

Review of the Regulation of Waste Related Activities under the Environmental Protection Act 1994 – draft ERA framework

1.0 Summary of consultation feedback

Seventeen submissions were received in response to the draft framework. In general, these submissions expressed broad support for streamlining and simplifying the regulatory framework. In particular, the proposal to merge some of the existing ERAs and remove duplication with others was supported.

A summary of the submissions received is provided in sections 1.1 and 1.2. The draft ERA framework and discussion paper to which these comments relate can be downloaded from the EHP website at <https://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/waste/pdf/waste-related-era-consultation-paper.pdf>

1.1 General comments

1.1.1 Impacts

Local governments requested more detailed information on changes to ERAs that may result in them becoming the regulator. Specifically, details of licensees to be transferred in the case of devolved ERAs were requested.

This information was not provided in the early consultation stages of the project as the final ERA framework was not decided. Once the final framework has been decided a thorough review into the impacts to the regulatory activities by local government and devolved ERAs, if any, will be determined and provided.

1.1.2 AES

Feedback received during the consultation process indicated that in some instances the existing AES values applied were not consistent across waste activities that pose similar levels of environmental risk.

Inconsistencies with the AES process were highlighted in several submissions. For example, recycling of waste is the preferred option over disposal of waste however as recycling of waste generally uses more complicated processes than disposal it attracts a higher AES score. The net economic, social and environmental benefits of recycling and reuse should be taken into account when determining ERAs and AES scores.

1.1.3 Tyres

There was broad support from industry groups and individuals to regulate the storage of tyres. Several submissions highlighted that storage of waste tyres required regulation noting that mishandling and excessive stockpiling of tyres presents a substantial environmental risk, particularly in the event of a fire.

It was also noted that whilst holders of ERA 59 (tyre recycling) must comply with conditions that limit the amount of tyres that may be stored onsite an operator who only stores tyres, without undertaking recycling, does not require an approval and is therefore not subject to the same requirements.

Suggestions to align the threshold for tyre storage to either 5000 equivalent passenger units (EPUs) or 50 tonnes in alignment with Victoria were also made.

1.2 ERA specific comments

1.2.1 ERA 20 – Metal recovery

Seven submissions commented on ERA 20. Some concern was raised over the proposal to include dismantling of lead acid batteries in ERA 20, which currently has an AES score of zero for the lowest threshold. Whilst these concerns were mainly based on the environmental risk posed by the battery dismantling process, queries were also raised as to which ERA would capture the processing or recycling of battery types other than lead acid.

Local government were particularly concerned as, in their submission, associated battery acid and wash down water poses a significant environmental risk that metal recovery operations may not be equipped for.

Councils also sought clarification as to whether this threshold would continue to be devolved to local government. They submitted concerns about the possibility of devolution based on the higher level of environmental risk posed by such activities, particularly for the administration of threshold 3. In their opinion it would be more appropriate for the state government to regulate this threshold due to the level of environmental risk posed.

It was also noted that metal recovery facilities receive substantial volume of automotive components that typically contain oils, heavy metals and other regulated wastes which pose a substantial environmental risk if not managed appropriately. Aerial imagery of metal recovery operations demonstrated facilities are often operating on unsealed sites and generating significant levels of surface contamination (blackened from oils and chemicals) and with limited or no stormwater management controls in place. Some of these sites were located close to nearby water bodies increasing the potential scale of environmental harm that could occur in the event of an incident.

One submission implied that greater clarity may be needed given that insufficient reasons were provided for why the proposal only mentioned lead acid batteries when ERA 52 had included all batteries. Another submission also indicated that greater clarity was required as to why the activity description did not include the recycling and reprocessing of batteries but only their recovery. This submission suggested that the activity should include recycling and reprocessing in addition to recovery. This submission essentially asked for greater clarity on the relationship between ERA 20 and 58.

Industry feedback suggested that there are existing sites operating without an approval from EHP or the relevant local council. These comments have been generally supported by the project TORA investigation findings which identified sites operating without an ERA approval, particularly for the lowest threshold (recovering less than 100t per day).

Greater clarity may also be needed on the purpose of ERA 20 as one submission expressed concern about whether ERA 20 would include battery storage at waste sites and other was concerned over the relation to scrap metal yards.

1.2.2 ERA 33 – Crushing, milling, grinding or screening

Nine submissions commented on ERA 33. This feedback included questions on the definition *waste*. Several submissions also referred to the overall intent of the review to 'alter the framework for future practices' and argued that ERA 33 or another ERA could apply to screening of putrescible waste in the future.

EHPs ability to determine whether an operator had processed 5000 tonnes or more of waste per year was thought to be limited given the absence of weighbridge recording or detailed waste tracking requirements. It was argued that absent specific measures EHP relied on records kept by the operator which made it easier for operators to operate unlawfully.

Submissions requested that the threshold be reduced to zero for waste processing activities.

The inclusion of tyre processing within ERA 33 was broadly supported on the proviso that appropriate controls were included to control excessive or long-term stockpiling. One submission suggested that EHP license tyre storage under ERA 62.

It was also suggested that, as tyres are a regulated waste, processing would be better captured within ERA 58. Two submissions suggested that the threshold of equivalent passenger units of tyres be reduced to align with those set by New South Wales and Victoria.

Two submissions also noted that the definition of ERA 33 included an incorrect reference to ERA 55 and should be amended to reference ERA 58 instead. Another submission also suggested that the definition be more specific in what is regulated waste in this category.

1.2.3 ERA 53 – Biological waste treatment

Eight submissions commented on ERA 53. There was general agreement amongst these that the capture of anaerobic digestion activities was appropriate.

There was some support for the removal of the 200t per year threshold citing that it was ambiguous in its interpretation, difficult to monitor and could be subject to evasion. However, there was a broad concern that the removal of the threshold would increase the number of activities result in unnecessary licensing of small scale and

low risk activities. To this it was also noted that the lack of distinction between commercial and non-commercial activities would further contribute to the number of operators that require licensing. One submission suggested introducing a threshold for small scale commercial activities that pose minimal risk.

Specific examples were provided of small scale or low risk activities that would be captured. These included:

- Small in-situ closed vessel composters or anaerobic digesters run as a recycling initiative by shopping centre body corporates to process organic waste produced by their tenants;
- Primary producers or co-operatives (consolidating waste from multiple farms) in agricultural areas undertaking composting to handle their waste organics and produce compost for onsite use.

One submission pointed out that whilst organic waste defined *organic material* was not.

One submission also expressed concern that the exemption for agriculturally produced compost might be arbitrarily lost where the composting occurred off the farm at co-operatives, for example. This increased the risk of over regulation and could potentially defeat the purpose of the exemption.

