

*This is version IWRG814.3 of the guide and replaces IWRG814.2 published April 2018*

July 2025

Permissioning Permitting Unit

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| Guide for waste transport vehicles – non-tanker vehicles and trailers |



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Environment Protection Authority Victoria

GPO BOX 4395 Melbourne VIC 3001

1300 372 84

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About this guide

This Guide lists requirements for vehicles transporting Reportable Priority Waste (RPW) in non-tanker vehicles and trailers. For tanker vehicles and trailers refer to *IWRG816.3 Guide for waste transport vehicles - tanker vehicles and trailers*.

This Guide can be used at any time by applicants and holders of an:

* A10a (Reportable priority waste (transport)— high risk) permit
* A10b (Reportable priority waste (transport)— other) registration
* A11 (Transporting waste into Victoria) permit
* A12 (transporting waste out of Victoria) permit.

These are collectively referred to in this Guide as permissions.

EPA guidance does not impose compliance obligations. This Guide is designed to help you understand your obligations under the *Environment Protection Act 2017* (the Act), including by providing examples of approaches to compliance.

In doing so, the Guide may refer to, restate, or clarify EPA’s approach to statutory obligations in general terms. It does not constitute legal or other professional advice and should not be relied on as a statement of the law. Because it has broad application, it may contain generalisations that are not applicable to you or your circumstances. You should obtain professional advice or contact us if you have specific concerns.

References in this Guide were current at the time of publication. You should always refer to the most current version of the source document.

You can learn more about [your obligations](https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/meeting-your-obligations) on our website, including using our online [waste tracker](https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/waste-tracker).

**Important note:**

For a summary of the vehicle feature/fittings requirements and the suitable waste codes for each type of non-tanker refer to Appendix 1 of this guidance.

Applying for a permission to transport reportable priority waste

You should familiarise yourself with the content of this Guide before applying for a permission to transport reportable priority waste. Applications are submitted via our online [permission application portal](https://portal365.epa.vic.gov.au/). You may be asked about your activities or to submit evidence demonstrating how you’ve identified risk and the controls you propose to minimise risk, [so far as reasonably practicable](https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/reasonably-practicable).

This Guide is also a useful reference for preparing and maintaining a risk assessment or risk register for your activities. You can find more information on hazards, risks, and controls related to heavy vehicles transporting waste in the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator’s (NHVR) [Waste and Recycling Industry Code of Practice](https://www.nhvr.gov.au/files/media/document/408/202406-1479-waste-and-recycling-icop.pdf) (2024).

## Alternative vehicle design or method of assembly

Alternative vehicle designs or assembly methods not mentioned in this guidance may be considered appropriate, but only if it achieves equivalent safety and performance outcomes. We assess these requests on a case-by-case basis.

If you are applying for an A10a permit to transport high-risk reportable priority waste (waste codes B100, E100, G100, or R100), you may apply for alternative vehicle design or assembly methods. You must provide evidence in your permit application demonstrating that your vehicle meets equivalent standards of suitability or performance.

Alternative vehicle design or methods of assembly are not allowed for A10b registrations.

## Permission allows you to transport listed waste codes only

When applying for a waste transport permission, make sure to include all waste codes you plan to transport during the permission validity period.

If you want to transport a waste code not on your current permission, you must either:

* Apply for an amendment to your existing permission or
* Apply for a new permission (for example, if you have a registration but now want to transport B100 waste

## Missing waste code

If you want to apply for a waste code that does not correspond with the permissioned codes, contact EPA’s Permissions Unit on 1300 372 842 (1300 EPA VIC) or email [Permissions@epa.vic.gov.au](mailto:Permissions@epa.vic.gov.au) to discuss your permission application further.

Other approvals required

If your activities involve the transport of RPW that is classified as dangerous goods under appendix A of the *Waste classification Assessment Protocol* (EPA Victoria, 2021) and if the quantities to be transported are:

* more than 500 kilograms of dangerous goods in a receptacle (container)
* dangerous goods in a receptacle with a capacity of more than 500 litres.

