### YOUR WDF CHECKLIST

- □ Have I contacted the EPA?
- □ Have I read the Waste Derived Fill Standard?
- Do I have relevant approvals in place or need to submit a recovered products plan?
- □ Have I targeted appropriate wastes?
- □ Do I have an immediate and specific market for the WDF?
- □ Have I conducted sufficient sampling and assessment to determine the risks and demonstrate that the WDF fit for purpose at the proposed destination?
- Do I have appropriate quality assurance procedures to ensure a consistent WDF product?
- Have I implemented appropriate environmental, human health and safety procedures including the use of consultants or auditors as required?
- □ Have I obtained and maintained appropriate records?
- ☐ Have I put materials flow controls in place to avoid excessive accumulation?
- Have I ensured full disclosure for the Land and Business (Sale and Conveyancing) Act 1994?

Waste Derived Fill Standard Go to www.epa.sa.gov.au/xstd\_files/ Waste/Guideline/standard\_wdf.pdf

More information on waste management can be found at www.epa.sa.gov.au/ environmental\_info/waste



Construction and Demolition Waste can be processed into a WDF product however physical contaminants should be removed prior to processing and assessment to determine suitable chemical quality.





for more information please contact: Environment Protection Authority www.epa.sa.gov.au

GPO Box 2607 Adelaide SA 5001 250 Victoria Square Adelaide SA **T** (08) 8204 2000 **F** (08) 8124 4670 Country areas 1800 623 445 Processed inert waste can be reused as WDF.

## Waste Derived Fill

How do I prevent harm to the environment and human health when producing and using Waste Derived Fill (WDF)?

The EPA Standard for Waste Derived Fill provides information to help you understand the potential risks and your legal obligations for the production and use of WDF.

Environment Protection Authority www.epa.sa.gov.au



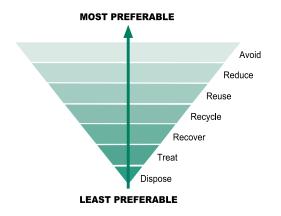


Soil may be reused as WDF... but do you know what is in it? Soil should be tested to make sure it is not contaminated.

#### WHAT IS WASTE?

- Waste includes leftover, unwanted, surplus materials whether of value or not.
- To be suitable for reuse, waste needs to be processed into a recycled product that meets an appropriate standard.

# ARE YOU SUPPORTING THE WASTE HIERARCHY?





suitable WDF and, unless it can be treated to suitable standard, must be disposed of to landfill.

### WASTE DERIVED FILL

A WDF:

- is a waste demonstrated to be or treated to become a material that is chemically and physically suitable for use as fill
- must have an available beneficial use (eg replacing use of virgin soil in development)
- may be a waste soil, Construction and Demolition Waste or a mineral based industrial residue.

### **MANAGING RISK**

When producing and using WDF you need to:

- target and segregate appropriate waste (avoid unsuitable and recyclable wastes)
- assess the risks at the receiving site (eg risks to groundwater)



This is not WDF but is illegally dumped waste and constitutes an offence under legislation.

- undertake sampling and testing for chemical and physical quality
- be aware that the use of WDF may be considered a potentially contaminating activity.

### **LEGAL OBLIGATIONS**

It is important to be aware of the legal obligations associated with the production and use of WDF including:

- when producing WDF products, having authorisation (EPA licence) to receive, store, treat and process waste
- when using WDF products, obtaining EPA approval when required
- ensuring use of WDF does not constitute the disposal of waste
- meeting your general environmental duty when conducting activities such that they do not cause harm to the environment or human health.

To understand the risks and requirements for production and use of Waste Derived Fill, refer to the WDF Standard available at www.epa.sa.gov.au/xstd\_files/Waste/Guideline/standard\_wdf.pdf