1.2.4 ERA 57 – Regulated waste transport

Eleven submissions commented on ERA 57. Several submissions expressed general concern that ERA 57 only appeared to relate to commercial activities. Other comments related to asbestos, the proposed transaction based fees and the lack of standards and regulation for the transport of non-regulated wastes.

Asbestos

It was suggested that asbestos transport approval requirements be aligned with the requirements in the *Public Health Regulation 2005*. These requirements allow up to 10m² of non-friable asbestos to be removed by a non-licensed asbestos removalist, such as a home owner undertaking their own work. Adoption of this suggestion would mean that any friable asbestos or non-friable asbestos in excess of 10m² would require the transporter to hold an ERA 57 approval.

It was also submitted that the current cost of obtaining an asbestos transport licence acts as a deterrent for small operators to obtain a license when the primary business is not waste transport. Therefore operators such as plumbers and electricians, who infrequently encounter small amounts of asbestos, could face significant costs. It was suggested that reducing the licensing fee and approval process would encourage people to be appropriately licensed and aware of the obligations surrounding asbestos transport.

It was also suggested that the approval to transport asbestos be linked to an operator and not specific vehicles to provide more flexibility to waste transporters.

One submission supported the clarity introduced by including all asbestos but noted that this may increase the risk of illegal dumping if councils will not accept them without the correct paperwork. This could also increase the burden on remote councils that may not have an approved asbestos removalist in their region.

Transaction based fees and fee structure

There was support for the principle of having a transaction-based fee to replace the current vehicle-based licensing structure given the disproportionate burden the current system can have on small operators. More detail was requested on the proposed fee structure so that the costs impacts could be properly assessed. Two submissions also expressed concern that charging by transaction may be inequitable where the size of waste included in any one transaction can vary hugely.

Requests for clarity were made concerning how the fee structure would work with electronic tracking systems.

Transport of general waste

Several submissions suggested that ERA 57 be extended to include non-regulated wastes and be renamed ERA 57 - Waste transport to ensure that all persons transporting waste are aware of their obligations to properly manage all wastes.

1.2.5 ERA 58 – Regulated waste treatment, recycling or reprocessing

Five submissions commented on ERA58. Support was expressed for the merging of ERA 55 and 58. However, significant concern was expressed that amalgamating treatment, recycling and reprocessing activities into one ERA with the same fee structure did not consider the principles of the waste hierarchy or promote higher order uses. It was suggested that a distinction between recycling and treatment activities be provided to promote recycling over disposal.

It was also noted that a definition for *treatment* was provided but not for recycling and reprocessing. Clear definitions are required to be able to clearly distinguish between activities.

1.2.6 ERA 60 – Waste disposal

Eight submissions commented on ERA 60. Amongst them was a broad support for introducing a threshold for landfills in post-closure care (i.e. no longer accepting waste for disposal) that carries a reduced annual fee to reflect the lower environmental risk profile of the closed facility.

However, some submissions argued that this could be improved. This included the suggestion that the ERA definition be amended to incorporate several new subsections for inert landfill; certain bricks, pavers, ceramics or concrete; and clean earth. It was emphasised that the current definition of clean earthen material effectively describes construction and demolition waste, a significant loophole to ERA 60. Another submission suggested that inert landfills and closed landfills should be incorporated as separate categories.

Submissions also called for better regulation of inert landfills, noting that the clean earthen material (CEM) definition effectively describes construction and demolition waste. Sites accepting CEM can currently operate without an approval and are not subject to the same regulatory scrutiny or environmental management standards of licensed facilities. It was argued that waste accepted under the current CEM definition is rarely presented without contamination and therefore poses a potentially high environmental risk. Another submission argued that the definition of *clean earthen material* could negatively impact on concrete, soil and aggregate recyclers by favouring lower order disposal methodologies over recycling.

One submission suggested that the definition of *facility* could be clarified. Another submission suggested that the threshold of 50t or more a year only be maintained for waste generated on the same property.

1.2.7 ERA 61 - Waste thermal treatment and processing

Seven submissions commented on ERA 61. The intent of the amendment was supported by one submission. However it was generally suggested that the proposed framework did not accurately reflect the differing environmental impacts of the various thermal treatment methods. For example, it was submitted that autoclaving should be considered a lower risk activity than other thermal treatment processes, such as incineration, and should therefore carry a lower AES score.

The proposal to capture thermal processes in a separate ERA was questioned as some submissions noted that ERA 58 already encompasses waste treatment and processing and that this may be an appropriate ERA to also capture thermal activities.

One submission suggested that small scale burning could be appropriately covered by existing Queensland Fire and Emergency Service permit requirements. One council noted that further approval and regulatory impacts would be felt by local government if the devolved activities are amended. The council suggested that given the risk related to this type of industry administration of the revised ERA thresholds would best left with the State.

Another submission noted that quarantine waste was not captured by ERA 61. There was also some concern that the AES scores did not distinguish between different thermal processes which have differing environmental impacts.

The removal of the threshold for incineration of clean paper, cardboard and green waste was generally supported noting that local law provisions and the Queensland Fire and Emergency Service permit requirements should be sufficient to manage environmental and health impacts. It was noted however that not all councils may have these provisions and that incineration still has the potential to produce harmful emissions as a result of incomplete combustion.

One submission also questioned whether ERA 61 and 58 effectively doubled up given that regulated waste treatment and processing is already covered in ERA 58. Finally, one submission expressed concern that the proposed framework did not distinguish between thermal treatments which involved genuine recycling with those that did not.

1.2.8 ERA 62 – Waste transfer, storage and recovery

Twelve submissions commented on ERA 62. Generally the submissions expressed concern over the proposal to include regulated waste storage within this ERA. Specifically, it was noted that criteria to limit storage timeframes were not included and that indefinite storage of regulated waste should not be considered an appropriate management option. Two submissions also noted that no distinction was made between liquid or solid waste. Waste transfer by default permits the storage of waste prior to it being sent to another facility for processing or disposal. On this basis it was suggested that there is no need to include a separate threshold specifically for storage.

Local governments were concerned that the removal of the 30t or 30m³ per day threshold would require all small scale council facilities, accepting domestic waste as a community service, to obtain an approval which would increase their costs and regulatory burden. Further, councils countered the argument that it is difficult to determine when a facility is exceeding 30t or 30m³ per day for council operated transfer stations on the basis that:

- The location of local government facilities are known and advertised unlike 'rogue' commercial operators; and
- Records are kept that allow the amount of waste being received at the facility. E.g. number of and volume of bins collected from each site.

Therefore given the administrative and financial burden that would be felt by removing the minimum threshold it would not be preferable to do this, at least for local government run facilities.