You need to consider the requirement of a [Licence for a Vehicle to Transport Dangerous Goods - Victoria](https://ablis.business.gov.au/service/vic/licence-for-a-vehicle-to-transport-dangerous-goods/24636) and a [Dangerous Goods Driver Licence](https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/dangerous-goods-driver-licence) issue by WorkSafe Victoria. Refer to the [*Dangerous Goods (Transport by Road or Rail) Regulations 2018*](https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/) (DG (TRR) Regs) and Regulation 194(a)(b) and 195 (1)(2) and *Division 3 – Dangerous goods driver licences* for more information.

# Safety equipment

## Driver safety kits

The safety of drivers is the responsibility of the permission holder whether it is a company or an individual (in the case of owner drivers).

Table 12.2 of the *Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail Edition 7.9, 2024* (National Transport Commission, 2024) (the ADG Code), sets out the minimum personal protective and safety equipment that must be provided, based on the classification of the dangerous goods being transported.

This may include full-length overalls, abrasion or chemical-resistant gloves, dust masks, respirators or breathing apparatus, safety footwear or chemical-resistant boots, goggles or face shields, and eye rinse bottles.

## Fire extinguishers

Every road vehicle transporting a placard load of dangerous goods must be equipped with fire extinguishers in accordance with Section 12.1.2 of ADG Code. Fire extinguishers must be located where they are clearly visible, unobstructed, and readily accessible for use. Consult section 12.1.2 and Table 12.1 of the ADG Code for more details on the minimum requirements of fire extinguishers. Drivers should only fight fires involving dangerous goods if it is safe to do so.

## Emergency procedure information

Regulation 134 of the DG (TRR) Regs 2018 defines emergency information as:

* Emergency information that complies with Chapter 11.2 of the ADG Code; or
* Emergency information that is approved by regulation 140 of the DG (TRR) Regs 2018.

The following sets out a high-level approach for ensuring that drivers and emergency workers have access to all necessary information in the case of an emergency.

The emergency procedure information document should be placed in a holder and marked with the words ‘Emergency Procedure Guide’ or ‘Emergency Information’ in red letters at least 10 millimetres high on a white background. It should be attached to the door of the cabin (or other appropriately accessible position if the door is not suitable). Find more information about the requirement for Road Transport Documentation in section 11.1.3 of the ADG Code.

When developing an Emergency Procedure, you should include all the relevant information to respond to an emergency event including but not limited to:

* Emergency contact information. Make sure you provide the correct emergency numbers.
* Driver instructions. Drivers should know what is expected of them in case of emergency. You should provide drivers with periodic training and instructions on emergency procedures.
* What to do depending on the type of emergency that may occur (e.g., first aid, fire, spill, leak, release of toxic gas, or any other possible risk identified).
* Instructions on how to use the safety equipment to respond to an emergency associated with the risks of the RPW being transported. You should provide training and instructions periodically to drivers on the proper use of equipment.

An Emergency Procedure should be tailored to the type and volume of RPW transported and the vehicle’s features. For example, you should consider:

* If the RPW transported may react violently with water
* If the RPW transported may react violently with any other substance
* When and where is the RPW transported, including any remote areas where contact and emergency services may be challenging and what to do in these cases
* Weather conditions that may trigger an emergency
* any other fact that may trigger a risk or emergency related to the RPW transported.

# Electrical

## Battery

To avoid the risk of fire or explosion, all sources of sparks and ignition should be kept away from the battery. The battery should be firmly secured and well ventilated, with an acid-resistant cover in an accessible area.

## Electrical wiring

*(Applicable if you transport Class 3, 4, or 8 prescribed waste)*

All electrical wiring should be contained within a properly fitted conduit that is in good condition, with secure mounting points. Conduits and cables outside and to the back of the cabin are to be securely fastened and protected.

## Electric Vehicles (EVs)

If you are using an Electric Vehicle, you should follow the preventive measures according to the instructions provided by your vehicle’s manufacturer to avoid the risk of fire or explosion.

# Spill kit

It is a condition of our permissions that RPW must be stored in a way that minimises the risk of waste escaping, spilling, or leaking at any time during transport. A spill kit that is appropriate for the waste being transported must be carried and located in an easily accessible position. It should include the following:

* containment tubes or absorbents
* broom and shovel
* container(s) appropriate to carry spilled material such as a sealable bucket.

