

CPPWMT3001 Identify and segregate waste



raspberry
training and consulting

CPP30719 Certificate III in Waste Management



Assessment Plan



Knowledge Test

Written question task



Safety Data Sheet Project

Answer a series of questions relating to an SDS



Workplace Observation

Your assessor will observe you, on 2 separate occasions, demonstrating your ability to identify and segregate waste

CPPWMT3001 Identify and segregate waste



Legislation

- Waste Regulations in NSW
- WHS Legislation in NSW



Hazards and Risks

- Environmental risks of landfill operations
- Safety hazards and risks
- Risk controls, hierarchy of control, SWMS, PPE
- Hazardous materials – SDS and GHS Pictograms
- Emergencies and Incident reporting



Waste basics

- Waste types
- Non-conforming waste
- Waste characteristics
- Waste Management hierarchy
- Waste resource recovery routes



Identifying and segregating waste

- Plant and equipment used
- Waste containers
- Waste inspection
- Waste segregation procedures
- Labelling segregated waste



Quality control inspections

- Benefits of eco-friendly business practices
- Communicating eco-friendly benefits to customers



Environmental Legislation

Managing the risks of waste
management through regulation

EPA Reporting Requirements

Under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act), all licence holders of levy liable waste facilities (ie. landfills, waste recycling facilities, waste storage, and waste transfer facilities) must submit the following reports to the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA)

- Waste contribution monthly report
- Landfill facility information certificate (LFIC)
- Volumetric survey report

Licensed waste facilities that are not required to pay the levy as well as landfills not located within the regulated area of NSW are required to submit an **Annual Waste Report (AWR)** to the EPA.

Source: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/waste-facilities/waste-reporting/waste-and-resource-reporting-portal>

Follow procedures to ensure compliance with regulations

- Most workplace procedures are developed in line with any regulatory requirements of the organisation.
- When procedures are not followed, the result may be that the organisation is breaching laws, or conditions of their environmental protection licence.
- All workers must ensure that they read, and understand procedures that are relevant to their work area.
- While each organisation will have its own processes, some common procedures that workers are responsible for implementing include:



Environmental Breaches

What are environmental breaches?

What are some common breaches in your workplace?

Why is it important to report breaches?



Awareness

If your employer is not aware of the breach, more serious implications may occur



To highlight areas for improvement

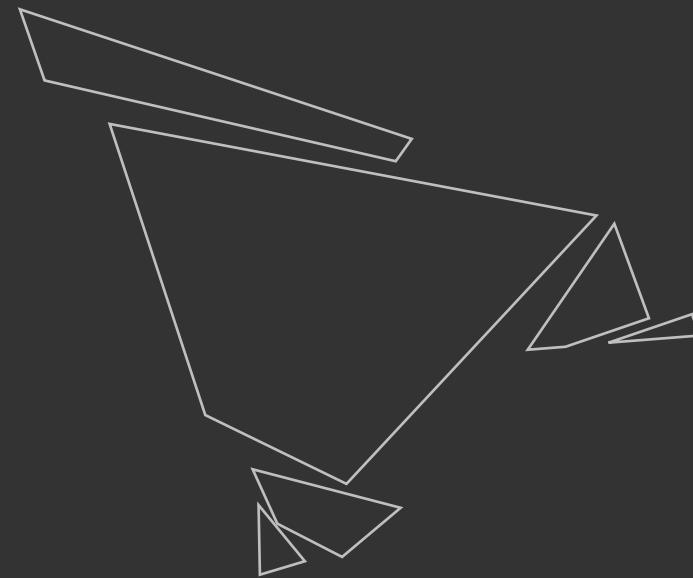
Once the organization is aware, they can implement improvements or training to prevent future breaches



To prevent harm

When issues are not reported, problems can become emergencies with serious consequences to people and the environment





Workplace Safety

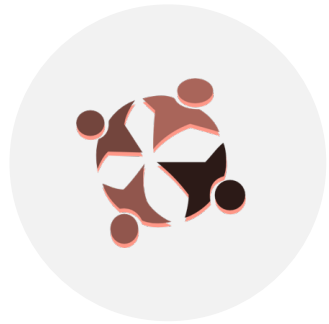
WHS legislation and practices

Duty of Care of all workers



Own Safety

To look after their own safety



Safety of others

To ensure that their actions don't adversely affect the health and safety of others



Comply with WHS procedure

To comply with instructions from the PCBU/Employer to assist in complying with WHS Acts (i.e. to follow WHS policy and procedure)



The **Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)** is an internationally agreed-upon standard managed by the [United Nations](#) that was set up to replace the assortment of hazardous material classification and labelling schemes previously used around the world.



GHS01 Exploding Bomb

Explosion, blast or projection hazard..



