

**Draft - End of Waste Code  
Biochar (EOWC010002177)**

*Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*

CONSULTATION DRAFT

## Version history

| Version | Date        | Description of changes |
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August 2023

CONSULTATION DRAFT

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## 1. Explanatory Statement

This End of Waste (EOW) code for **biochar** has been issued by the **chief executive** in accordance with section 159 of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* (WRR Act).

This EOW code states when **biochar** becomes a **resource** and any relevant requirements and/or conditions for its use. If the **resource** is not being used in accordance with the relevant requirements and/or conditions of this EOW code, or another type of permit that allows for its use, it is considered a waste under section 8AA of the WRR Act and must be disposed of appropriately at a facility that is **lawfully** able to receive the waste.

## 2. Guidance

### 2.1 Resource use versus activity

Under section 155 of the WRR Act, a waste stops being a waste and becomes a **resource** when it meets the requirements and conditions of an EOW code. Under section 159 of the WRR Act, an EOW code specifies the circumstances when a waste becomes a resource; how it must be used to be considered a resource; when it is no longer considered a resource but a waste instead; and conditions that must be complied with by resources users and registered resource producers.

An Environmental Authority (EA) under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act) is required where an activity being undertaken triggers the threshold for any environmentally relevant activity (ERA). This means that treating or processing the waste to meet the resource quality criteria under the EOW code may require an EA under the EP Act if the activity meets the threshold for an ERA.

### 2.2 Resource versus waste

A waste that is a **resource** under an EOW code is considered a **resource** only for the use(s) approved in an EOW code. To be considered a resource under the EOW code, the material used as the resource must meet the requirements of the EOW code and be used in accordance with the conditions of the EOW code, otherwise it is considered a waste and must be managed in accordance with waste management requirements under the EP Act and the WRR Act and their subordinate legislation.

A **resource** under an EOW code, is deemed to be a waste again, if it is not used in accordance with the EOW code; if it is disposed of at a waste disposal site; or if it is deposited at a place in a way that would, apart from its use approved under an EOW code, constitute a contravention of the general littering provision (section 103) or the illegal dumping of waste provision (section 104) under the WRR Act.

### 2.3 Failure to comply

It is an offence under section 158(1) of the WRR Act for a **registered resource producer** to produce the **resource**, or use, sell or give away the **resource** unless they comply with the requirements under an EOW code. Further, it is an offence under section 158(2) of the WRR Act for a **person** to use the **resource** in a way, or for a purpose, that does not comply with an EOW code for the **resource**. These offences carry a maximum penalty of 1,665 penalty units for an individual and 8,325 penalty units for a corporation<sup>1</sup>.

Please refer to Appendix A of this EOW code for general obligations for all **persons** operating under this EOW code, which includes the **resource users**.

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<sup>1</sup> The value of a penalty unit is stated in the *Penalties and Sentences Regulation 2015* (Qld).

## 2.4 Lawfulness of the activity

The issuing of this EOW code for the use of a **resource** does not warrant or imply the lawfulness of the activity under all legislation, or that approvals necessary under other legislation have or will be approved. It is the responsibility of the **registered resource producer** and **resource user** to identify and obtain all other approvals necessary for the relevant activities.

## 3. Period of this EOW code

This EOW code takes effect from the day of gazettal of this EOW code and remains in force until it is amended, cancelled or suspended by the **chief executive**<sup>2</sup>.

## 4. Waste to which this EOW code applies

This EOW code is limited to **biochar** meaning charcoal derived from the thermochemical conversion of **biomass** in an oxygen-limited environment. The **biochar** becomes a **resource** when the requirements and conditions under this EOW code are met.

## 5. Person to whom this EOW code applies

### 5.1 Registered resource producers of the resource

- 5.1.1 A **registered resource producer** for this EOW code must comply with the stated registered resource producer requirements in Section 6 – Registered Resource Producer Requirements.

### 5.2 Resource users

- 5.2.1 The **resource user** must only use the **resource** in a way, and for a purpose allowed under this EOW code.
- 5.2.2 The **resource user** must comply with the stated conditions of use in Section 7 – Conditions of Use.