A proper spill kit should be selected considering the physical and chemical properties of the RPW that is being transported.

Please note, if transporting clinical waste, the spill kit should include hospital grade disinfectant in a sprayer and enough plastic bags to double enclose 15% of the maximum load. Refer to *AS 3816:2018 Management of clinical and related wastes* (Standards Australia, 2018) for more information on spill management controls for clinical waste. More information on clinical waste can also be found in subsection 5.2.3of this Guide.

# Secondary containment

To minimise minor spills from containers, packages, and other devices such as liquid waste transfer hoses or valves, vehicles transporting liquid RPW should be fitted with secondary containment devices or portable bunded trays.

When selecting a secondary containment system, you should ensure that:

* the material of the secondary containment is resistant to the corrosive effects of the RPW transported (if it has corrosive properties)
* the material of the secondary containment is compatible with the RPW transported
* the risks associated with the utilisation of the secondary containment are identified, assessed, and controlled
* the capacity is appropriate for the volume of RPW transported
* the secondary containment is not used to contain incompatible RPW or any other incompatible substances. Refer to chapter 9.1 of the ADG Code for more information on incompatible goods.
* As reasonably practicable, the secondary containment device is placed in a manner that prevents collection of rainwater to ensure its capacity will be fully available for use when required.

# Load security

In accordance with regulation 20(4)(b)(ii) of the *Environment Protection Regulation 2021* (EP Regs 2021), if any waste transported under a permission falls within one or more of the classes of dangerous goods listed in Appendix A of the [*Waste Classification Assessment Protocol*](https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1827-2) (EPA Victoria, 2021), the holder of the permission must ensure that the load is stowed, loaded, and restrained in a way that does not contravene regulation 105 of the DG (TRR) Regs 2018.

To safely transport RPW permission holders must ensure that it is stored in a way that minimises the risk of waste escaping, spilling, or leaking at any time during transport. For more information refer to the ADG Code:

* chapter 8.1 Stowage and restraint on or in cargo transport units
* chapter 8.2 Restraint of cargo transport units on vehicles.

Appendix C of the [Waste and Recycling Industry Code of Practice](https://www.nhvr.gov.au/files/media/document/408/202406-1479-waste-and-recycling-icop.pdf) (NHVR, 2024) provides information to support the development of procedures for the safe restraint of loads on hook loaders, dino (roll-off) loaders, skip loaders, and front-lift or rear lift bins on flat bed/crane trucks.

The [National Heavy Vehicle Regulator](https://www.nhvr.gov.au/) (NHVR) establishes Performance Standards that set out the minimum amount of force a restraint system must be able to withstand in each direction. It is your duty under the [Heavy Vehicle National Law (HVNL)](https://www.nhvr.gov.au/law-policies/heavy-vehicle-national-law-and-regulations) to comply with loading requirements. The NHVR published the [*Load Restrain Guide*](https://www.nhvr.gov.au/road-access/loading/load-restraint-guide) (2025) which provides information on how to restrain loads to meet the Performance Standards.

Permission holders must ensure that waste load compartments used for transporting packaged liquid waste are designed and maintained to ensure that it effectively contains all spills.

## Load security (excluding tipper/tipper trailers)

### Secure load area

The load area should be leak-proof with no holes or gaps.

### Load covers

The load cover must be sufficient to prevent spillage during transport and must meet relevant Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) requirements in terms of use.

### Freight container securing devices

Freight containers such as hook lifts, roll-on/roll-off trays, and shipping containers must be fitted with effective freight container securing devices. These devices must be properly placed on the chassis and secured with tie-downs. The [Load Restraint Guide](https://www.nhvr.gov.au/road-access/loading/load-restraint-guide) (NHVR, 2025) sets how you can meet the Performance Standards when restraining large loads for containers, tanks, bins, and skips. You can select another, equally effective load restraint method to meet the Performance Standards. *Australian Standard 3711.10 Freight containers – Handling and securing* provides more information on securing containers for road and rail transport.

### