



LANDFILL WASTE ACCEPTANCE PROTOCOL 2024

Southland Region



Introduction

The Southern Regional Waste Acceptance Protocol provides the following information.

- Classification and definition of the types of waste
- Waste Type Disposal Protocols
- Testing Requirements
- Waste Acceptance Schematic
- Southern Regional Class 1 Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria.

Classification and definition of the types of waste

Permitted Waste

Permitted Waste – Accepted at the Southern Regional Landfill.

Permitted waste is defined as Municipal Solid Waste. Municipal Solid Waste is any non-hazardous, solid waste from a domestic, commercial or industrial source that does not fall within the categories of Special Waste or Excluded Waste as those terms as defined in this Waste Acceptance Protocol.

Municipal Solid Waste may contain small amounts of Special Waste but cannot exceed what would be typically seen in general municipal waste throughout New Zealand that is accepted to landfill. For example what would be found in a curb side general waste bin.

Special Waste

Special Waste – Accepted at the Southern Regional Landfill with disposal conditions and a Special Waste Permit

Special Waste is waste that is non-hazardous waste and some accepted hazardous wastes set out in this Waste Acceptance Protocol that requires special handling and disposal activities at the Landfill. For example, putrescible waste must be delivered in sealed containers and may need to be deposited directly into an excavation, prepared prior to its arrival and covered immediately after deposit. Deodorants and lime may also be required.

Special Waste is:

- putrescible waste from commercial or industrial sources, such as produce, fish or animal waste
- Sludge, such as septage, water or wastewater treatment plant sludge, mud tank waste, grease trap waste – must have at least 20% solids content
- Contaminated Soils – require test results as limits apply
- Contaminated Material – requires test results as limits apply
- Accepted Hazardous wastes which are outlined in this Waste Acceptance Protocol
- Any other waste agreed by the WasteNet Council's and the Southern Regional Landfill to be Special Waste
- Tyres – Car, truck, and tractor.

All Special Waste, apart from tyres, must have a Special Waste Permit issued by WasteNet and the Southern Regional Landfill. The procedure for applying for a Special Waste permit can be seen in the Special Waste Procedure section of this protocol.

Accepted Hazardous Waste – Accepted at the Southern Regional Landfill with disposal conditions and a Special Waste Permit

The Southern Regional Landfill can accept Accepted Hazardous Waste with disposal conditions and a Special Waste Permit. These wastes include:

- Asbestos waste
- Methamphetamine contaminated waste – requires test results as limits apply
- Medical Waste in accordance with NZS 4304:2002.

Accepted Hazardous Waste must have a Special Waste Permit issued by WasteNet and the Southern Regional Landfill. The procedure for applying for a Special Waste Permit can be seen in the Special Waste Permit section of this protocol.

Controlled Waste – Accepted at the Southern Regional Landfill with disposal conditions.

Controlled Waste is Special Waste that does not require a Special Waste Permit and is not suitable to go to a composting facility. Waste types include:

- Woody waste
- Odorous greenwaste.

Prohibited Wastes

Excluded Waste – Not accepted at the Southern Regional Landfill

Excluded Waste is waste that can be readily processed into other classes of waste for which there are readily available, alternative methods of disposal, or is waste that can be readily processed into a resource material. Excluded waste includes but is not limited to:

- **Bulky recyclable materials** – i.e. car bodies, large scrap metal, car batteries and lithium batteries. Whiteware, baling and silage wrap, other bulk recyclable material which include bales of soft plastic or glass bottles in bulk.
- **Large loads of greenwaste** – i.e. vegetative material such as lawn clippings, hedge trimmings, trees, leaves.
- **Large loads of unsorted demolition waste** – i.e. solid waste resulting from the demolition, erection, construction, refurbishment, or alteration of large scale operations on buildings or from the construction, repair or alteration of infrastructure-type development such as roads, bridges, dams, tunnels, railways and airports.

Unsorted demolition waste – comprises material that is suitable for disposal at a cleanfill site and/or material that can be recycled or repurposed.