One council strongly felt that not all waste transfer stations should be required to be licenced due to the onerous requirements it would place on small sites, particularly in rural areas. Another submission noted that councils that are currently not licenced and which operate below the existing thresholds are nevertheless subject to the general environmental duty of care in conjunction with the environmental management system of the council. In this sense environmental risks were being managed and further regulation would be unnecessarily burdensome.

Significant concerns were expressed by two submitters that category 1, 2 and 3 regulated waste was included within the same threshold and subject to the same annual fee. This was noted to increase the risk of major environmental harm in scenarios where high risk wastes are stored for long periods of time. Separate thresholds were suggested for each category to reflect the differing levels of environmental risk as it is not reasonable to expect that a site receiving category 3 regulated waste has the same level of risk as a site receiving category 1 regulated waste.

One submission raised concerns over not including skip bins containing non-regulated waste within the ERA as to do so could lead to market distortions and the encouragement of negative operational practices. Another submission suggested that if EHP did not intend to capture the storage of non-regulated skip bins on collection sites then the wording of the ERA should be clear on this.

There was two suggestions that regulated waste storage be amended from a standard approval to a site specific approval so as to minimise problems caused by the *Ethulla* precedent. Another submission suggested that the definition of *storage* could be further clarified to resolve existing confusion. Yet another suggestion was that volume control and turn over measures be implemented.

One submission supported the removal of ERA 56 and its incorporation into ERA 62 but noted that to include it under a separate sub-heading negated the benefits of its removal. Another submission thought that storage would fit better under ERA 58 as waste transfer stations did not tend to store regulated waste for long or in large quantities.

One submission argued that given the current definition of a waste transfer facility there is no requirement to provide a separate threshold within ERA 62 for regulated waste storage. It was also suggested that the storage of tyres be captured within this ERA.

2.0 Proposed ERA framework summary

In response to feedback from the consultation process the ERA framework has been further developed and a total of 6 waste related ERAs are proposed (reduced from 12). This has resulted in 6 standalone ERAs being amalgamated and/or deleted. It is important to note that where ERAs have been deleted regulation of the activity in most cases will still be captured under a new equivalent ERA in the proposed framework.

Where ERAs refer to category 1, 2 or 3 regulated waste the determinations have been made using the pre-classified regulated waste categories provided in the "Proposed Regulated Waste Framework" report released for public consultation by EHP in August 2015. The classifications may be subject to change pending completion of the regulated waste classification review. A copy of the report is available on the EHP website:

<https://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/waste/regulated-waste-review.html>

Where general waste is referenced it includes municipal solid waste, construction and demolition waste and commercial and industrial waste that is not otherwise classified as a regulated waste.

A summary of the proposed ERAs and the deleted/amalgamated ERAs are shown in tables 1 and table 2 respectively. Further discussion and detail regarding each change is provided in sections 2.1 and 2.2.

Table 1: Proposed waste related ERAs and thresholds

Proposed ERA	Threshold	AES
ERA53 organic waste processing	53-(1a) Processing organic material using composting	34
	53-(1b) Processing organic material using anaerobic digestion	25
ERA55 waste processing	55-(1a) mechanically processing >5000t yr general waste	21
	55-(1b) mechanically processing category 3 regulated waste	23
	55-(1c) mechanically processing category 2 regulated waste	31
	55-(2a) thermally processing general waste	43
	55-(2b) thermally processing category 3 regulated waste	51
	55-(2c) thermally processing category 2 regulated waste	59
	55-(3a) otherwise processing general waste	27
	55-(3b) otherwise processing category 3 regulated waste	35
	55-(3c) otherwise processing category 2 regulated waste	43
ERA57 waste transport	57-(1) waste transport - general waste	2
	57-(2a) waste transport - regulated waste - tyres	2
	57-(2b) waste transport - regulated waste - asbestos	2
	57-(2c) waste transport - regulated waste - other cat 1,2,3	5
ERA58 regulated waste treatment	58-(1a) treating category 3 regulated waste	40
	58-(1b) treating category 2 regulated waste	48
	58-(1c) treating category 1 regulated waste	72
	58-(2a) thermally treating category 3 regulated waste	51
	58-(2b) thermally treating category 2 regulated waste	59
	58-(2c) thermally treating category 1 regulated waste	83
ERA60 waste disposal	60-(1a) Waste disposal <50000t yr (1a)	54
	60-(1b) Waste disposal >50000t but <100000t yr (1a)	85
	60-(1c) Waste disposal >100000 but <200000t yr (1a)	111
	60-(1d) Waste disposal >200000t yr (1a)	121
	60-(2a) Waste disposal >50t but <5000t yr (1b)	18
	60-(2b) Waste disposal >5000t but <20000t yr (1b)	35
	60-(2c) Waste disposal >20000t but <50000t yr (1b)	53
	60-(2d) Waste disposal >50000t but <100000t yr (1b)	57
	60-(2e) Waste disposal >100000t but 200000t yr (1b)	78
	60-(2f) Waste disposal >200000t yr (1b)	98

ERA62 resource recovery and transfer facility	60-(3a) Waste disposal - post closure (regulated waste landfill)	27
	60-(3b) Waste disposal - post closure (general waste landfill)	9
	62-(1) consolidating, baling or compacting source separated recyclables	6
	62-(2a) sorting, consolidating or dismantling - general waste	14
	62-(2b) sorting, consolidation or dismantling - category 3 reg waste	15
	62-(2c) sorting, consolidation or dismantling - category 2 reg waste	19
	62-(3a) consolidating - category 1 regulated waste	29
	62-(3b) consolidating - tyres	12

Table 2: Deleted or changed ERAs

Existing ERA	Change
ERA20 metal recovery	Deleted
ERA52 battery recycling	Deleted
ERA56 regulated waste storage	Deleted
ERA59 tyre recycling	Deleted
ERA61 waste incineration and thermal treatment	Deleted
ERA33 crushing, milling, grinding or screening	No longer includes the processing of waste

2.1 Deleted ERAs

This proposed framework has resulted in the deletion or changes to six (6) ERAs. Despite the deletion of ERAs the activities and processes to which they relate will still be regulated within the proposed framework. A summary of the changes to each of these ERAs is provided below.

2.1.1 ERA20 Metal recovery

Metal recovery activities will now be regulated by either ERA55 waste processing or ERA62 material recovery facility. Metal recovery operations who undertake dismantling only will transition to ERA62 waste recovery facility. Higher risk sites operating a fragmentiser will transition to ERA55 waste processing. The exact threshold will be determined by the classification of the waste being received. The examples shown in table 3 have assumed category 2 regulated waste.

Existing		New / equivalent	
ERA and threshold	AES	ERA and threshold	AES
20-(1) Metal recovery <100t day	No score	62-(2c) sorting, consolidating or dismantling - category 2 regulated waste	19
20-(2a) Metal recovery >100t day or >10000t yr	19		
20-(2b) Metal recovery >100t day or >10000t yr fragmentiser	51	55-(1c) mechanically processing category 2 regulated waste	31

Table 3: Metal recovery - existing and new ERA thresholds and AES values

ERA55 and ERA62 do not include tonnage based licensing thresholds. Accordingly all metal recovery operators will be required to obtain an ERA approval.

This approach provides more consistent regulation with other waste facilities undertaking similar operations and recognises the environmental risk posed by the potential contaminants being handled, irrespective of the scale of the activity. For example a transfer station accepting general waste only at a rate greater than 30t or 30m³ per day is currently required to hold an ERA62 with an AES of 31. A metal recovery facility accepting scrap metal, including automotive wrecking yards could accept up to 100t per day (potentially 700t per week) with a 'no score' AES. This equates to a substantial difference in annual fees for these activities (\$7,585.70 versus \$609.00).

Removing tonnage based licensing thresholds also simplifies the number of elements needed to be proven when determining compliance or licensing requirements. Deciding whether an activity is recovering 100t in a day is difficult and relies on information/evidence collected by the operator (e.g. a weighbridge record system) which may not be present or readily accessible. Reducing the opportunity for businesses to operate unlawfully it limits their ability to undercut licensed facilities by taking advantage of reduced operating costs and environmental management standards.

Existing thresholds 20(1) and 20(2)(a) are currently devolved to local government whereas ERA55 and ERA62 are the responsibility of the state. This will result in more sites that need to be serviced by EHP. The most recent data available from the annual report on the administration of the EP Act for the 2013-2014 financial year indicates that as at 30 June 2013 there were 160 ERA20 sites administered by local government.

2.1.2 ERA52 Battery recycling

Battery recycling activities will also be regulated by either ERA55 waste processing or ERA62 waste recovery facility, depending on the process being undertaken. Battery recyclers that undertake dismantling only will transition to ERA62 – resource recovery and transfer facility. This new threshold will capture most existing ERA52 operations that dismantle used lead acid batteries (ULABs) and undertake no further processing. An approval for ERA55 will be required if higher risk processes such as shredding, thermal or chemical processes are used. The exact threshold required within each ERA is determined by the process and waste classification of the battery. For example:

- Used lead acid batteries (ULABs) are pre-classified as a category 2 regulated waste
- Dismantling only of ULABs (lower risk) will require an approval for ERA62(2c) sorting, consolidation or dismantling - category 2 regulated waste
- Further processing using shredding, thermal, chemical or other processes would require a relevant ERA55 waste processing approval.
- The same regulatory requirements will apply to all other battery types, determined by the waste classification and processing method being undertaken.

2.1.3 ERA56 Regulated waste storage

Regulated waste storage has been deleted as a standalone ERA. ERA62 waste recovery facility includes provisions for sorting and consolidating regulated waste. This includes associated storage until such time the waste is sent to another facility for processing, treatment or disposal. This approach is not intended to permit indefinite storage of waste as it is not considered an appropriate long term waste management option.

2.1.4 ERA59 Tyre recycling

Tyre recycling has been deleted as a standalone ERA. All tyre recycling activities are now regulated within ERA55 waste processing. Existing holders of ERA59 approvals who recycle tyres using shredding and crumbing processes will be captured within ERA55(1b) mechanically processing category 3 regulated waste.

Processing tyres using thermal technologies such as pyrolysis or gasification will be require an approval for ERA55(2b) thermally processing category 3 regulated waste.

2.1.5 ERA61 Waste incineration and thermal treatment

Incineration and thermal treatment activities are now captured by either ERA55 waste processing or ERA58 regulated waste treatment.

Incineration of green waste, clean paper or cardboard however is no longer regulated within the ERA framework. Incineration as a management option is not considered appropriate for these waste types. Local law provisions and Queensland Fire and Emergency Service requirements are sufficient to manage environmental and health impacts resulting from small scale burning these waste types.

2.2 Proposed ERAs

2.2.1 ERA33 Crushing, milling, grinding or screening

33 Crushing, milling, grinding or screening

- (1) Crushing, milling, grinding or screening (the relevant activity) consists of crushing, grinding, milling or screening more than 5000t of material in a year
- (2) The relevant activity does not include—
- (a) crushing, grinding, milling or screening—
- (i) grain crops; or
- (ii) other agricultural products on a farm for use on the farm; or
- (iii) waste
- (b) an activity to which section 16 would apply, if the activity were carried out within a stated threshold under that section.
- (4) In the following table, the aggregate environmental score for the relevant activity is the score stated opposite the threshold within which the activity is carried out.

Threshold	AES	3
1 crushing, grinding, milling or screening more than 5000t of material in a year	19	C

Summary of changes

- This ERA is no longer a waste related ERA. It applies to the processing of non-waste material only.
- Crushing, grinding, shredding or screening of waste is now captured under ERA55(1) mechanical processing of waste.
- Operators processing material other than waste remain regulated under ERA33.
- The AES for ERA33 is now 19 consistent with other similar activities and processes.

2.2.2 ERA53 Organic material processing

53 Organic material processing

(1) Organic material processing (the **relevant activity**) consists of operating a facility undertaking composting or anaerobic digestion of organic material

(2) The relevant activity does not include

(a) manufacturing mushroom growing substrate; or

(b) composting or anaerobic digestion of less than 52t of organic material per year where the activity is undertaken -
(i) on a non-commercial basis; or

(ii) from agriculture or livestock production on the site the organic material is produced

(3) In the following table, the aggregate environmental score for the relevant activity is the score stated opposite the threshold within which the activity is carried out.

