Waste management standard

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V 1.0	1/06/2013	GM Works and Service Delivery	Original issue
2.0	28/07/2016	GM Works and Service Delivery	Review & update
3.0	01/06/2025	Executive People and Transformation	Updated to a Standard from a Procedure

TasNetworks acknowledges the palawa (Tasmanian Aboriginal community) as the original owners and custodians of lutruwita (Tasmania). TasNetworks acknowledges the palawa have maintained their spiritual and cultural connection to the land and water. We pay respect to Elders past and present and all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Contents

1. About this Standard

This Standard sets out TasNetworks requirements for managing commonly generated waste materials to ensure the protection of human health and the environment.

It supports implementation of the TasNetworks Health and Safety policy, the Environment and Sustainability policy, the Waste Management Strategy (2022-2026) and TasNetworks climate action to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

2. Scope

This Standard applies to everyone working for or on behalf of TasNetworks.

It includes all aspects waste management process, including identification and planning, handling, storage, transportation, recovery, reuse and disposal of waste streams.

For waste streams not included in this Standard, please contact TasNetworks Environment and Sustainability Team (E&S Team) at environment@tasnetworks.com.au to discuss the most appropriate management method.

3. Common terms and definitions

Term or acronym	Definition
Circular Economy	The circular economy is an economic model that aims to minimise waste and promote the sustainable use of natural resources through smarter product design, longer use, recycling, and regeneration in a closed loop.
Controlled Waste	Controlled waste is the most hazardous category of waste and includes those wastes that exhibit toxicity, chemical or biological reactivity, environmental persistence, or the ability to bio-accumulate or enter the food chain.
EPA	Environment Protection Authority Tasmania.
General Waste	Waste other than controlled waste.
Intermediate Storage Container (IBC)	Storage containers that are specially constructed for transporting and storing bulk materials, often liquids and chemicals.
Litter	As defined under the *Litter Act 2007* any: a) solid or liquid domestic or commercial refuse, debris or rubbish and, without limitation, includes any glass, metal, plastic, cigarette butts, paper, fabric, wood, food, abandoned vehicles, abandoned vehicle parts, abandoned vessel parts and equipment, construction or demolition material, garden remnants and clippings, soil, sand and rocks; and b) (b) other material, substance or thing deposited in or on a place if its size, shape, nature or volume makes the place where it is deposited disorderly or detrimentally affects the proper use of that place – whether or not the litter has any value when or after being deposited in or on the place.

Trade Waste	Trade waste is liquid waste that comes from businesses and is usually different in amount and type compared to regular household wastewater. It puts extra pressure on the sewer system, can be more harmful to people and the environment, and needs permits from TasWater.
Waste	Waste is defined in the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* as: • any discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus, or abandoned matter, whether of any value or not, or • discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus, or abandoned matter, whether of any value or not intended (i) for recycling, reprocessing, recovery, reuse, or purification by a separate operation from that which produced the matter, or (ii) for sale.

4. Approach to Waste Management

4.1. Circular Economy

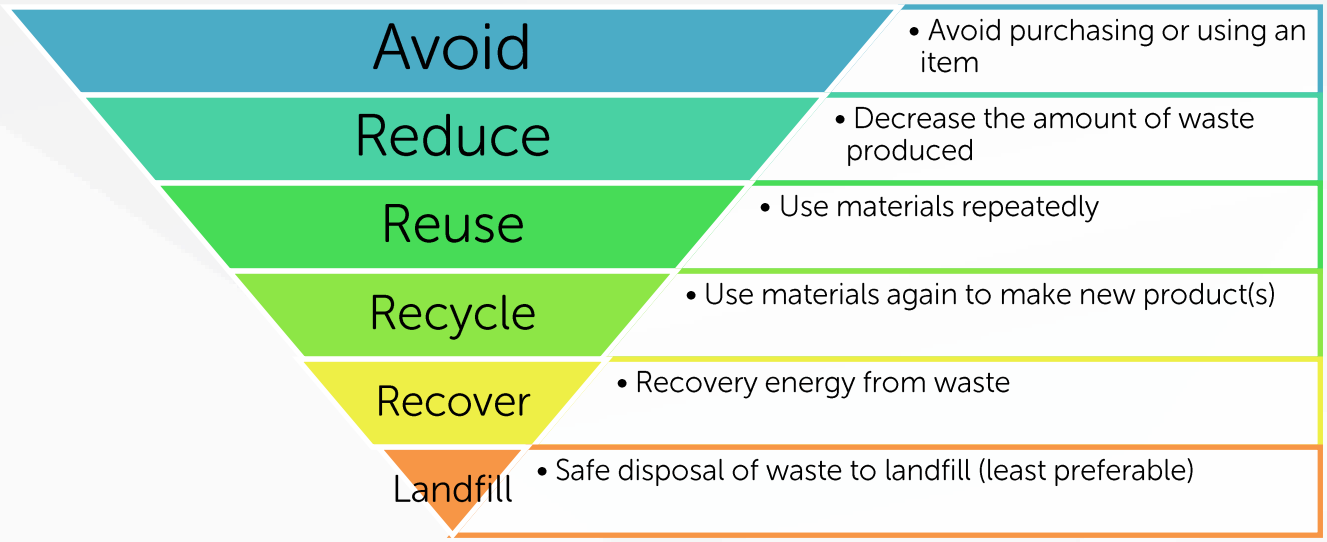
TasNetworks can contribute to a more circular economy by minimising the use of resources, cutting waste, and reducing GHG emissions by reusing products and materials.

The circular economy is a sustainable economic system aimed at minimising waste and making the most of resources. It involves re-thinking how we consume products and supplies with the intention of reusing, refurbishing, recycling, and recovering materials and components at the end of their life cycles. This approach aims to create a closed-loop system where resources are continually circulated, reducing the need for new raw materials, creating less waste and minimising environmental impact.

The State and Federal Governments are driving the move towards a more circular economy. In Tasmania, the Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022, the Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Regulations 2022, and the Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy (2023-26) are all designed to reduce waste, increase recycling and resource recovery, and help move the state towards a circular economy. On a national level, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's (DCCEEW) Australia's Circular Economy Framework (2024) aims to double circularity by 2035 and change the way we use, reuse and recycle resources across the economy.

4.2. Waste Hierarchy

The management of waste described in this Standard must follow the Waste Hierarchy options listed below in order of priority.



4.3. Identification and Planning

TasNetworks generates waste, including packaging, decommissioned assets and general office waste. Everyone is responsible for identifying potential sources of waste and ways to avoid and minimise that waste. During design, procurement, construction, or maintenance, consider the types and quantities of waste that will be generated.

Everyone must actively seek opportunities to reduce waste. For example:

- Create a procurement plan to avoid over-ordering, maximise the use of recycled products and reduce packaging. When creating a preferred items list with suppliers, consider the Waste Hierarchy.
- Explore waste disposal options that follow the Waste Hierarchy and prioritise onsite reuse or recycling in preference to offsite disposal.
- Ensure that waste collection bins are available in easily accessible locations to make it easier to separate waste and recyclables.
- Consider refurbishing and re-using assets where possible (e.g. transformer and meter refurbishment).

Everyone must consider the potential risk from waste generated during construction or maintenance in advance. For example:

- Develop controlled waste management plans for handling, storing, and disposing of controlled wastes (refer to section 5 of this Standard).
- Understand the environmental risk, and the site-specific controls required for ground-disturbing work on or near potentially contaminated land, or near a ground mounted oil filled asset (refer to

section 5.2 of this Standard and the TasNetworks Contaminated Land Standard for further information).

- Obtain regulatory approvals for work that will generate greater than 100 tonnes of clean fill (refer to section 6.16 of this Standard for further information).
- Contact the E&S Team at environment@tasnetworks.com.au for assistance and support.

4.4. Litter

In accordance with the *Litter Act 2007* litter must not:

- Be dropped, thrown or dumped by a person, or from a moving or stationary vehicle or trailer;
- Result from unsecured loads;
- Escape from premises, including but not restricted to business premises, car parks or construction sites; or
- Be placed in public place litter bins if from business premises.

5. Controlled Waste

Controlled Waste is the most hazardous category of waste. The handling, transport, storage and disposal of Controlled Waste is managed under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020* .

TasNetworks produces, handles, transports, and stores Controlled Waste. The following are Controlled Wastes at TasNetworks:

- Used mineral oil
- Oil containing PCBs
- Any transformer that cannot be reused (damaged or PCB transformers).
- Any transformer that is being moved by TasNetworks or a contractor to a location for disposal or recycling (this location excludes TasNetworks depots or Oil Stores).
- SF6 filled equipment that is being moved by TasNetworks or a contractor to a location for disposal or recycling (this location excludes TasNetworks depots or Oil Stores).
- Lead cables and batteries that cannot be reused.
- Mercury globes that cannot be reused.
- Asbestos or asbestos containing materials.
- Copper Chrome Arsenate (CCA) ash.
- Soil contaminated with a controlled waste.

5.1. Controlled Waste Management

5.1.1. Controlled Waste Transport

TasNetworks must hold a current Controlled Waste Transport Permit which covers applicable waste codes. TasNetworks personnel must refer to TasNetworks' Controlled Waste Transport Work Practice for information on TasNetworks' current Controlled Waste Transport Permit and applicable waste codes.

Contractors working on behalf of TasNetworks who are handling controlled waste, must hold their own Controlled Waste Transport Permit with all applicable waste codes. Contractors must not transport any Controlled Waste not included on their Controlled Waste Transport Permit.

Contractors must adhere to the conditions of their Controlled Waste Transport Permit. Conditions may include weight limits for each waste code and the development and implementation of spill management plans and training programs.

Controlled Waste Spill Management Plans must adhere to the Tasmanian Environment Protection Authority (EPA) *Controlled Waste Transport - Spill Management Plan Guide*.

5.1.2. Controlled Waste Disposal

Controlled waste must be disposed of at facilities which are licenced to accept the waste type. When disposing of the waste, confirm with the receiving facility that they are licenced to receive the type of controlled waste prior to arrival. EPA approval prior to disposal is also required for some waste types, including contaminated soil and water, and CCA Ash. Contact the E&S Team at environment@tasnetworks.com.au for advice and assistance.

5.1.3. Controlled Waste Storage

An Authority from the EPA or local council may be required to store controlled waste under the *Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993* (Tas) or the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (Tas).

TasNetworks has regulatory approvals to store contaminated soil at select operational depots. Contact the E&S Team at environment@tasnetworks.com.au for advice and assistance.

Contractors must ensure they have the relevant authority when storing controlled waste.

5.1.4. Controlled Waste Documentation

TasNetworks and Contractors must keep a record of controlled waste disposal or reuse detailing:

- type of controlled waste;
- volume;
- date of collection;
- waste contractor who took waste; and
- place of disposal/reuse (i.e. licenced facility).