Sorted demolition waste – can come to the Southern Regional Landfill which has all waste that is suitable for disposal at a cleanfill site and all waste that can be recycled or repurposed, removed.

If any of these wastes are deemed not suitable for sorting or processing, Excluded Waste can be disposed of at the Southern Regional Landfill with direction from WasteNet and/or Environment Southland.

Hazardous Waste – Not accepted to the Southern Regional Landfill

With the exception of the Accepted Hazardous Waste no hazardous waste is accepted for disposal at the Southern Regional Landfill. Hazardous wastes are those defined in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. These include:

- Wastes which are explosive, flammable, oxidising, or corrosive, or which are identified as possessing these characteristics in the HSNO regulations
- Wastes capable by any means after disposal of yielding another material for example leachate which possesses any of the above characteristics
- Waste which exhibits the characteristics of toxicity and eco-toxicity, which following testing using the USEPA toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) result in leachable concentrations of contaminants in excess of the leachable concentration limits listed in Schedule 2 – Class 1 Landfill Acceptance Criteria which can be seen in this Waste Acceptance Protocol
- Wastes which exhibit the characteristics of toxicity and eco-toxicity with total concentrations in excess of the total concentration limits listed in Schedule 2-Class 1 Landfill Acceptance Criteria which can be seen in this Waste Acceptance Protocol
- Wastes that contain substances that are persistent, bio accumulative and toxic, except as provided for in Schedule 2 – Class 1 Landfill Acceptance Criteria. These substances are subject to the Stockholm Convention and various regulations. The definition of persistent bio accumulative and toxic compound is any compound that meets the criteria as defined in Annex D of the Stockholm Convention obvious examples include the pollutants found in firefighting foams.
- Wastes which are radioactive and controlled under the Radiation Safety Act 2016. For avoidance of doubt this does not apply to incidental radioactive material that is reasonably expected to be contained within the Municipal Waste Stream such as smoke detectors.

The definition of “Hazardous Waste” does not include small quantities of waste products containing potentially hazardous components that are likely to have adverse effects on the environment, such as can be expected to be contained in the municipal waste stream.

Other Prohibited Waste - not accepted to the Southern Regional Landfill

- Hazardous Medical wastes
- Sludges with less than 20% solids
- Non-compliant waste – i.e. waste that is delivered breaching conditions set out in its Special Waste Permit
- Liquid Waste
- Offensively odorous waste – odorous wastes require pre-treatment which is detailed in that wastes Special Waste Permit.

Waste Type Disposal Protocols

Permitted Waste

1. Can come directly to landfill with permission from WasteNet and the Southern Regional Landfill
2. Must be carted by an Authorised User. An up-to-date list of the transport companies which are Authorised Users can be viewed on WasteNet's website <https://www.wastenet.org.nz/permits/authorised-users>
3. Waste loads must be covered and all drivers need to be inducted to enter the Southern Regional Landfill site. Inductions can be done online. Please contact munahi@ablime.co.nz regarding becoming inducted.
4. Current pricing can be seen on WasteNet's website in the pricing table under "Permitted Waste" <https://www.wastenet.org.nz/permits>.