Threshold	AES	3
1 processing organic material by -		
(a) composting	43	C
(b) anaerobic digestion	34	C

(4) In this section—

organic material is material that has come from the remains of organisms such as plants and animals. For the purpose of this section it also includes organic waste

organic waste—

(a) includes the following—

(i) a substance used for manufacturing fertiliser for agricultural, horticultural or garden use;

(ii) animal manure;

(iii) biosolids;

(iv) cardboard and paper waste;

(v) fish processing waste;

(vi) food and food processing waste;

(vii) green waste;

(viii) poultry processing waste;

(ix) waste generated from an abattoir; but

(b) does not include—

(i) clinical or related waste; or

(ii) contaminated soil; or

(iii) organic chemicals, other than a substance mentioned in paragraph (a)(i); or

Examples of organic chemicals for subparagraph (iii)— chlorinated hydrocarbons, lubricating greases, pesticides, tars

(iv) plastics or other materials that are not compostable.

anaerobic digestion refers to the process in which microorganisms break down organic material in the absence of oxygen for the purpose of managing organic material or the production of biogas

composting refers to the process in which microorganisms break down organic material under aerobic conditions for the purpose of producing compost or soil conditioners

Summary of changes

- The ERA has been retitled 'organic material processing'. It includes thresholds for composting and anaerobic digestion
- The 200t per year licensing threshold has been reduced to 52t per year. All persons undertaking the activity will be required to obtain an approval unless they are processing less than 52t (1 tonne per week) of material per annum; and
 - They are operating on a non-commercial basis; or
 - The material is agriculture or livestock production and it is being processed on the site where it is produced
- The ERA more broadly refers to organic material, which is also said to include organic waste.

2.2.3 ERA55 Waste processing

55 Waste processing

(1) Waste processing (the **relevant activity**) consists of operating a facility to extract resources or produce products from waste

(2) The relevant activity does not include—

(a) carrying out an activity to which section 25, 27, 33, 53, 58 or 62 would apply if the activity were carried out within a stated threshold under any of those sections; or

(b) retreading tyres

(3) In the following table, the aggregate environmental score for the relevant activity is the score stated opposite the threshold within which the activity is carried out.

Threshold	AES	3
1 mechanical processing of -		
(a) greater than 5000t per year of general waste	21	C
(b) category 3 regulated waste	23	C
(c) category 2 regulated waste	31	C
2 thermal processing of -		
(a) general waste	43	C
(b) category 3 regulated waste	51	C
(c) category 2 regulated waste	59	C
3 otherwise processing -		
(a) general waste	27	C
(b) category 3 regulated waste	35	C
(c) category 2 regulated waste	43	C

(4) In this section—

mechanical processing, in relation to waste, includes using processes such as baling, crushing, milling, grinding, screening or shredding

thermal processing, in relation to waste, means applying heat to a waste to recover resources or produce products such as synthetic gas or bio-char

Examples –

gasification and pyrolysis

otherwise processing, in relation to waste, means using processes other than mechanical or thermal processing as defined in this section

Summary of changes

This ERA captures all waste processing and recycling activities where the purpose is to extract resources or produce products. It includes thresholds for mechanical, thermal and otherwise processing waste.

It includes categories for general waste and category 2 and 3 regulated waste. Category 1 regulated waste is not included. It is limited to treatment activities only captured under ERA58 Regulated waste treatment.

The inclusion of thermal processing in this ERA addresses a regulatory gap for activities such as gasification and pyrolysis where the intent is not treatment, but to extract resources or use products. A separate 'catch all' category for activities other than mechanical or thermal processes as described is included.

It captures a range of activities that were previously regulated by the following ERAs. Please refer to their relevant sections within this report for further detail for each:

- ERA20 metal recovery
- ERA33 crushing, milling, grinding or screening
- ERA52 battery recycling
- ERA55 regulated waste recycling or reprocessing

- ERA59 tyre recycling
- ERA61 waste incineration and thermal treatment

2.2.4 ERA57 Waste transport

57 Waste transport

(1) Waste transport (the **relevant activity**) consists of -

- (a) transporting on a commercial basis regulated or general waste in a vehicle; or
- (b) transporting more than 250kg of regulated waste on a non-commercial basis

(2) The relevant activity does not include transporting –

- (a) chemically treated power poles
- (b) up to 10m² of non-friable asbestos

(3) In the following table, the aggregate environmental score, if any, for the relevant activity is the score stated opposite the threshold within which the relevant activity is carried out.

Threshold	AES	3
1 transporting general waste	2	
2 transporting tyres	2	
3 transporting asbestos	2	
4 transporting category 1, 2 or 3 regulated waste	5	

(4) In this section—

vehicle includes the part of an aircraft, boat, rolling stock, semi-trailer, tanker, trailer or truck, used to transport the regulated waste

Summary of changes

Transaction based fees

All waste transport categories now have a lower base annual fee that is irrespective of the number of registered waste transport vehicles. In place of this a separate fee is proposed to be charged with each waste tracking transaction submitted as required by existing waste tracking provisions. The per-transaction fee will be determined based upon the regulated waste classification of the material as reported on the waste tracking documentation. This is intended to allow more flexibility to waste transporters and a fee structure that scales in proportion with the number of waste movements undertaken by an operator.

The proposed fee per transaction is as follows:

Waste type / classification	Fee per transaction
General waste	N/A (non-trackable waste)
Category 3 regulated waste (includes tyres and asbestos)	\$1.50
Category 2 regulated waste	\$2.00
Category 1 regulated waste	\$2.50

General waste

Operators transporting general waste on a commercial basis are proposed to require a waste transport approval. The grounds for inclusion are as follows:

- Transport of general waste poses an environmental risk, if not managed properly;
- The inclusion will ensure all persons transporting waste are aware of their obligations to properly manage all wastes;
- All persons transporting waste will be required to operate to the same environmental standards;
- It will help identify and differentiate between legitimate and rogue waste transport operators.

The maximum fee for transporting general waste is \$489.40 based upon the proposed AES of 2. No further fees apply to transporting general waste irrespective of the number of vehicles used or waste movement undertaken.

Asbestos

The requirements for persons to hold a waste transport ERA approval for asbestos material now align with Work Health and Safety Queensland asbestos removal licensing requirements. Under this arrangement a person will be required to hold a waste transport ERA approval when transporting any amount of friable asbestos or greater than ten square metres of non-friable asbestos.

This approach:

- Provides consistency with Work Health and Safety licensing requirements e.g. a person removing asbestos is required to be licensed under Work Health and Safety regulations is also required to hold a waste transport ERA and complete associated tracking documentation;
- Enables licensing requirements to be determined by the quantity and type of asbestos material removed and not the commercial nature of the activity.
- Minimises the cost and regulatory requirements to lawfully transport asbestos waste, therefore reducing the incentive to improperly dispose of asbestos waste by:
 - Introducing a lower annual ERA fee for licensed asbestos waste transporters; and
 - Allowing the removal of up to ten square meters of non-friable asbestos without requiring an approval. This applies to both commercial and non-commercial operators.
 - This reduces transport licensing costs for homeowners or commercial tradespersons such as plumbers and electricians (for whom the primary business is not asbestos removal) to allow the transport of up to ten square meters of non-friable asbestos waste;
- Regardless of any ERA requirements all asbestos material must be appropriately handled and managed in accordance Work Health and Safety handling requirements.
- It is also proposed that an ERA62 material recovery facility (previously waste transfer) approval will not be required for sites that accept asbestos waste only. Refer to ERA62 Resource recovery and transfer facility for further information.

2.2.5 ERA58 Regulated waste treatment

58 Regulated waste treatment

(1) Regulated waste treatment (the **relevant activity**) consists of operating a facility for treating regulated waste or contaminated soil to render the waste or contaminated soil less hazardous for the purpose of disposal

(2) The relevant activity does not include incinerating human or animal remains unless the remains are clinical waste or quarantine waste.

(3) In the following table, the aggregate environmental score, if any, for the relevant activity is the score stated opposite the threshold within which the relevant activity is carried out.

Threshold	AES	3
1 treating –		
(a) category 3 regulated waste	40	C
(b) category 2 regulated waste	48	C
(c) category 1 regulated waste or contaminated soil	72	C
2 thermally treating –		
(a) category 3 regulated waste	51	C
(b) category 2 regulated waste	59	C
(c) category 1 regulated waste or contaminated soil	83	C

(4) In this section—

treating means to render a regulated waste or contaminated soil less hazardous.

Examples—

bioremediation or chemical fixation

thermally treating, in relation to waste, means applying heat to the waste to render the waste less hazardous.

Examples—

using an plasma arc or incineration facility

Summary of changes

Treatment is proposed similar to ERA55 waste processing. It applies to regulated waste only and for the purpose of reducing its hazard prior to disposal and includes thresholds for treating and thermally treating waste.

No tonnage thresholds are proposed and it includes categories for category 1, 2 and 3 regulated wastes. General waste is not included as treatment of general waste to reduce to reduce its hazard should not be required.

Broadly this ERA captures a range of activities that were previously regulated by the following ERAs:

- ERA58 regulated waste treatment
- ERA61 waste incineration and thermal treatment

Although not shown a separate threshold is being considered for autoclaving of clinical waste as autoclaving falls into threshold 2(c) which has an AES score of 83. This is considerably more than the current AES of 51 and does not reflect the level of environmental risk that the activity poses. This is because it is currently proposed to be pre-classified as a category 1 regulated waste in the proposed waste classification framework. This could also be addressed by classifying clinical waste differently in the regulated waste framework which is being given further consideration.

It should also be noted that contaminated soil has tentatively been placed into the same threshold as category 1 regulated waste, pending the outcomes of the review of the regulated waste classification and contaminated soil management frameworks.

2.2.6 ERA60 Waste disposal

60 Waste disposal

(1) Waste disposal (the relevant activity) consists of only 1 of the following—

(a) operating a facility for disposing of—

(i) regulated waste; or

(ii) regulated waste and any, or any combination, of the following—

(A) general waste;

(B) limited regulated waste;

(C) if the facility is in a scheduled area—no more than 5t of untreated clinical waste in a year;

(b) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, 50t or more of waste consisting of—

(i) only general waste; or

(ii) general waste and either, or a combination, of the following—

(A) a quantity of limited regulated waste that is no more than 10% of the total amount of waste received at the facility in a year;

(B) if the facility is in a scheduled area—no more than 5t of untreated clinical waste.

(c) maintaining a facility in post closure care

(2) The relevant activity does not include using clean earth as fill.

(3) In the following table, the aggregate environmental score for the relevant activity is the score stated opposite the threshold within which the relevant activity is carried out.

Threshold	AES	3
1 operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(a)—		
(a) Less than 50,000t	54	C
(b) 50,000t to 100,000t	85	C
(c) More than 100,000t but not more than 200,000t	111	C
(d) More than 200,000t	121	C
2 operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)—		
(a) Less than 5000t	18	C
(b) More than 5000t but not more than 20000t	35	C
(c) More than 20,000t but not more than 50,000t	53	C
(d) More than 50,000t but not more than 100,000t	57	C
(e) More than 100,000t but not more than 200,000t	78	C
(f) More than 200,000t	98	C
3 maintaining a waste disposal facility in post closure care that previously accepted -		
(a) Waste mentioned in subsection (1)(a)	27	C
(b) Waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)	9	C

(4) In this section—

clean earth means earth that has trace elements and contaminant levels within the interim ecologically-based investigation levels for urban land use under the document 'Schedule B(1)—Guidelines on the Investigation of Soil and Groundwater', forming part of the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999.

facility includes a naturally occurring or constructed hollow or pit, including, for example, a gully, mining shaft, quarry, but does not include a hollow or pit on a farm used for receiving and disposing of general waste produced on the farm.

post closure care refers to a waste disposal facility that is closed, undergoing rehabilitation and no longer accepting waste for the purpose of disposal

regulated waste includes category 1, 2 and 3 regulated waste

Summary of changes

ERA 60 now provides thresholds for closed landfill facilities under threshold 3(a) and 3(b). The AES as currently proposed is approximately half the lowest threshold for each existing waste disposal category (general waste or regulated waste landfill).

The **clean earthen material** definition and all references have been removed and replaced with **clean earth** defined by NEPM.

clean earth means earth that has trace elements and contaminant levels within the interim ecologically-based investigation levels for urban land use under the document 'Schedule B(1)—Guidelines on the Investigation of Soil and Groundwater', forming part of the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999.

This will close a significant regulatory loophole that allowed operators to accept and dispose of C&D waste as clean earthen material without obtaining an environmental authority for ERA60. This approach better reflects the waste hierarchy and the objectives of the WRR Act, as C&D waste has a resource value and higher order waste hierarchy uses should be preferred. It also recognises that C&D waste received at these sites is rarely presented without contamination and would not meet the existing clean earthen material definition. As a consequence disposing of this material carries a higher level of environmental risk and should be subject to appropriate landfill design and management requirements that apply to licensed facilities.

The number of thresholds has been reduced by combining the following existing thresholds:

Existing threshold	AES	New combined threshold	AES
60-(2a) Waste disposal >50t but <2000t yr	13	60-(2a) Waste disposal >50t but <5000t yr	18
60-(2b) Waste disposal >2000t but <5000t yr	20		
60-(2c) Waste disposal >5000t but <10000t yr	29	60-(2b) Waste disposal >5000t but <20000t yr	35
60-(2d) Waste disposal >10000t but <20000t yr	41		

2.2.7 ERA62 Resource recovery and transfer facility

62 Resource recovery and transfer facility

(1) Resource recovery and transfer facility (the *relevant activity*) consists of operating, on a commercial basis or in the course of carrying on a commercial enterprise a facility for sorting, consolidating, dismantling, baling or compacting waste.

(2) In the following table, the aggregate environmental score for the relevant activity is the score stated opposite the threshold within which the activity is carried out.

Threshold	AES	
1 consolidating, baling or compacting of clean source separated recyclables	6	C
2 sorting, consolidating or dismantling -		
(a) general waste	14	C
(b) category 3 regulated waste	15	C
(c) category 2 regulated waste	19	C
3 consolidating		
(a) category 1 regulated waste	29	C
(b) tyres	13	C

(3) In this section -

Resource recovery and transfer facility means a facility used for—

(a) sorting, consolidating, dismantling, baling or compacting waste; and
 (b) temporarily storing consolidated waste before moving it from the site where the relevant activity is carried out for recycling, processing, treatment or disposal

(4) The relevant activity does not include—

- (a) storing regulated waste in transit; or
- (b) storing at a facility, for no more than 28 days, any of the following —
 - (i) pharmaceuticals;
 - (ii) body parts;
 - (iii) clinical waste consisting only of sharps in sharps containers that comply with AS 4031 or AS/NZ 4261; or
- (c) consolidating only of any of the following —
 - (i) any type of battery or combination of batteries not exceeding a total mass of 10t;
 - (ii) not more than 5000L of waste oil;
 - (iii) not more than 4t or 5000 equivalent passenger tyre units, or tyres or parts of tyres;
 - (iv) chemically treated power poles
 - (v) asbestos
 - (vi) mattresses
- (d) carrying out an activity to which section 25, 27, 53, 55, 58 or 60 would apply if the activity were carried out within a stated threshold under the section
- (e) local government operated facilities accepting not more than 2500t or 2500m³ of municipal solid waste only per year

in transit storage means storing waste for no longer than 7 days where the waste is not unloaded, decanted or removed from the vehicle or storage container in which it is being transported

Summary of changes

ERA62 allows for sorting, consolidating, dismantling or compacting waste and is intended to capture activities generally undertaken at a Material recovery facility (MRF). The AES thresholds proposed are lower than the current ERA62 waste transfer station AES which is 31. Further processing of waste using crushing, shredding or mechanical screening activities will require the holder obtain an ERA55 approval which for mechanical processing. ERA55 carries an AES similar to that of the previous ERA62. This approach allows delineation between smaller (lower risk) MRF facilities and those undertaking additional processing onsite with increased noise, emissions and containment risks.

The 30t or 30m³ per day threshold has been removed and all commercial operators will be required to hold an ERA62 approval with the exception of local government facilities accepting not more than 2500t or 2500m³ per year

of MSW only. This figure was derived from tonnages being accepted at small scale local council facilities as provided in the previous round of public consultation. This proposal has been made on the basis that:

- The location of local government facilities are known and advertised unlike 'rogue' commercial operators;
- Records are kept that allow the amount of waste being received at the facility to be determined. E.g. number of and volume of bins collected from each site;
- These facilities should not be competing with operators in the commercial waste management sector;
- 2500t or 2500m³ equates to 100 tonnes per week which represents about 12 domestic garbage trucks of waste per week; and
- The facility is required to be provided by local government as a community service and the threshold proposed poses a minimal environmental risk.

'Consolidating waste' as described in this ERA effectively captures previous ERA56 regulated waste storage activities. The primary point of difference is that regulation under this ERA is not intended to authorise indefinite storage of waste. It is intended to allow associated storage "until such time that sufficient waste has been consolidated" prior to sending the waste to another facility for disposal, treatment or processing. A timeframe has not been specified given the variability and practicality of applying a reasonable 'one size fits all timeframe'. Large variances in storage time requirements may be present due to a variety of factors:

- Processing or disposal facilities may not be available locally;
- Facilities in regional areas in particular may take longer to consolidate sufficient waste for it to be cost effective to transport off site; or
- Some waste types by nature are less common and may take longer to accumulate sufficient quantities.

Receiving and consolidating tyres will be captured within this ERA. All other jurisdictions regulate the storage of tyres due to the potential risk associated with this activity. Tyre fires are a significant environmental issue and the appropriate management of tyres to prevent fires is necessary.

The removal of tyre storage regulation has led to a significant increase in the amount of end-of-life tyres being stockpiled on land without sufficient controls over their management. It is the intention to reinstate regulation to ensure better management of stored end-of-life tyres and to provide consistency between states.

A separate threshold with a lower annual fee has been provided for facilities accepting tyres only. This will allow more tyres to be available for recycling as receiving and storing tyres will require a person undertaking that activity to apply for an environmental authority.

Section 4(c)(i-vi) provide exceptions similar to current ERA62 and ERA55, with the following changes.

Consolidating only:

- Batteries up to a total mass of 10t (previously this was 45t). This allows collection points in commercial shopping centres or hardware stores to not be captured. This will allow approximately 500 used lead acid batteries (ULABs) to be received and stored at any one time without requiring an ERA based upon an average weight of 20kg per battery.
- Not more than 40t or 5000 equivalent passenger tyre units.
- Mattresses
- Sites accepting and consolidating only asbestos are not required to obtain an Environmental Authority. It is considered that Workplace Health and Safety requirements adequately address environmental risks associated with handling asbestos.

3.0 Impact assessment

The ERA framework as proposed will result in changes to the ERA that is required to be held for most existing approval holders. Annual fees have also changed for most activities due to changes in the ERA description and re-calculated AES values from which the annual fee is derived. Some activities currently devolved to local government will become the responsibility of the state which will result in an increased assessment and compliance workload for EHP. These proposed changes will affect the fees paid by existing EA holders and in turn the amount of revenue collected by EHP and local governments.

3.1 Existing ERAs and new equivalent ERAs

Table 4 summarises the existing ERAs and the new equivalent ERA/s under the proposed framework. In some instances there is more than one possible new equivalent ERA and all options have been shown. The precise equivalent threshold cannot be determined from the existing ERA descriptors and in these cases it requires determination a case by case basis dependent on the process being undertaken and the classification of waste being received.

Table 4: Existing and new equivalent ERAs, thresholds, AES and annual fees

<i>Existing ERA & threshold</i>	<i>AES</i>	<i>Annual Fee</i>	<i>New equivalent ERA & threshold</i>	<i>AES</i>	<i>Annual Fee</i>
20-(1) Metal recovery <100t day	0	\$609.00	62-(2c) sorting, consolidating or dismantling - category 2 regulated waste	19	\$4,649.30
20-(2a) Metal recovery >100t day or >10000t yr	19	\$4,649.30	62-(2c) sorting, consolidating or dismantling - category 2 regulated waste	19	\$4,649.30
20-(2b) Metal recovery >100t day or >10000t yr fragmentiser	51	\$12,479.70	55-(1c) mechanically processing category 2 regulated waste	31	\$7,585.70
33-Crushing, milling, grinding or screening >5000t yr	0	\$609.00	33-Crushing, milling, grinding or screening >5000t yr	19	\$4,649.30
			55-(1a) mechanically processing general waste > 5000t yr	21	\$5,138.70
52-Battery recycling	0	\$609.00	62-(2b) sorting, consolidating or dismantling - category 3 regulated waste	15	\$3,670.50
53-Composting&soil conditioner manufacturing >200t yr	18	\$4,404.60	53-(1a) processing organic material by composting	34	\$8,319.80
55-(1) Regulated waste recycling or reprocessing	9	\$2,202.30	55-(1b) mechanically processing category 3 regulated waste	23	\$5,628.10
			55-(1c) mechanically processing category 2 regulated waste	31	\$7,585.70
			55-(3b) otherwise processing category 3 regulated waste	35	\$8,564.50
			55-(3c) otherwise processing category 2 regulated waste	43	\$10,522.10
55-(2) Regulated waste recycling or reprocessing	85	\$20,799.50	55-(1b) mechanically processing category 3 regulated waste	23	\$5,628.10
			55-(1c) mechanically processing category 2 regulated waste	31	\$7,585.70
			55-(3b) otherwise processing category 3 regulated waste	35	\$8,564.50
			55-(3c) otherwise processing category 2 regulated waste	43	\$10,522.10
56 Regulated waste storage	21	\$5,138.70	62-(2c) sorting, consolidating or dismantling - category 3 regulated waste	15	\$3,670.50
			62-(2c) sorting, consolidating or dismantling - category 2 regulated waste	19	\$4,649.30

<i>Existing ERA & threshold</i>	<i>AES</i>	<i>Annual Fee</i>	<i>New equivalent ERA & threshold</i>	<i>AES</i>	<i>Annual Fee</i>
			62-(3a) sorting or consolidation - category 1 regulated waste	29	\$7,096.30
			62-(3b) sorting or consolidation - tyres	13	\$3,181.10
57-(1) Regulated waste transport - tyres	0	\$609.00	57-(2a) waste transport - regulated waste - tyres	2	\$489.40
57-(2a) Regulated waste transport 1 to 5 vehicles	7	\$1,712.90	57-(2c) waste transport - regulated waste - other cat 1,2,3	5	\$1,223.50
57-(2b) Regulated waste transport 6 to 35 vehicles	21	\$5,138.70	57-(2c) waste transport - regulated waste - other cat 1,2,3	5	\$1,223.50
57-(2c) Regulated waste transport >36 vehicles	42	\$10,277.40	57-(2c) waste transport - regulated waste - other cat 1,2,3	5	\$1,223.50
58-Regulated waste treatment	90	\$22,023.00	58-(1a) treating category 3 regulated waste	40	\$9,788.00
			58-(1b) treating category 2 regulated waste	48	\$11,745.60
			58-(1c) treating category 1 regulated waste	72	\$17,618.40
59-Tyre recycling	0	\$609.00	55-(1b) mechanically processing category 3 regulated waste	23	\$5,628.10
60-(1a) Waste disposal <50000t yr (1a)	50	\$12,235.00	60-(1a) Waste disposal <50000t yr (1a)	54	\$13,213.80
60-(1b) Waste disposal >50000t but <100000t yr (1a)	82	\$20,065.40	60-(1b) Waste disposal >50000t but <100000t yr (1a)	85	\$20,799.50
60-(1c) Waste disposal >100000 but <200000t yr (1a)	100	\$24,470.00	60-(1c) Waste disposal >100000 but <200000t yr (1a)	111	\$27,161.70
60-(1d) Waste disposal >200000t yr (1a)	110	\$26,917.00	60-(1d) Waste disposal >200000t yr (1a)	121	\$29,608.70
60-(2a) Waste disposal >50t but <2000t yr (1b)	13	\$3,181.10	60-(2a) Waste disposal >50t but <5000t yr (1b)	18	\$4,404.60
60-(2b) Waste disposal >2000t but <5000t yr (1b)	20	\$4,894.00			
60-(2c) Waste disposal >5000t but <10000t yr (1b)	29	\$7,096.30	60-(2b) Waste disposal >5000t but <20000t yr (1b)	35	\$8,564.50
60-(2d) Waste disposal >10000t but <20000t yr (1b)	41	\$10,032.70			
60-(2e) Waste disposal >20000t but <50000t yr (1b)	53	\$12,969.10	60-(2c) Waste disposal >20000t but <50000t yr (1b)	53	\$12,969.10
60-(2f) Waste disposal >50000t but <100000t yr (1b)	58	\$14,192.60	60-(2d) Waste disposal >50000t but <100000t yr (1b)	57	\$13,947.90
60-(2g) Waste disposal >100000t but 200000t yr (1b)	73	\$17,863.10	60-(2e) Waste disposal >100000t but 200000t yr (1b)	78	\$19,086.60
60-(2h) Waste disposal >200000t yr (1b)	96	\$23,491.20	60-(2f) Waste disposal >200000t yr (1b)	98	\$23,980.60
61-(1) Waste incineration & thermal treatment	0	\$609.00	Deleted. Regulation under local law and fire act provisions sufficient.		
61-(2a) Waste incineration & thermal treatment <5000t yr	18	\$4,404.60	55-(2a) thermally processing general waste	43	\$10,522.10
61-(2b) Waste incineration & thermal treatment >5000t yr	30	\$7,341.00	55-(2a) thermally processing general waste	43	\$10,522.10
61-(3a) Waste incineration & thermal treatment - clinical	51	\$12,479.70	58-(2b) thermally treating category 2 regulated waste	59	\$14,437.30
61-(3b) Waste incineration & thermal treatment – regulated	41	\$10,032.70	58-(2a) thermally treating category 3 regulated waste	51	\$12,479.70
			58-(2b) thermally treating category 2 regulated waste	59	\$14,437.30
			58-(2c) thermally treating category 1 regulated waste	83	\$20,310.10

<i>Existing ERA & threshold</i>	<i>AES</i>	<i>Annual Fee</i>	<i>New equivalent ERA & threshold</i>	<i>AES</i>	<i>Annual Fee</i>
62-Waste transfer station operation >30t or 30m3 day	31	\$7,585.70	62-(1) consolidating, bailing or compacting source separated recyclables	9	\$2,202.30
			62-(2a) sorting, consolidation or dismantling - general waste	14	\$3,425.80
			62-(2b) sorting, consolidating or dismantling - category 3 regulated waste	15	\$3,670.50
			62-(2c) sorting, consolidating or dismantling - category 2 regulated waste	19	\$4,649.30
			62-(3a) sorting or consolidation - category 1 regulated waste	29	\$7,096.30