For the disposal or reuse of any controlled waste, the waste contractor must provide TasNetworks with pickup dockets, disposal certificates, EPA approvals, and interstate EPA certificates (where applicable). Waste contractors must provide these documents to TasNetworks.

5.2. Potentially Contaminated Soil & Water

TasNetworks may be required to manage and dispose of contaminated soil and/or water generated from:

- an incident (e.g. oil spill);
- working near contamination (e.g. excavations near TasNetworks oil filled assets); or
- from waste in containment pits.

All potentially contaminated material must be tested, handled, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with the Tasmanian Environment Protection Authority *Information Bulletin 105 – Classification and Management of Contaminated Soil for Disposal* (IB105). Requirements for specific scenarios are outlined below:

- For work at a potentially contaminated site, a management plan must be prepared which specifies the waste handling, testing, storage, and disposal requirements specific to the site and contaminant present. Refer to TasNetworks' Contaminated Land Standard.
- For work around TasNetworks ground mounted oil filled assets, the TasNetworks Soil Management Near Ground Mounted Assets Work Practice applies (including work by contractors).
- For soil impacted by oil spills, soil must be managed in accordance with the TasNetworks Spill Response Standard and TasNetworks Spill Response Crew Work Practice. This may require soil to be transported to a TasNetworks Oil Store for processing.
- For material in oil containment pits and tanks (such as at substations, wash bays or depots) material must be dewatered by a waste contractor and then managed in accordance with IB105.

5.3. Asbestos

Asbestos was historically used in some construction materials. Although the use of asbestos in construction materials has declined significantly over the past two decades there may be some residual asbestos materials found in meter panels, choke boxes, streetlights, and fuses.

Asbestos must be securely bagged and disposed of in dedicated Asbestos bins. Asbestos must be handled in accordance with the TasNetworks Asbestos Management Plan and the TasNetworks Asbestos, CCA Ash, Lead & Mercury Spill Management Work Practice.

5.4. Insulating Oil (PCB & PCB Free)

Once used oil has been permanently removed from a piece of equipment it becomes a controlled waste. Oil must be stored in Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs), drums, or large oil tanks in bunded, secure undercover areas while waiting for disposal.

PCB free oil must be stored in large oil tanks in bunded, secure undercover areas while waiting for disposal. Oil that contains, or potentially contains, PCB must be stored in 1000 litre pods in bunded secure undercover areas while waiting for testing and disposal.

A licenced waste contactor must transport the oil to a licenced facility for disposal (PCB oil or PCB free oil) or recycling (PCB free oil).

For more information, refer to the TasNetworks Management of Insulating Oil Procedure.

5.5. Oil Filled Assets

Oil filled assets must be emptied prior to disposal. These assets are a controlled waste, even when empty. PCB-free and PCB-contaminated assets must be transported by a licenced waste contractor to a licenced facility for disposal or recycling.

Oil filled assets may also be refurbished by TasNetworks and reused. These are entered back into stock by Materials Management.

For more information, refer to the TasNetworks Management of Insulating Oil Procedure.

5.6. Pole Ash

Ash from burnt Copper Chrome Arsenate (CCA) treated poles must be collected in plastic bags (or similar) and secured. Ash must not be disposed of in general waste and must be transported to TasNetworks Oil Stores for processing (refer to TasNetworks Asbestos, CCA Ash, Lead & Mercury Spill Management Work Practice).

For burnt poles or pole butts that are free from ash, refer to section 6.2 of this Standard.

5.7. SF6 Equipment and Used Gas

SF_6 waste (equipment and gas) must be transported by a licenced waste contractor for disposal or recycling at a licenced facility. Where equipment has leaked, any SF_6 by-product must be neutralised prior to transportation and disposal.

Contact the E&S Team at environment@tasnetworks.com.au for advice and assistance.

5.8. Light Globes and Streetlight Heads

Fluorescent light tubes contain a small concentration of mercury. Mercury is a controlled waste and must be handled and transported with care to avoid breakage. Where breakage occurs, refer to the TasNetworks Asbestos, CCA Ash, Lead & Mercury Spill Management Work Practice.

Used globes must be recycled and placed in designated recycling bins. The site services contractor removes and recycles globes at sites managed by the TasNetworks Facilities Team.

All removed public lighting assets must be returned to the Burnie, Devonport, Rocherlea or Cambridge warehouse in line with the Public Lighting Asset Management Plan. Streetlight globes must be removed from streetlight heads and placed in designated globe recycling bins. Streetlight assets will be assessed to determine if suitable for reuse or require disposal. Items marked for disposal must either:

- be stripped of recyclable components, with metal parts placed in designated recycling bins, or
- be disposed of as hazardous waste if they contain mercury (e.g. lamps) or asbestos (e.g. control gear).

5.9. Lead Cables and Batteries

Some high voltage cables contain lead and are classified as a Controlled Waste. Cables containing lead must be bagged when cut or damaged to prevent lead dust migration. All waste cables, regardless of lead content, must be separated from other waste and disposed of in the designated recycling bins.

Separate bins are available for used lead acid batteries. Used lead acid batteries must not be mixed with other batteries due to the risk of acid electrolyte leaking and reacting with alkaline electrolytes.

6. General Waste

6.1. Other Hazardous Substances

Any other hazardous substances that are not listed as controlled waste in section 5 of this Standard (paints etc) must be disposed of in accordance with the applicable Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and relevant legislation.

Empty herbicide containers must be disposed of through Drum Muster.

Further information can be obtained from the E&S Team, the Health and Safety Team, the manufacturer/supplier, or the local trade waste authority.

6.2. Poles

6.2.1. CCA Treated Timber Poles and Crossarms

CCA treated timber poles and crossarms must be reused, recycled, or disposed of at a licensed waste facility. Burnt timber poles and pole butts must be disposed of in timber bins. Most landfills accept treated timber.

Refer to section 7 of this Standard on Used Asset and Equipment Donations for information on donating poles.

Recycled or reused CCA treated poles and cross arms must not be used for the following purposes:

- structural purposes;
- as a combustible material (e.g. firewood);
- in school playgrounds;
- for furniture; or
- any other purposes where prolonged physical contact is possible.

Poles contaminated with oil must be disposed of as a Controlled Waste. Poles with SF6 biproduct (white powdery residue) must be neutralised prior to disposal to landfill.

6.2.2. Untreated Timber Poles

Untreated timber poles must be reused, recycled, or disposed of in a licenced waste facility. Untreated poles must not be used for structural purposes.

Refer to section 7 of this Standard on Used Asset and Equipment Donations for information on donating poles.

6.2.3. Steel, Concrete & Composite Poles

Steel and concrete poles cannot be reused, they must be recycled.

Damaged Titan composite poles must be disposed of by cutting the poles (using wet methods) into smaller pieces and placing into a designated skip bin for removal by a waste contractor. Damaged Titan composite poles must be disposed of as General Waste.

6.3. Steel, Copper and Aluminium Conductors

Steel, copper, and aluminium are valuable materials that must be reused or recycled. They must not be placed in General Waste. Conductors must be separated and placed into the correct recycling bins at depot yards. Mixed material conductors (e.g. aluminium with steel reinforced cores) must be treated as aluminium when recycling.

6.4. Meters, Meter Panels and Other Electrical Equipment

Meters can be collected and returned to Cambridge, Rocherlea, Devonport or Burnie TasNetworks depots for scrap or reuse. Reusable Meters must be returned to the Cambridge depot.

Meter panels and other equipment such as choke boxes, streetlights and fuses must be assessed for the presence of asbestos (refer to section 5.3 of this Standard).

Any equipment such as air insulated switchgear and circuit breakers containing components with stored energy (e.g. springs) must be identified and disengaged. Waste contractor must be notified of such equipment.

If there is a suspicion that old equipment contains lead-based paint, contact your Team Leader and the E&S Team at environment@tasnetworks.com.au to arrange testing and appropriate disposal.

6.5. Batteries (excluding lead batteries)

All batteries must be placed in designated bins for recycling.

- Alkaline Batteries – single use batteries typically used in cameras, smoke detectors, and torches.
- Nickel Cadmium, Nickel Metal Hydride and Lithium Ion – rechargeable batteries typically used in cordless power tools, cameras, two-way radios, mobile phones, and laptops.
- Button Cell – typically used in watches.

Larger used batteries not suitable for the recycling bins must be taken directly to a recycler and not stored at TasNetworks sites.

Lead batteries are a Controlled Waste and must be transported, handled, and disposed of in accordance with section 5.9 of this Standard.

6.6. Packaging, Pallets, and Cable Drums

Plastic and cardboard packaging are to be separated into separate bins for recycling. Clear plastic must be recycled in designated bins, where available.

Pine pallets must be reused or recycled in designated timber waste bins.

Cable drums may be donated (refer to section 7 of this Standard) or taken to a waste facility for disposal.

6.7. Gas Cylinders (excluding SF6)

Gas bottles must be refilled or swapped for reuse, where possible. Gas cylinder storage areas must be inspected periodically and any empty gas cylinders must be returned to the supplier/manufacturer.

If it is not possible to return the gas cylinder to the supplier or manufacturer, then it must be sent to a recycler. Under no circumstances may punctured or damaged bottles be placed in recycling bins for scrap metal.

6.8. Green-Waste

- Wherever practicable, all vegetation debris generated during vegetation management or clearing work must be removed from site and disposed of as green waste, unless otherwise agreed by the land owner or land manager.
- Any green waste left on site must be placed in a location and manner that will not pose a public safety hazard, cause access issues, or impede the flow of storm water.
- Green waste left on-site to support site rehabilitation must be done in accordance with any applicable environmental management plans and/or any landowner requirements.
- Public collection of mulched green waste is permitted, However, the location for collection must be negotiated and authorised in consultation the relevant government authority (e.g. Local Council, Crown Land Services, Parks and Wildlife Service). Green waste must not be on-sold without prior authorisation from TasNetworks.
- Green waste contaminated by declared environmental weeds must be securely transported and disposed of at a registered waste facility that accepts weed material.

For further information on vegetation management, refer to the TasNetworks Environmental Standard for Vegetation Management and Clearing Work.

6.9. General Office Waste

The management of office waste is supported by:

- mixed recycling, paper recycling and general waste bins located throughout TasNetworks facilities;
- food organics bins located in kitchens, where possible;
- printer cartridge recycling in clearly labelled wheelie bins located around TasNetworks buildings; and
- battery recycling (refer to section 6.5 of this Standard).

All waste must be separated and placed in the appropriate bins.

Cleaning contracts must capture appropriate bin emptying and waste disposal requirements.

6.10. Uniforms and PPE

Uniforms, high-visibility workwear and safety helmets must be recycled. Uniforms, workwear and safety helmets are to be handed into the Business Administration (BA) Team at any TN depot or facility.

- High-visibility tape and straps must be removed from expired helmets before being placed in the appropriate bin.
- The BA Team will determine whether previously used uniforms and high visibility workwear are suitable to provide to staff free of charge in designated areas (first come, best dressed). Heavily worn items will be disposed of after logos are removed.
- Any uniform with a TasNetworks logo must not be donated to thrift shops or sold unless TasNetworks logos have been removed.

6.11. IT Assets and E-waste

Obsolete IT equipment should be disposed of in accordance with the TasNetworks Tools of Trade Technology Standard. Information Technology will dispose of Tool of Trade technology with the following principles:

- Utilise local companies to facilitate disposal;
- Reusable assets will be resold or donated to charity;
- Remaining assets will be broken down for sustainable recycling; and
- Ensure proof of secure data destruction is provided.

6.12. Office Furniture and Equipment

Office furniture and equipment must be kept and re-used for as long as it is suitable for use. Surplus office furniture, equipment and materials may be donated to not-for-profit organisations, sent to auction, or sold via The Zone to staff in accordance with the TasNetworks Asset Disposal Policy. Items that are beyond repair, or at the end of their useful life, may be disposed of as general waste.

6.13. Sharps Waste

Sharp Waste includes hypodermic needles, scalpels, blades, or any other item that can penetrate the skin. Refer to the TasNetworks Handling Sharps Work Practice for disposal instructions.

6.14. Wastes to Sewer

Solid wastes are not permitted to be disposed of via the sewer and flammable substances must not to be put into a sewer under any circumstance.

Black water (from toilets) and grey water (from kitchens, bathrooms and wash bays) are the only liquid wastes that are allowed to be disposed to the sewer without approval from TasWater. Under specific circumstances, wastes other than black and grey water may be disposed to sewer with approval from TasWater under a Trade Waste agreement (refer to section 6.15 of this standard).

6.15. Trade Waste

Trade waste is a term used to describe liquid waste that is more variable and diverse in volume and quality than typical household wastewater. Trade waste places additional demand and impact on the sewerage system over and above residential waste and increases risks to the community and the environment. TasNetworks has Trade Waste Agreements for the disposal of waste from vehicle wash bay runoff pits, Maria Street café grease pit, and contractor hydro-vac trucks.

Vehicles must be washed down following the Biosecurity Hygiene Work Practice at a designated wash bay or onsite. Wash bay runoff must be managed and disposed of in accordance with the Trade Waste Agreement(s) issued by TasWater. Flammable substances must not be placed in a wash bay runoff pit under any circumstances.

Any trade waste created during works must not be disposed to sewer without a TasWater Trade Waste Agreement.

6.16. Clean Fill

Clean fill can include natural ground (soil, gravel, rock etc) or manufactured items (brick, pavement or concrete rubble).

Material such as soil or gravel removed from potentially contaminated land or from the vicinity of a ground mounted oil filled asset, or has possibly been contaminated during work, is not clean fill. It must be managed in accordance with section 5.2 of this Standard.

Less than 100 tonnes:

- Less than 100 tonnes of clean fill can either be reused on the land from which it was removed or on another parcel of land (subject to the approval of Local Council). The receiving land must not accept more than 100 tonnes of clean fill in a calendar year as required by the Tasmanian EPA in *Approved Management Method for the Disposal of Clean Fill Type 1 and Type 2.* Less than 100 tonnes of clean fill can be disposed of at a licenced landfill facility without EPA approval.
- Where clean fill is disposed on private land, the landowner must complete the TasNetworks Clean Fill Indemnity Form (Appendix B).

More than 100 tonnes:

- Where more than 100 tonnes of clean fill is proposed to be reused or disposed of, EPA approval is required. Refer to TasNetworks Soil Storage and Disposal Work Practice (to be developed) or contact the E&S Team at environment@tasnetworks.com.au for assistance.

The reuse of clean fill must not cause sedimentation or erosion, impact natural drainage or vegetation, or encroach on powerline clearances. Contact the E&S Team at environment@tasnetworks.com.au for advice and assistance.

6.17. Acid Sulphate Soils

Acid sulphate soils must be managed in accordance with TasNetworks Contaminated Land Standard and/or site-specific management plans. Soils must be neutralised in a designated treatment area and disposed of as clean fill (refer to section 6.16 of this Standard) when treatment is complete.

6.18. Bushfire Waste

Bushfires can generate a significant amount of waste including burnt poles, transformers and hazardous substances such as CCA Ash. Controlled wastes, such as CCA Ash and oil filled assets, must be managed as outlined in section 5 of this Standard. The following procedural steps apply to the management of all wastes generated from bushfires:

- Establish likely waste volumes based on degree of damage to infrastructure. Work towards measuring actual waste for the Climate Financial Risk Disclosure reporting requirements which come into effect 2026-27.
- If required, appoint appropriate person to oversee the waste management and disposal process.
- Establish Waste Transfer Station(s) at a convenient location(s) in, or adjoining, the affected area. Site considerations include:
    - access for trucks to deliver and remove waste;
    - room for waste to safely sorted into waste streams; and
    - central location that reduces transport time.
- Ensure ample bins are provided by TasNetworks scrap metal and general waste contractors.
- Liaise with TasNetworks Oil Stores Team regarding what assets can be reused and recovered.
- Engage a contractor to remove bushfire waste from the field and transport it to the closest transfer station. This may be a labour hire company with appropriate licences, where necessary.
- Engage contractor/staff to separate waste into various streams. The various streams are aluminium, steel, copper, general waste, and recoverables.

For support managing and disposing of any wastes not mentioned above, contract TasNetworks E&S Team at environment@tasnetworks.com.au.

7. Used Asset and Equipment Donations

Donations of used assets and equipment to not-for-profit organisations or private landowners must comply with the current TasNetworks Asset Disposal Policy. Poles may only be donated to landowners if they were removed from their property.

A Deed of Indemnity and Release must be completed and submitted to TasNetworks Materials Management Team for all donated materials. Donated materials may include poles, crossarms, cable drums or timber.

Recycled treated poles and cross arms must not be used for structural or load baring purposes. They must not be used as a combustible material (e.g. firewood), in school playgrounds orfor furniture or any circumstances areas where prolonged physical contact is possible. TasNetworks must communicate these requirements to recipients before donating materials.

Controlled waste must not be donated under any circumstances.

8. Handling, Transportation and Storage

8.1 Handling and Storage

The following handling and storage practices must be adopted for all waste streams:

- Wear the required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when handling waste. This may include PPE to prevent skin contact, inhalation, or ingestion of waste materials. Refer to TasNetworks PPE Procedure for more information.
- Different waste types must be separated at the generation point for possible reuse and recycling, particularly contaminated wastes from clean wastes.
- Store waste in secure labelled bins, containers, or temporary stockpiles (in the case of waste spoil).
- Remove all wastes from site for reuse, recycling and/or disposal.
- Waste must be sent to a TasNetworks facility for collection or directly to a recycler or landfill licenced to receive the waste.
- Any bins or containers must be clearly labelled with the type of waste to be placed in them (e.g. copper, steel, treated wood, recycled batteries etc.).
- Ensure that there are enough bins provided by waste contractor and that there is suitable access for trucks to deliver bins and remove waste.

- Waste must be regularly disposed of and not allowed to stockpile in storage areas. Don't overfill or overload waste bins.
- Position waste storage away from drains and waterways, and away from hazards such as incompatible substances or potential fire hazards.
- Make sure skip bins and containers are in good condition and placed on impermeable surfaces.
- Leakage or spillage from stored waste must be contained to prevent it from contaminating the surrounding soil or from entering any watercourse or water drainage system.
- Use bunds to contain liquid waste and have spill kits available near the liquid waste storage.
- Cover wastes that can be washed or blown away.
- Maintain accessibility for loading and unloading.

8.2 Transportation

When transporting wastes:

- Safely secure all containers on the vehicle.
- Carry spill kits suitable for the waste being transported.
- Cover loads to prevent spillage, loss of waste and emission of odours.

9. Records and Reporting

9.1 Records

Records that must be maintained include:

- Waste management plans;
- Disposal certificates;
- EPA approvals;
- Details of any trade wastewater agreements/permits held with TasWater;
- Waste reporting data as specified; and
- Records of refurbished and disposed equipment (e.g. meters).

Records must be maintained in accordance with the TasNetworks Information Management Policy.

9.2. Reporting

Waste contractors must report the following on an annual basis, or as otherwise agreed with TasNetworks (see Appendix A, Waste Data Reporting Categories):

- Types of any waste disposed of on behalf of TasNetworks;
- Date of pickup;
- Quantity of waste (tonnes) disposed; and

- the waste or resource recovery facility used and date of disposal.

10. Assurance & Training

10.1. Assurance

Inspections and audits of contractors and TasNetworks sites and teams may be undertaken periodically against the requirements outlined in this Standard, subject to contractual notice requirements where applicable.

10.2. Training

Relevant TasNetworks team members will be provided with training and awareness to implement their responsibilities as per this Standard. If deemed relevant, training will be reflected in the TasNetworks Electrical Supply Industry (ESI) Competency and Authorisation Reference Manual, the associated TasNetworks ESI Competency and Authorisation Matrix and the E&S Training and Awareness Framework. It is the responsibility of Team Leaders to ensure their team members participate in the required training.

Contractors must ensure all their employees are able to implement the requirements in this Standard. Contractors must undertake the required TasNetworks training as per the TasNetworks Learning Management System.

11. Relevant Documentation

11.1. Internal Documents

Document Name	Description
Asbestos, CCA Ash, Lead & Mercury Spill Management Work Practice	Details the spill response & clean-up for asbestos, CCA Ash, mercury & lead.
Asset Disposal Policy	This policy is to establish TasNetworks' policy position in relation to the disposal of non-fixed assets.
Biosecurity Hygiene Work Practice	Details managing biosecurity risks and undertaking biosecurity hygiene.
Contaminated Land Standard	Outlines the requirements for planning and undertaking work near potentially contaminated land.
Controlled Waste Transport Work Practice	Specifies the transportation of Controlled Waste under TasNetworks Controlled Waste Transport Certificate.
Deed of Indemnity and Release	Release form to be signed when materials are donated.

Environmental Standard for Vegetation Management and Clearing Work	Specifies the requirements for managing environmental and cultural heritage risks associated with management and clearing of vegetation.
Handling Sharps Work Practice	Details the process for the safe handling of sharps, use of a sharps kit and the disposing of sharps.
Information Management Policy	Details the management of business information as a valued asset in line with TasNetworks' legislative, regulatory and contractual obligations and business requirements.
Management of Insulating Oil Procedure	Outlines the management of insulating oil to minimise risk to our employees, other persons and the environment.
PPE Procedure	Specifies the selection, maintenance and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
Public Lighting Asset Management Plan	Outlines the replacement of old streetlights with more energy-efficient and longer-lived LEDs across Tasmania.
Soil Storage and Disposal Work Practice	To be developed by the E&S Team. In the meantime, contact the E&S Team at environment@tasnetworks.com.au for assistance.
Soil Management Near Ground Mounted Assets Work Practice	Specifies how to manage potentially contaminated soil when undertaking ground disturbing work near ground mounted oil filled assets.
Spill Response Standard	Outlines the requirements for managing spills.
Spill Response Crew Work Practice	Details the response and clean up undertaken by the Spill Response Crew for all spills relating to oil, fuel and hydraulic fluid.
Tools of Trade Technology Policy	Governs the life cycle of our Tool of Trade technology, from procurement to disposal and replacement and defines the requirements that Team Members and Leaders must adhere to when utilising these services.
Waste Management Strategy	This strategy aims to minimise waste at TasNetworks and support the transition in Tasmania to a circular economy.

11.2. Compliance Requirements

Instrument
Approved Management Method for the Disposal of Clean Fill Type 1 and Type 2 **(Tasmanian EPA)**
Information Bulletin No.105 – Classification and Management of Contaminated Soil for Disposal **(Tasmanian EPA)**
National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 1998
Tasmanian Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 (EMPCA)
Tasmanian Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020
Tasmanian Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993
Tasmanian Litter Act 2007
Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022
Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Regulations 2022
Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2023-2026
Treasury Laws Amendment (Financial Market Infrastructure and Other Measures) Act 2024

Appendices

Appendix A – Waste Data Reporting categories

Waste contractors must report the quantity (tonnes) and types of any waste (including controlled, hazardous and non-hazardous waste) disposed of on behalf of TasNetworks. All data must be reported to TasNetworks monthly, or as otherwise agreed.

All other contractors must report the quantity (tonnes) and types of any waste (including controlled, hazardous and non-hazardous waste) disposed of while performing work for TasNetworks. All data must be reported to TasNetworks annually, or as otherwise agreed.

The following list of waste categories must be reported. This list may be updated periodically.

Waste category	Description of TasNetworks asset or material	Waste to Landfill (W) / Recycle Re-use (R)
Asbestos	Meter panels, streetlights, choke boxes, fuses	W
Batteries (non-lead)	single-use and rechargeable batteries, including alkaline, nickel cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium ion and button batteries	R
Cardboard	Boxes, packaging	R
Concrete / cement	Titan poles, construction and demolition waste e.g. substation pads, old facilities	W/R
Clean Fill (Level 1 Soil)	Soil disposed of on-site or offsite	W/R
Clear soft plastic	Packaging	R
Contaminated soil (Level 2)	Contaminated soil classified as level 2 waste as per IB105	W/R
Contaminated soil (Level 3)	Contaminated soil classified as level 3 waste as per IB105	W
Contaminated soil (Level 4)	Contaminated soil classified as level 4 waste as per IB105	W
E-waste	Obsolete computers, computer accessories, phones, radios, end-of-life meters	R
FoGo	Food organics	R
General Waste:		
General Waste	General non-recyclable waste	W
Mixed (comingled) recycling	Mixed general recycling	R
Paper	Office paper including securely destruction	R
Green Waste	Byproduct of line clearance	R
Lead Batteries	Batteries	R
Lead Cables	Some HV cables	R
Light Globes	Office lights, streetlight globes	R
Metal:		
Scrap metal, mixed	Empty transformers, regulators, bunds, kiosks etc.	R
Aluminium	Bare and covered conductors	R
Copper	Bare and covered conductors	R
Steel	Conductors, cross arms, steel drums, steel transmission towers	R
Meters	Meters are refurbished and sold when possible.	R
Mixed material recycling:		
Streetlight heads	Streetlights	R
Pallets	Pallets in good condition	R
Recoverables	Recovered unused work pack materials	R
Safety Helmets	PPE	R

SF6 Equipment	Poles with SF_6 biproduct, SF_6 equipment (circuit breakers, switchgear, transformers, reclosers) and used gas	R
Other hazardous waste	Any other hazardous waste not otherwise mentioned	W
Other waste	Any other waste types not otherwise described	
Timber:		
Waste wood	Single-use or damaged pallets, drums	W
Pole butts	Power poles	W
Whole poles	Power poles	R
Trade waste	Vehicle wash bays, café grease pit	W
Waste oil (PCB free)	Insulating Oil	W
Waste oil (PCB)	Insulating Oil	W

Appendix B – Clean Fill Indemnity Form

DEED POLL OF INDEMNITY AND RELEASE

Donation of Material

BACKGROUND:

A. Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd ABN 24 167 357 299 ("**TasNetworks**") at the request of the Indemnifier is prepared to donate the Material to the Indemnifier by disposing of it on the land known as [insert address where disposing of clean fill] (**The Property**).

B. Subject to the terms of this Deed, and in consideration of TasNetworks providing the Material, the Indemnifier wants to receive the Material at the Property, take ownership of the Material and indemnify and release TasNetworks and its directors, officers, employees, contractors and agents from all payments, Loss, or charges related to TasNetworks disposing of, and it receiving, the Material.

THIS DEED WITNESSES AS FOLLOWS:

1. Definitions and Interpretation

1.1. In this Deed unless the contrary intention appears:

Claim	means any allegation, debt, cause of action, liability, claim, proceeding, suit or demand of any nature howsoever arising.
Indemnifier	means [insert person or entity receiving Material (including ACN) details].
Material	means the material indicated in clause 4.1(a).
Loss	means all damage, loss, cost, Claim, liability and expense (including legal costs) of whatsoever nature or description including any consequential or indirect, economic losses or loss of profits.

1.2. In this Deed unless the contrary intention appears:

(a) a reference to a person includes:
  (i) an individual, a firm, a body corporate, an unincorporated association or a statutory or responsible authority or other authority, as constituted from time to time; and
  (ii) the person's executors, administrators, successors and permitted assigns;
(b) the singular includes the plural and conversely;
(c) no meaning will be given to the absence of information in any part of this Deed that indicates information may be inserted;
(d) an agreement, representation or warranty by, or for, two or more persons binds, or is for their benefit, together and separately;
(e) a covenant forbidding a person from doing something, also forbids that person from authorising or allowing another person to do it;
(f) a term of inclusion is not to be interpreted to be a term of limitation;
(g) an uncertainty or ambiguity in the meaning of a provision is not to be interpreted against a party only because that party prepared the provision; and
(h) headings are included for convenience only, do not form part of it, and are not to be used in its interpretation.

Commencement

This Deed will commence on the date the Indemnifier signs it.

Release and Indemnity

1.3. The Indemnifier unconditionally and irrevocably releases, and indemnifies and holds harmless, TasNetworks and its officers, employees and agents from all payments, Loss, or charges, whatsoever whether present or future, fixed or unascertained, actual or contingent at law, in equity, under statute or otherwise that may be sustained or suffered by any person incurred in connection with, arising from or attributable to, any act or omission concerning the disposal of the Material at the Property by TasNetworks and receipt, ownership, possession, handling, placement, storage, transportation, or any use whatsoever of the Material by the Indemnifier.

1.4. The Indemnifier's liability for any payments, Loss or charges incurred by TasNetworks will be reduced proportionally to the extent that any negligent act or omission of TasNetworks contributed to the payments, Loss or charges.

1.5. TasNetworks' right to be indemnified under clause 3.1 is in addition to, and not exclusive of, any other right, power or remedy provided by statute, common law, equity or otherwise.

Indemnifier's warranties

1.6. The Indemnifier warrants that:

(a) TasNetworks has offered to donate by disposing on the Property, and the Indemnifier has agreed to receive and take ownership of, the following Material:

Material
[insert description of what TN is providing. E.g. 100 tonnes of material excavated from (XX location on XX dates) that TasNetworks has assessed via appropriate testing to be clean fill type 1 as defined in *the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.] This will need to be tailored for each situation, particularly the tonnage, location and date, and type of clean fill. Reference to TN believing it to be a type of clean fill based on appropriate testing is important and should always be included. Specifics of the nature of the testing can also be included, and the test results can be provided if appropriate]

(b) the presence of the Material on the Property is, and any use of the Material will be, compliant with all applicable laws, regulations, requirements, codes, and by-laws as amended or replaced from time to time, including the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (Tas), the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020* (Tas) (**Regulations**), the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (Tas) and the *Approved Management Method for the Disposal of Clean Fill Type 1 and Type 2* (**Approved Management Method**) approved by the Director, Environment Protection Authority in accordance with the Regulations;

(c) it has independently considered nature of the Material, including TN's assessment and testing of it, and that it is proper and lawful to receive it at the Property. Without limitation, the Indemnifier has determined that disposal of the Material at the Property will not result in more than 100 tonnes of clean fill, as defined in the Approved Management Method, being received at the Property in the calendar year in which the Material was received, as required by the Approved Management Method

(d) TasNetworks has assessed the nature of the Material, including via appropriate and thorough testing, but has made no representation that it is legal or proper for the Material to be disposed of at the Property or used in a particular way;

(e) TasNetworks has made clear that it is not responsible for, and does not control, the legality of the Material being present at the Property and any related matter. The Indemnifier agrees and accepts that it has complete and sole responsibility for ensuring the legality of the Material being present at the Property;

(f) it understands and agrees that TN has relied on the Indemnifier's representation that it is proper and lawful to dispose of the Material at the Property and that the Indemnifier will use the material in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, requirements, codes, and by-laws;

(g) it understands and agrees that TN will rely on this Deed to defend any Claim against it;

(h) it has the capacity to execute this Deed; and

(i) it enters into this Deed voluntarily after having had a reasonable opportunity to seek independent advice.

General

1.7. This Deed is governed by the law applicable in Tasmania, and the Indemnifier irrevocably submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Tasmania.

1.8. The Indemnifier must bear its own costs in reviewing and executing this Deed.

EXECUTED as a Deed Poll

[Companies complete the following:]

Signed, sealed and delivered by: (the "**Indemnifier**")	
Name of company and ACN	
in accordance with section 127 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) by:	
Signature of Director	Signature of Director/ Secretary*
Name of Director	Name of Director/Secretary*
Date	** Strike out whichever is not applicable*

[Individuals, sole traders, partnerships, incorporated associations, or any other types of entity complete the following:]

Signed, sealed and delivered by: (the "**Indemnifier**")	
Name of person(s) / sole trader / partnership / incorporated association / other*	
Address	** Strike out whichever is not applicable*
in the presence of:	
Signature of Witness	Indemnifier signature(s)
Name of Witness	Date
Address of Witness	

www.tasnetworks.com.au