Special Waste

1. Needs to be approved by the Southern Regional Landfill for disposal. Contact the Waste team at waste@ablime.co.nz. Give as much detail regarding the waste as possible and its location. Send through TCLP test results if available and required.
2. Southern Regional Landfill may come back asking for more information or request TCLP or relevant testing to be carried out.
3. If the waste is acceptable to come to landfill, Southern Regional Landfill will detail disposal conditions for the waste i.e., only 1 truck and trailer load a day or odour neutralising spray to be applied before transportation.
4. Acceptable Special Waste now needs a Special Waste Permit. The owner of the waste should apply for the Special Waste Permit.
5. Apply for a Special Waste Permit on WasteNet's website - <https://www.wastenet.org.nz/permits> - include as much information as possible in the permit application page and attach test results if relevant.
6. Special waste must be carted by an Authorised User. Please note that not all authorised users may be able to cart your special waste as their transport vehicles may not be suitable. It is recommended contacting authorised users regarding the waste before applying for a permit. The Authorised User must be noted on your Special Waste Permit application. An up-to-date list of the transport companies which are Authorised users can be viewed on WasteNet's website <https://www.wastenet.org.nz/permits/authorised-users>
7. Once a permit is granted, take note of the disposal conditions as these need to be adhered to including your authorised user for your transport. If waste turns up for disposal in a condition that breaches any information detailed on the permit it will be turned away.
8. Give a copy of the Special Waste permit to the authorised user as they need to also adhere to the conditions of disposal.
9. Special waste needs at least 48 hours' notice before it comes to the landfill. The transport operator or permit holder can book in by emailing weighbridge@ablime.co.nz or calling 03-236-1492. This is important because every day special waste locations are planned and GPS located. Special waste often requires disposal actions such as immediate burial or blending with lime onsite therefore staff need to be prepared to accept the special waste load. If a special waste load turns up without a booking, it will be sent away.
10. All special wastes need to arrive at the Southern Regional landfill covered and in sealed bins i.e. No waste can leak or be blown onto public roads. All drivers need to be inducted to enter the Southern Regional Landfill site. Inductions can be done online. Please contact munahi@ablime.co.nz regarding becoming inducted.
11. Current pricing can be seen on WasteNets Website in the pricing table under "Special Waste" <https://www.wastenet.org.nz/permits>. There is also a one-off administration fee for a Special Waste Permit which can also be seen on the same table under "Standard Permit Application Fee". This pricing does not include any other costs associated with the waste such as meeting conditions in the permit. i.e., Lime is blended through sludges for stabilisation onsite therefore there is a cost per tonne of lime. Southern Regional will detail all expenses regarding conditions to the waste owner before the permit is applied for. There is a separate price for under 8 tonnes of Special Waste and over 8 tonnes of Special Waste.
12. Burial certificates can be issued if required. Email the waste team at waste@ablime.co.nz

Tyres

1. Tyres are considered a special waste but do not require a Special Waste Permit
2. Tyres need to be approved by the Southern Regional Landfill for disposal. Contact the Waste team at waste@ablime.co.nz to notify about a tyre waste load. Include detail on the type of tyres and amount.
3. Must be carted by an Authorised User. An up-to-date list of the transport companies which are Authorised users can be viewed on WasteNet's website <https://www.wastenet.org.nz/permits/authorised-users>
4. Must be booked in with at least 48hrs notice. This is important because tyres are processed by cutting down onsite before disposal to the landfill. The transport operator or permit holder can book in by emailing weighbridge@ablime.co.nz or calling 03-236-1492.
5. Waste loads must be covered, and all drivers need to be inducted to enter the Southern Regional Landfill Site. Inductions can be done online. Please contact munahi@ablime.co.nz regarding becoming inducted.
6. Tyres have both a per tyre price and a total tonnage price. This is because of the processing of cutting up each tyre onsite. Current pricing can be seen on WasteNet's website in the pricing table under "Other Special Waste" for individual tyre costs and the tonnage pricing can be seen under "Permitted Waste" <https://www.wastenet.org.nz/permits>

Acceptable Hazardous Waste

The same process and pricing applies for Acceptable Hazardous Waste as Special Waste, however each Acceptable Hazardous Waste has its own extra disposal conditions.

Methamphetamine Contaminated Waste

- Acceptable contaminated material includes wall linings including gib board, soft furnishings i.e. curtains, carpets, furniture, bedding, clothing and whiteware.
- NOT accepted contaminated material include actual stocks of chemicals used in, or left over from methamphetamine manufacturing.
- Test results are required, and methamphetamine contaminated waste can only be accepted to landfill if the level of contamination is less than 100µg/100cm². Send test results through to waste@ablime.co.nz and a member of the waste team will be in touch regarding acceptance.
- If test results fall outside of the acceptable limit above then the waste will need approval from Environment Southland to be considered for disposal