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<sup>2</sup> If an EOW code is to be amended, cancelled or suspended, the chief executive will provide an opportunity to make written submissions by providing a proposed action notice to the registered resource producers; and publishing the proposed action notice on the chief executive's [website \(www.des.qld.gov.au\)](http://www.des.qld.gov.au).

## 6. Registered Resource Producer Requirements

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Registration under this EOW code |   |
| (6.1)                            | Prior to operating under this EOW code, the producer of the <b>resource</b> must register with the <b>chief executive</b> by giving a notice in the approved form <sup>3</sup> to become a <b>registered resource producer</b> for this EOW code.   |
| Approved resource                |   |
| (6.2)                            | The approved <b>resource</b> is <b>biochar</b> which complies with <i>Requirement (6.3)</i> of this EOW code.   |
| (6.3)                            | <p>The <b>registered resource producer</b> must not use, sell or give away the <b>resource</b> under this EOW code unless the <b>resource</b> complies with all the following criteria and quality characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) is generated from the thermochemical conversion of <b>biomass</b> in an oxygen-limited environment; and</li> <li>b) if the <b>biochar</b> is produced using <b>digestate, food waste, food processing waste</b> and/or <b>biosolids</b> as feedstock, the biochar must not exceed the quality criteria stated in <i>Table 1: Resource quality criteria</i>; and</li> <li>c) only the following materials are used as feedstocks for the <b>biochar</b>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>biosolids</b> meeting the quality characteristic requirements for one or more of the classifications in <i>Table 3 – Biosolids classification requirements</i> in the EOW Code for <i>Biosolids</i>.</li> <li>b. <b>digestate</b>;</li> <li>c. <b>organic material</b> from agricultural production and livestock production;</li> <li>d. <b>green waste</b>;</li> <li>e. <b>food waste</b> and <b>food processing waste</b>; and</li> <li>f. <b>cardboard and paper waste</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

<sup>3</sup> The approved form, *Registered Resource Producer for an EOW code*, is available on the chief executive's [website \(www.des.qld.gov.au\)](http://www.des.qld.gov.au).

**Table 1: Resource quality criteria**

| Quality characteristics     | Total maximum concentration (mg/kg) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Arsenic                     | 20                                  |
| Cadmium*                    | 10*                                 |
| Chromium (Total)            | 100                                 |
| Copper*                     | 500*                                |
| Lead                        | 150                                 |
| Mercury                     | 0.2                                 |
| Nickel                      | 60                                  |
| Selenium                    | 5                                   |
| Zinc*                       | 2500*                               |
| DDT/DDD/DDE                 | 0.5                                 |
| Aldrin                      | 0.02                                |
| Dieldrin                    | 0.02                                |
| Chlordane                   | 0.02                                |
| Heptachlor                  | 0.02                                |
| HCB                         | 0.02                                |
| Lindane                     | 0.02                                |
| BHC (sum)                   | 0.02                                |
| PCB total (sum of Aroclors) | <0.1                                |
| PFAS**                      | Not detected**                      |
| pH                          | Monitoring required                 |

\* For domestic uses outlined in 7.2(b), the maximum concentration (mg/kg) of Zinc, Copper and Cadmium in the resource must not exceed the maximum limits for these parameters outlined in 'Table 3.1(c) – Unrestricted Use Upper Limits for Chemical Contaminants' in AS4454-2012 which are 300mg/kg, 150mg/kg and 1mg/kg respectively.

\*\* Not detected at a limit of 0.002µg/L

**Resource monitoring**

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| (6.4) | Where the <b>biochar</b> is produced using <b>digestate, food waste, food processing waste</b> and/or <b>biosolids</b> , the <b>registered resource producer</b> must sample, measure and record the composition of the produced <b>biochar</b> for the quality characteristics prescribed in <i>Table 1: Resource quality criteria</i> . |
| (6.5) | Any determination of the suitability or characterisation of the <b>resource</b> (including ongoing sampling) for use under this EOW code must be made by an <b>appropriately qualified person</b> .   |
| (6.6) | All analysis required under this EOW code must be carried out by a laboratory that has <b>NATA</b> certification, or an equivalent certification, for such analyses.  |

**Information to be provided**

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| (6.7) | The <b>registered resource producer</b> must provide the following to the <b>resource user</b> each time the <b>resource</b> is supplied for use*: |
|-------|--|

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a copy of the <i>EOW code for <b>Biochar</b> (EOWC010002177)<sup>4</sup></i>;</li> <li>b) the <b>registered resource producer</b>'s business name, <b>ABN</b> and address;</li> <li>c) confirmation in writing that the <b>resource</b> being supplied is compliant with <i>Requirement (6.3)</i> of this EOW code;</li> <li>d) a most recent certificate of analysis for the quality characteristics listed in <i>Table 1: Resource quality criteria</i>; and</li> <li>e) a <b>safety data sheet</b> for the <b>resource</b> and;</li> <li>f) for the provision of the <b>resource</b> by retail sale only for uses under 7.2(b), the following written information must be included on the product package labelling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. instructions on the safe usage and application of the product; and</li> <li>ii. information on potential risks from product usage.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>* Requirements 6.7. a) to e) do not apply to the domestic uses of the resource outlined in Condition 7.2(b).</p> |
| <b>Records</b>   |   |
| (6.8)  | <p>The <b>registered resource producer</b> must keep the following <b>records</b> for each <b>load</b> of the <b>resource</b> supplied to a <b>resource user</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) quantity (in tonnes or cubic metres) of the <b>resource</b> supplied;</li> <li>b) quality criteria of the <b>resource</b> (including but not limited to the quality characteristics listed in <i>Table 1: Resource quality criteria</i>);</li> <li>c) date of dispatch of the <b>resource</b>; and</li> <li>d) business name, <b>ABN</b> and address of the <b>person</b> receiving the <b>resource</b>.</li> </ul>   |
| (6.9)  | <p>All <b>records</b> required to be kept by the <b>registered resource producer</b> under this EOW code must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) kept by the <b>registered resource producer</b> for a period of not less than five (5) years; and</li> <li>b) provided to the <b>chief executive</b> upon request, in the format requested and in the time period specified.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Notification of emergencies, incidents and breaches</b> |   |
| (6.10)   | <p>Any breach of a requirement of this EOW code must be reported to the <b>chief executive</b> within 24 hours of becoming aware of the breach<sup>5</sup>.</p>   |
| (6.11)   | <p><b>Records</b> of any breach of a requirement of this EOW code, including full details of the breach and any subsequent actions taken, must be kept and provided to the <b>chief executive</b> upon request, in the format requested and in the time period specified.</p>   |

<sup>4</sup> This can be a physical copy, an electronic copy or a link to the chief executive's [website \(www.des.qld.gov.au\)](http://www.des.qld.gov.au) where this EOW code is available.

<sup>5</sup> Reporting can be via the **chief executive's** Pollution Hotline (1300 130 372 – option 2) or via online reporting through the **chief executive's** [website \(www.des.qld.gov.au\)](http://www.des.qld.gov.au).



## 7. Conditions of Use

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Notification under this EOW code  |  |
| (7.1)   | Prior to operating under this EOW code, a <b>person</b> who intends to use the approved <b>resource</b> must notify the <b>chief executive</b> by giving a notice in the approved form <sup>6</sup> at least 10 days prior to the commencement of using the <b>resource</b> unless the <b>resource</b> is to be used on domestic lawns, gardens and landscaping only.  |
| Approved uses   |  |
| (7.2)   | The approved resource is <b>biochar</b> which complies with <i>Requirement (6.3)</i> of this EOW code and is used for the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) as a <b>fertiliser</b> and/or <b>soil conditioner</b> on <b>agricultural land</b>; or</li> <li>b) as a <b>fertiliser</b> and/or <b>soil conditioner</b> for use on domestic lawns, gardens, or landscaping.</li> </ul>   |
| Preventing environmental harm   |  |
| (7.3)   | All reasonable and practicable <b>measures</b> must be taken to prevent or minimise <b>environmental harm</b> caused by use of the <b>resource</b> .   |
| Resource use as a <b>fertiliser</b> and/or <b>soil conditioner</b> *                                      |  |
| <i>*conditions 7.4 to 7.14 do not apply for the domestic uses of biochar outlined in condition 7.2(b)</i> |  |
| (7.4)   | Prior to application of the <b>resource</b> to <b>agricultural land</b> , an <b>appropriately qualified person</b> must determine the agronomic loading rate after considering the <b>resource</b> composition, crop nutritional demand and soil characteristics of the <b>site of use</b> .   |
| (7.5)   | The <b>resource</b> must only be applied to the <b>site of use</b> at the agronomic loading rate determined by an <b>appropriately qualified person</b> .  |
| (7.6)   | The <b>resource user</b> must maintain the following records for all applications of the <b>resource</b> to <b>agricultural land</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) details of the assessment carried out by the <b>appropriately qualified person</b> to determine the agronomic loading rates in accordance with <i>Condition (7.3)</i>;</li> <li>b) details of the <b>site of use</b> on which application occurs (e.g. soil pH, farm map, block/paddock details and/or GPS coordinates);</li> <li>c) date of application of the <b>resource</b>; and</li> <li>d) actual application rate (expressed as the quantity (e.g. cubic metres per hectare per application)) for each application.</li> </ul> |
| Storage requirements  |  |
| (7.7)   | Any storage of the <b>resource</b> on the <b>site of use</b> must not exceed the operational demand for the purpose of the use(s) approved under this EOW code.  |
| (7.8)   | The <b>resource</b> must be stored in a way that prevents contact with stormwater or runoff.   |

<sup>6</sup> The approved form, *Resource user for an EOW code notification form* is available on the chief executive's [website \(www.des.qld.gov.au\)](http://www.des.qld.gov.au).

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Preventing environmental harm                               |   |
| (7.9)   | The <b>resource</b> must not be applied within 100m of <b>surface waters</b> or 500m of residential dwellings (excluding dwellings on the property where the <b>resource</b> is to be applied where the occupant’s consent has been obtained).  |
| Records   |   |
| (7.10)  | For each load of the <b>resource</b> received, the <b>resource user</b> must keep the following records: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) quantity (in tonnes or cubic metres) of the <b>resource</b> received;</li> <li>b) date of receipt; and</li> <li>c) business name, <b>ABN</b> and address of the <b>registered resource producer</b> who supplied the <b>resource</b>.</li> </ul> |
| (7.11)  | All <b>records</b> required to be kept by the <b>resource user</b> under the conditions of this EOW code must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) kept by the <b>resource user</b> for a period of not less than five (5) years; and</li> <li>b) provided to the <b>chief executive</b> upon request, in the format requested and in the time period specified.</li> </ul>                |
| Notification of <b>emergencies</b> , incidents and breaches |   |
| (7.12)  | Any breach of a condition of this EOW code must be reported to the <b>chief executive</b> within 24 hours of becoming aware of the breach <sup>7</sup> .  |
| (7.13)  | <b>Records</b> of any breach of a condition of this EOW code, including full details of the breach and any subsequent actions taken, must be kept and provided to the <b>chief executive</b> upon request, in the format requested and in the time period specified.  |

## 8. Definitions

Words and phrases used throughout this EOW code **in bold** are defined below. Where a definition for a term used in this EOW code is sought and the term is not defined within this EOW code the definitions provided in the relevant legislation shall be used.

**‘ABN’** means Australian Business Number which is a unique 11 digit number issued by the Australian Business Register and identifies a business in Australia.

**‘anaerobic digestion’** means microbial break down of organic matter—such as animal manure and food wastes—in the absence of oxygen.

**‘appropriately qualified person’** means a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills or experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis on performance relating to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

**‘AS 4454’** means Australian Standard 4454 Composts, soil conditioners and mulches (2012), or its most recent version.

**‘biochar’** is charcoal derived from the thermochemical conversion of biomass in an oxygen-limited environment.

<sup>7</sup> Reporting can be via the **chief executive’s** Pollution Hotline (1300 130 372 – option 2) or via online reporting through the **chief executive’s** [website \(www.des.qld.gov.au\)](http://www.des.qld.gov.au).

‘**biomass**’ is organic material allowed as feedstock under Requirement 6.3(c)

‘**cardboard and paper waste**’ means waste generated by the usage of paper, cardboard or similar products manufactured from any organic, recycled or synthetic fibre.

‘**chief executive**’ means the Department of Environment and Science or its successor.

‘**compost**’ has the meaning in **AS 4454** and is an organic product that has undergone controlled aerobic and thermophilic biological transformation through the composting process to achieve pasteurisation and reduce phytotoxic compounds, and achieved a specified level of maturity as specified in Appendix N (Determination of Maturity Index) of **AS 4454**.

‘**composted**’ means an organic product that has undergone **composting**.

‘**digestate**’ means the nutrient rich by-product of the **anaerobic digestion** process and is a wet mixture (whole digestate) that is usually separated into solid (**solid digestate**) and liquid (**liquid digestate**) components.

‘**emergency(ies)**’ means a situation where either human health or safety is threatened, or serious or material **environmental harm** has been or is likely to be caused; and urgent action is necessary to protect the health or safety of persons, or prevent or minimise the harm, or rehabilitate or restore the environment because of the harm.

‘**environmental harm**’ means environmental harm as defined in Chapter 1 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

‘**fertiliser(s)**’ (as defined in *Schedule 2 – Code of Practise for the Labelling of Fertilisers and for Contaminants in Fertilisers* of the **Biosecurity Regulation 2016**) means a ‘substance that is manufactured, represented, supplied or used for the purpose of directly or indirectly—

- a) fertilising soil; or
- b) supplying nutrients to plants; or
- c) conditioning the soil by altering the chemical, physical or biological condition of the soil;

however, does not include a substance declared, under a Commonwealth Act or regulation, to be an agricultural chemical product or a veterinary chemical product. The fertiliser must also be labelled in accordance with the criteria outlined under Schedule 2, Part 2, Division 1 of the *Biosecurity Regulation 2016*.

‘**food waste**’ means edible food intended for human consumption that is disposed of and sourced from transport & storage, wholesale and distribution, retail, hospitality and food service, such as restaurants, cafes, takeaway, hotels, hospitals, correctional & detention facilities, schools & child care services and other licenced venues.

‘**food processing waste**’ means waste generated from food processing and manufacturing for human consumption that is disposed of and sourced from primary production and manufacturing, such as harvesting, sorting, cutting, trimming, peeling, processing, manufacturing, quality controlling, spoilage, spillage, packaging.

‘**green waste**’ means grass cuttings, trees, bushes, shrubs, loppings of trees, bushes or shrubs, or similar matter produced as a result of the ordinary use or occupation of premises.

‘**lawful(ly)**’ means allowed or permitted by law and not contrary to law.

‘**liquid digestate**’ means the liquid fraction of material remaining after separating solid digestate from whole digestate and which can also be recycled back through the digestion process to provide a liquid input.

‘**load**’ means the volume of **resource** put in or on something for conveyance or transportation, carried at one time and to one **site of use**. For example, a truck and trailer carrying the **resource** is considered as one load as

well as multiple bins travelling by rail. Where the **resource** is transported via conveyor systems, information should be recorded on a daily basis until the transfer ceases.

**'measures'** have the broadest interpretation and includes plant, equipment, physical objects, monitoring, procedures, actions, directions and competency.

**'NATA'** means the National Association of Testing Authorities.

**'pasteurised'** means an organic product that has undergone **pasteurisation**.

**'pasteurisation'** means the process whereby the digestate is thermically treated to significantly reduce the numbers of plant and animal pathogens. It must undergo heating to a minimum temperature of 70°C for at least 1 hour.

**'person'** means an individual or a corporation.

**'records'** include breach notifications, written procedures, analysis results, monitoring reports and monitoring programs and any other record keeping required under the relevant requirements or conditions of this EOW code.

**'registered resource producer(s)'** means a **person** who produces the **resource** and has registered with the **chief executive** (in accordance with *Requirement (6.1)*) to use, sell or give away the **resource** to be used under this EOW code. Where the registered resource producer uses the resource, notification must also be made in the approved form in accordance with *Condition (7.1)* of this EOW code.

**'resource(s)'** means **biochar** that meets the criteria and quality characteristics in *Requirement (6.3)* of this EOW code.

**'resource user(s)'** means a **person** who has notified the **chief executive** (in accordance with *Condition (7.1)*) to receive the **resource** from a **registered resource producer** and uses the **resource** for a use approved under this EOW code and does so in such a manner which does not cause any **environmental harm**.

**'safety data sheet'** means a document containing data regarding the properties of the **resource** which provides information on handling or working with that substance in a safe manner; and includes information such as physical data toxicity, environmental characteristics, health effects, first aid, reactivity; and storage, disposal, protective equipment and spill handling procedures.

**'site of use'** means the relevant location(s) where the **resource user** uses the **resource** in accordance with this EOW code.

**'soil conditioner'** means a substance added to soil to improve the growing conditions for plant roots by providing nutritional requirements.

**'solid digestate'** means the precipitated solid fraction derived by separating the coarse fibres from whole digestate.

**'surface waters'** means visible bodies of water on the earth's surface, including rivers, streams, lakes, creeks, dams, reservoirs, ponds, swamps and wetlands, and includes the bed and banks of these bodies of water.

- END -

## Appendix A —General obligation for all persons

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This appendix is not intended to provide a comprehensive assessment of all obligations under Queensland law. It provides some general information and persons are encouraged to familiarise themselves with all requirements related to their specific operation.

### Responsibilities under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

All persons within the State of Queensland must also meet their obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, and the regulations made under that Act.

#### General environmental duty

Section 319 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* states that we all have a general environmental duty. This means that we are all responsible for the actions we take that affect the environment. We must not carry out any activity that causes or is likely to cause environmental harm unless we take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm. To decide what meets your general environmental duty, you need to consider:

- the nature of the harm or potential harm
- the sensitivity of the receiving environment
- the current state of technical knowledge for the activity
- the likelihood of successful application of the different measures to prevent or minimise environmental harm that might be taken
- the financial implications of the different measures as they would relate to the type of activity.

It is not an offence not to comply with the general environmental duty. However, maintaining your general environmental duty is a defence against the following acts:

- (a) an act that causes serious or material environmental harm or an environmental nuisance
- (b) an act that contravenes a noise standard
- (c) a deposit of a contaminant, or release of stormwater run-off, mentioned in section 440ZG.

More information is available on the Department of Environment and Science website [www.des.qld.gov.au](http://www.des.qld.gov.au).

### Some relevant offences under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

#### Causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437–39)

Material environmental harm is when the harm is not trivial or negligible in nature. Serious environmental harm is harm that is irreversible, of a high impact or widespread, or that is caused to an area of high conservation value or special significance. Damages, or costs required to rehabilitate the environment, of over \$5000 constitutes material environmental harm and damages, or costs required to rehabilitate the environment, of over \$50,000 constitutes serious environmental harm.

Serious or material environmental harm excludes environmental nuisance.

#### Causing environmental nuisance (section 440)

Environmental nuisance is unreasonable interference with an environmental value caused by aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke. It may also include an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of contamination.

### **Depositing a prescribed water contaminant in waters (section 440ZG)**

Prescribed water contaminants include a wide variety of contaminants listed in Schedule 10 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

It is your responsibility to ensure that prescribed water contaminants are not left in a place where they may or do enter a waterway, the ocean or a stormwater drain. This includes making sure that stormwater falling on or running across your site does not leave the site contaminated. Where stormwater contamination occurs you must ensure that it is treated to remove contaminants. You should also consider where and how you store material used in your processes onsite to reduce the chance of water contamination.

### **Placing a contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443)**

A person must not cause or allow a contaminant to be placed in a position where it could reasonably be expected to cause serious or material environmental harm or environmental nuisance.

### **Some relevant offences under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011***

#### **Littering (section 103)**

Litter is any domestic or commercial waste and any material a person might reasonably believe is refuse, debris or rubbish. Litter can be almost any material that is disposed of incorrectly. Litter includes cigarette butts and drink bottles dropped on the ground, fast food wrappers thrown out of the car window, poorly secured material from a trailer. However, litter does not include any gas, dust, smoke or material emitted or produced during, or because of, the normal operations of a building, manufacturing, mining or primary industry.

#### **Illegal dumping of waste (section 104)**

Illegal dumping is the dumping of large volumes of litter (200 litres or more) at a place.

#### **Failure to comply with EOW code (section 158)**

A registered resource producer for an EOW code must not use, sell or give away the resource unless the registered resource producer complies with the requirements of the EOW code relating to the resource.

A person, other than a registered resource producer, must not use a resource in a way, or for a purpose, that does not comply with an EOW code for the resource.

#### **Approved:**

18 August 2023

#### **Enquiries:**

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