GHS02 - Flame

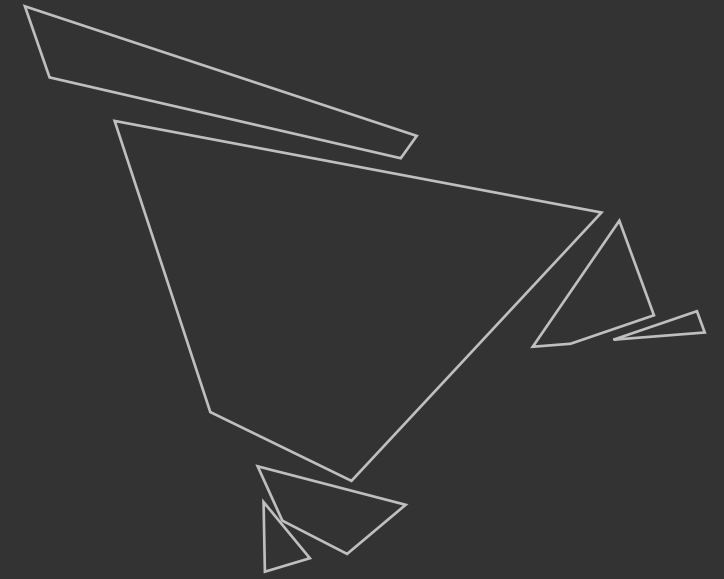
Flammable liquids, solids and gases; including self-heating and self-igniting substances.



GHS03 – Flame over Circle

Oxidising liquids, solids and gases, may cause or intensify fire.





Waste Basics

Waste types

Waste characteristics

Waste management hierarchy

Waste resource recovery

Waste Types



Construction Waste

- Timber
- Concrete
- Steel
- Glass
- Bricks and tiles
- Carpets
- Packaging waste



Hazardous Materials

- Asbestos
- Acids
- Paints
- Fuel
- Gas bottles
- Batteries



Liquids

- Acids
- Oils
- Grease trap
- Fuels
- Septic
- Waste water

Waste Recovery Routes



Reduce

Avoid waste – look for ways to stop waste being generated

Reduce waste – choose products that don't produce a lot of waste



Re-use

Re-use containers, packaging or waste products

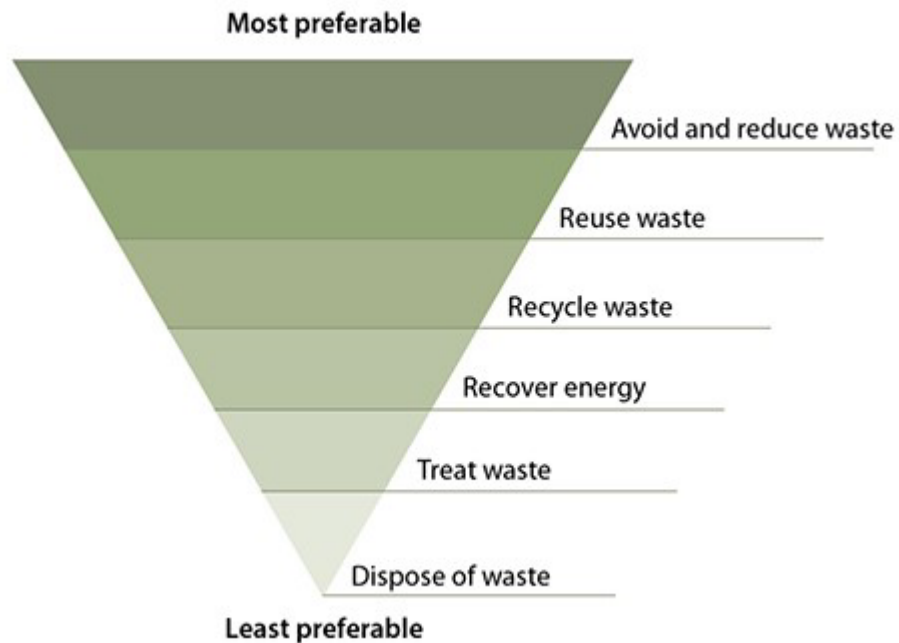


Recycle

Recycle waste materials into usable products

Waste Hierarchy

The NSW Waste Hierarchy is a set of priorities for the efficient use of resources; this underpins the objectives of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*.



Source: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/recycling-and-reuse/warr-strategy/the-waste-hierarchy>





Identifying and segregating waste

Plant and equipment

Waste containers

Waste inspections

Segregation Procedures

Labelling segregated waste

Quality control inspections

Checking suitability and capacity of waste containers



Before any waste segregation activity commences, bins and containers need be checked to make sure they are suitable for the waste being processed, and have sufficient capacity for the task

Consider:

- What types of containers or containment areas are used for waste segregation at your work site?
- What types of containment is used for various types of wastes? Why?
- How do you empty or replace containers?
- How do you clean and maintain containers or containment areas?