Asbestos Waste

- Asbestos waste must be disposed of in accordance with Health and Safety at work (asbestos) regulations 2016. This includes the responsibilities of Southern Regional Landfill, the waste owner and waste transporter.
- Asbestos does not need test results if it is known that asbestos is present. Test results are required if there is uncertainty around presence.
- There are 2 types of asbestos waste loads – "Discrete Loads" such as asbestos contaminated building material and "Bulk Rubble" such as asbestos contaminated soil. Both have different disposal conditions:



- a) **Discrete Loads** – must be wetted down if appropriate then placed onto a pallet and double wrapped with pallet wrap. It must be identified with asbestos hazardous substance stickers. An example of the type of stickers used can be seen below and can be purchased from safety stores.
- b) **Bulk Rubble** – The truck and trailer units must be plastic sheet lined. The plastic sheeting needs to be folded over top of the loads and then appropriately labelled with asbestos hazardous substance stickers. An example of the type of stickers used can be seen below and can be purchased from safety stores. The load must be wetted down at the point of loading and prior to travel to suppress any dust generation but not come to the landfill drenched.

Medical Waste

Accepted medical wastes are detailed in accordance with NZS 4304:2002 "Health Care Waste Management".

Controlled Waste

- Controlled waste has the same pricing as Special Waste
- The same Special Waste disposal protocols apply.
- It is expected that any odorous green waste is treated to suppress or minimise odour
- Controlled Waste needs at least 48 hours' notice before it comes to the landfill. The transport operator or permit holder can book in by emailing weighbridge@ablime.co.nz or calling 03-236-1492. This is important because every day Special Waste locations are planned and GPS located. Special Waste often requires disposal actions such as immediate burial or blending with lime onsite therefore staff need to be prepared to accept the special waste load. If a special waste load turns up without a booking, it will be sent away.

Testing Requirements

Testing is required but not limited to the following Special Waste and Acceptable Hazardous Waste

- Any new waste stream to be disposed of at the landfill that Southern Regional Landfill sees potential risk to harbouring potential contaminants and effecting leachate composition onsite
- Any material suspected to be possibly contaminated
- Contaminated soils
- Material that has been part of an industrial process and has the potential to be contaminated from the process for example materials from a tanalised timber yard may be contaminated with copper
- Any material that is contaminated with a substance noted in the “Waste Acceptance Criteria” which can be seen at the end of this protocol
- Historical landfills
- Any material coming from a HAIL site.

The only test results that can be accepted for consideration of waste acceptance is:

- Screening
- TCLP testing – Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure – secondary testing after screening, if screening results return outside of our Waste Acceptance Criteria we will request TCLP testing to be carried out on those exceeding contaminants ONLY
 - ASLP Testing - Australian Standard Leaching Protocol – for PFAS contaminated material ONLY
 - Screen testing for Methamphetamine contaminated materials ONLY
 - Presence/absence testing for asbestos. If uncertain of presence ONLY

If there is uncertainty around testing Southern Regional Landfill will give direction on what testing is required for the particular waste to be considered for disposal. Email all information regarding the waste to waste@ablime.co.nz.

Once test results have been issued, they need to be sent through to the Southern Regional Waste team at waste@ablime.co.nz. Southern Regional will assess the test results and make a decision on acceptance.

Southern Regional Landfill's “Class 1 Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria” can be seen at the end of this Waste Acceptance Protocol. All contaminated waste must fall within the limits of the contaminants outlined in these criteria to be eligible for acceptance at the landfill. Southern Regional Landfill makes the final decision whether to accept a waste even if it does fall within the acceptable limits – i.e., too many of one type of contaminated waste in a short time frame may lead to waste not being accepted even though it falls within acceptance criteria limits.

If limits fall outside Southern Regional Landfill's Waste Acceptance Criteria and a waste owner wishes to carry on with gaining acceptance, treatment or encapsulation of a material can be investigated. A contamination specialist will be required to carry this out.

FAQ

I'm unsure about what category my waste falls into and if it can be accepted at the Southern Regional Landfill?

