difficult to dispose of or treat safely, and is not suitable for disposal in Class I, II, III and IV landfill facilities (see Table 2).

- [Packaged Waste](#)

Waste packed into discrete containers such as 205 L drums or bulka bags so that they meet any requirements under the Explosives and Dangerous Goods Act 1988 and the Environmental Protection Act 1986 for packaging, containment and labelling.

- [Putrescible](#)

Component of the waste stream likely to become putrid.

- [Poisons](#)

Materials defined as poisons under the Poisons Act 1964.

## 5 Landfill Waste Classifications and Waste Definitions

- [Radioactive](#)

Waste which gives off or is capable of giving off radiant energy in the form of particles or rays, as in alpha, beta and gamma rays at levels exceeding standards defined by the Radiological Council of Western Australia.

- [Solid](#)

Material that:

- (a) has an angle of repose of greater than 5 degrees; and
- (b) does not contain, or is not comprised of, any free liquids; and
- (c) does not contain, or is not comprised of, any liquids that are capable of being released when the waste is transported;
- (d) does not become free flowing at or below 60 degrees Celsius or when it is transported; and
- (e) is generally capable of being moved by a spade at normal temperatures (i.e. is spade-able).

- [Solid Waste](#)

Waste which meets the definition of a solid.

- [Special Waste Type 1](#)

Waste which includes asbestos and asbestos cement products.

- [Special Waste Type 2](#)

Waste consisting of certain types of biomedical waste which are regarded as hazardous but which, with the use of specific management techniques, may be disposed of safely within specified classes of landfill.

- [Waste](#)

For the purpose of these guidelines waste may mean one or more of the following:

- any substance that is discarded, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause an alteration in the environment;
- any discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned substance;
- 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;
- any substance described in regulations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* as waste.