If you are unsure what category your waste fall into or if the Southern Regional Landfill accepts the waste in the first instance please check the "Waste Acceptance Schematic" found at the end of this report. If there is still uncertainty, then get in touch with the waste team at Southern Regional Landfill by emailing waste@ablime.co.nz. Provide as much detail regarding the waste as possible and its location. Photos are also helpful.

I have a waste that is located out of the Southland region, does the same Waste Acceptance Protocol apply?

Waste within Southland and out of region have separate Waste Acceptance Protocols, please email waste@ablime.co.nz for the "Out of Region Waste Acceptance Protocol".

What if I want to use a transport operator or are a transport operator which is not on the authorised users list?

If you are a transport operator, which is a registered company and has appropriate vehicles to transport waste, you can apply to become an authorised user of the landfill. To begin this process, get in touch with WasteNet at wastenet@icc.govt.nz

I am a member of the public; can I bring my trailer load of waste to the landfill?

No. The landfill is not open to the public. You will need to take the trailer load of waste to your nearest transfer station.

I have some contaminated material that exceeds the acceptable limits listed in your waste acceptance criteria, is there no way this can go to landfill?

If a waste is too high in contaminants under the waste acceptance criteria limits then there may be suitable options so it can come to landfill by treating the waste. Treatment options may include but not limited to blending with another product to stabilise the waste and re-testing to assess effectiveness or encapsulating the waste in concrete. It is recommended that third-party advice is sort to carry testing out on the best options such as a contamination consultant. Southern Regional Landfill can give some advice on what to do with a waste that exceeds the waste acceptance criteria limits.

Where does "In Region" cover?

When stating "in Region" this refers to the following council areas:

- Southland District Council
- Invercargill City Council
- Gore City Council.

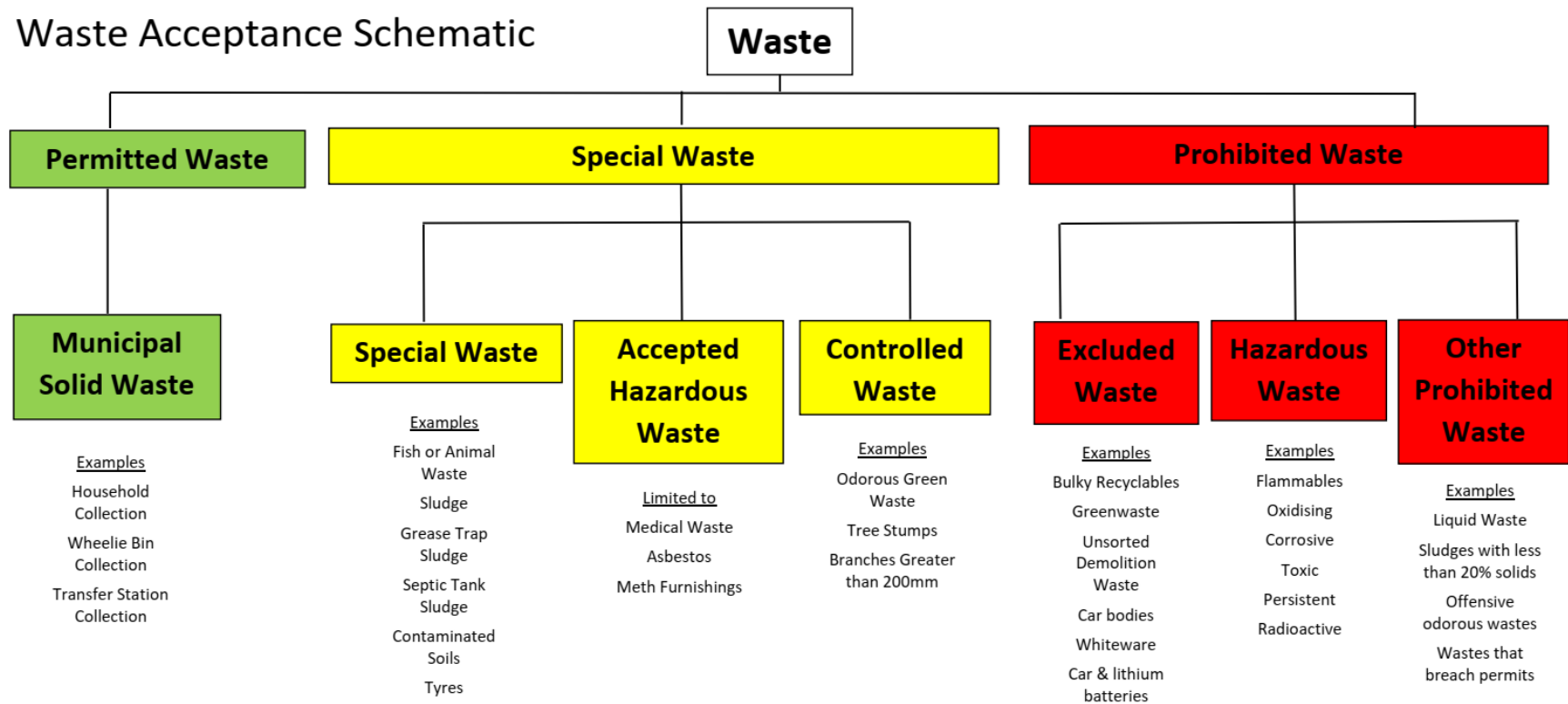
What is WasteNet?

WasteNet Southland is a shared solid waste service for the Gore District Council, Invercargill City Council and Southland District Council.

Why should the waste owner apply for a Special Waste Permit can't the transport operator do this?

It is recommended that the waste owner applies for the Special Waste Permit as this ensures all responsibility falls back onto the waste owner. If you are not the waste owner, and you apply for a Special Waste Permit for the waste then you become responsible for the waste. For example, if waste arrives at Southern Regional Landfill in an unacceptable condition it is the Special Waste Permit holders responsibility to bring the waste up to standard or if an extra charge occurs due to unexpected mitigation onsite then the Special Waste Permit holder is the one who is charged. If the transport operator wants to take full responsibility for the waste, then they can do this.

Waste Acceptance Schematic



Key



= Accepted at Landfill



= Accepted at Landfill with conditions. Some conditions may include testing results, odour control and Special Waste Permits. All need to be booked in for delivery 48hrs in advance.



= Not accepted at Landfill

The items listed are examples only. Any item not listed please refer to the Waste Acceptance Protocol

Attachment 1: Schedule 2

Schedule 2 is relevant to Condition 21 of the Solid Waste to Land Discharge Permit

Class 1 Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria

For Class 1 landfills, leachability testing should be completed to provide assurance that waste materials meet the following recommended waste acceptance criteria. The waste acceptance criteria leachability limits represent maximum values which should not be exceeded and should be viewed as a minimum treatment specification for a landfill.

If the following limits are exceeded by a leachate extract of the waste with respect to any of the listed constituents, then the material is not suitable for disposal to the facility.

Table D-1 Class 1 Waste Acceptance Criteria for Inorganic and Organic Elements³

| Contaminant of Concern | Screening Criteria (mg/kg) | Concentration in leachate (mg/L) |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Arsenic | 100 | 5 |
| Barium | 2,000 | 100 |
| Benzene | 10 | 0.5 |
| Cadmium | 20 | 1 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 10 | 0.5 |
| Chlordane | 0.6 | 0.03 |
| Chlorobenzene | 2,000 | 100 |
| Chloroform | 120 | 6 |
| Chromium | 100 | 5 |
| Endrin | 0.4 | 0.02 |
| m-Cresol | 4,000 | 200 |
| o-Cresol | 4,000 | 200 |
| p-Cresol | 4,000 | 200 |
| Total cresol | 4,000 | 200 |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 150 | 7.5 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 10 | 0.5 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 14 | 0.7 |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 2.6 | 0.13 |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid | 200 | 10 |
| Heptachlor | 0.16 | 0.008 |
| Hexachloro – 1,3-butadiene | 10 | 0.5 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 2.6 | 0.13 |
| Hexachloroethane | 60 | 3 |
| Lead | 100 | 5 |
| Lindane | 8 | 0.4 |

³ US EPA Chapter 40 CFR

| Contaminant of Concern | Screening Criteria (mg/kg) | Concentration in leachate (mg/L) |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mercury | 4 | 0.2 |
| Methoxychlor | 200 | 10 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | 4,000 | 200 |
| Nitrobenzene | 40 | 2 |
| Pentachlorophenol | 2,000 | 100 |
| Pyridine | 100 | 5 |
| Selenium | 20 | 1 |
| Silver | 100 | 5 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 14 | 0.7 |
| Toxaphene | 10 | 0.5 |
| Trichloroethylene | 14 | 0.7 |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 8,000 | 400 |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid 1 | 20 | 1 |
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 40 | 2 |
| Vinyl chloride | 4 | 0.2 |
| Sulfides | - | 50 |
| Cyanides | - | 50 |
| Total halogenated compounds | - | 1,000 |
| Total synthetic non-halogenated compounds | - | 10,000 |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls | 50 | - |

Table D-2 Class 1 Waste Acceptance Criteria for Inorganic and Organic Elements⁴

| Contaminant of Concern | Screening Criteria (mg/kg) | Concentration in leachate (mg/L) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Aluminium | 800 | 40 |
| Aniline | 4 | 0.2 |
| Antimony | 12 | 0.6 |
| Beryllium | 200 | 10 |
| Boron | 400 | 20 |
| Bromodichloromethane | 20 | 1 |
| Bromoform | 200 | 10 |
| Carbon disulphide | 60 | 3 |
| 2 Chlorophenol | 0.1 | 0.05 |
| Copper | 100 | 5 |
| 1,2 Dibromo-3-chloropropane | 40 | 0.2 |
| Dibromochloromethane | 200 | 10 |

⁴ Module 2: Hazardous Waste Guidelines MfE 2004

| Contaminant of Concern | Screening Criteria (mg/kg) | Concentration in leachate (mg/L) |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1,2 Dichlorobenzene | 4 | 0.2 |
| 1,2 Dichloroethene | 200 | 10 |
| Dichloromethane | 40 | 2 |
| 2,4 Dichlorophenol | 0.1 | 0.05 |
| 1,2 Dichloropropane | 20 | 1 |
| 1,3 Dichloropropene | 40 | 2 |
| Diethylphthalate | 2,000 | 100 |
| Dimethylphthalate | 8,000 | 400 |
| Ethyl benzene | 1,000 | 50 |
| Fluoride | 4,000 | 200 |
| Lithium | 400 | 20 |
| Molybdenum | 200 | 10 |
| Naphthalene | 200 | 10 |
| Nickel | 200 | 10 |
| Phenol | 800 | 40 |
| 1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane | 1,000 | 50 |
| Tin | 20,000 | 1000 |
| Toluene | 2,000 | 100 |
| Tributyltin oxide (TBTO) | 60 | 3 |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroethane | 4,000 | 200 |
| 1,1,2 Trichloroethane | 10,000 | 500 |
| Vanadium | 40 | 2 |
| Xylene (m,o,p) | 2,000 | 100 |
| Zinc | 200 | 10 |

Table D-3 Waste Acceptance Criteria incorporated due to at least Annual Review

| Date Added | Contaminant of Concern | Concentration Type | Landfill Acceptance Criteria | Comments |
|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| March 2023 | Sum of PFOS + PFHxS ¹ | ASLP leachable concentration (µg/L) | 0.7 µg/L | Drinking water x 100 (Department of Health 2017) |
| | | Total Concentration | 50mg/kg ² | Soil – Human health industrial/commercial x 100 Total concentration for PFOS + PFHxS and PFOA (including related substances) of 50 mg/kg based on the low content limit |

¹ Where the criteria refer to the sum of PFOS and PFHxS, this includes PFOS only, PFHxS only and the sum of the two

² Waste concentrations must be less than both the relevant leachable concentration and the total concentration values. Where significant PFAS are present beyond PFOS, PFHxS and PFOA, these solid PFAS-contaminated materials may not be acceptable for landfill disposal. This should be discussed on a case by case basis with the Independent Management Plan Reviewer(s) and Environment Southland.

| Date Added | Contaminant of Concern | Concentration Type | Landfill Acceptance Criteria | Comments |
|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| March 2023 | PFOA | ASLP leachable concentration (µg/L) | 5.6 µg/L | Drinking water x 100 (Department of Health 2017) |
| | | Total Concentration | 50mg/kg | Soil – Human health industrial/commercial x 100 Total concentration for PFOS + PFHxS and PFOA (including related substances) of 50 mg/kg based on the low content limit |

Table D-4 Waste Acceptance Criteria incorporated due to at least Annual Review

| Date Added | Contaminant of concern | CAS No. | Screening Criteria ¹ (mg/kg) | Concentration in leachate (mg/L) | Total Concentration (mg/kg) |
|---------------|--|------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| November 2023 | Styrene | 100-42-5 | 120 | 6 ^{2,3} | - |
| | 1,3 Dichlorobenzene | 541-73-1 | 1000 | 50 ^{2,3} | - |
| | 1,2,3 Trichlorobenzene | 87-61-6 | 1000 | 50 ^{2,3} | - |
| | 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene | 120-82-1 | 800 | 40 ^{2,3} | - |
| | Aldrin | 309-00-2 | 0.00016 | 0.00008 ² | - |
| | Dieldrin | 60-57-1 | 8 | 0.4 ^{2,3} | - |
| | Endosulfan | 115-29-7 | 6 | 0.3 ^{2,3} | - |
| | Di-n-butylphthlate | 84-74-2 | 6,000 | 300 ² | - |
| | Benzo(a)pyrene | 50-32-8 | - | - | 300 ⁴ |
| | Carcinogenic PAHs as Benzo(a)pyrene equivalent | N/A | - | - | 300 ⁴ |
| | Heptachlor epoxide | 1024-57-3 | - | - | 1,500 ⁴ |
| | DDE | 3547-04-1 | - | - | 500 ⁴ |
| | DDT | 50-23-3 | - | - | 500 ⁴ |
| | Chlorpyrifos | 2921-88-2 | - | 0.2 | 7.5 |
| | Fluroxypyr | 69377-81-7 | - | 2.0 | 75 |
| Picloram | 1918-02-1 | - | 3.0 | 110 | |

¹ Screening criterion = 20 x TCLP criteria; where contaminant concentration is below the screening criteria, no TCLP test is necessary.

² Derived using a constituent specific dilution attenuation factor and the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC and ARMCANZ, 2000).

³ Concentration exceeds the limit in the New Zealand Standard Trade Waste By-law (NZS 9201).

⁴ Derived from the concentration at which free product will be present in leachate

| Date Added | Contaminant of concern | CAS No. | Screening Criteria ¹ (mg/kg) | Concentration in leachate (mg/L) | Total Concentration (mg/kg) |
|------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Plasticiser compounds ⁵ | N/A | - | 1.0 | 600 |
| | Tebuconazole | 107534- 96-3 | - | 6.4 | 230 |
| | Triclopyr | 55335-06- 3 | - | 2.0 | 75 |
| | Scheduled Chemicals* | - | - | - | <50 |

Table D-5 Waste Acceptance Criteria incorporated due to at least Annual Review

| Date Added | *Scheduled Chemicals ⁶ | CAS No. |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| November 2023 | Alpha-BHC | 319-84-6 |
| | Beta-BHC | 319-85-7 |
| | Gamma-BHC Lindane | 58-89-9 |
| | Delta-BHC | 319-86-8 |
| | DDD | 72-54-8 |

⁵ Plasticiser compounds means the total of di-2-ethyl hexyl phthalate (CAS Registry Number 117- 81-7) and di-2-ethyl hexyl adipate (CAS Registry Number 103-23-1) contained within a waste.

⁶ Scheduled chemicals must be managed in accordance with the EPA's scheduled chemical wastes chemical control order 2004, which is available on the EPA website at Scheduled Chemical Wastes Chemical Control Order 2004 (NSW EPA).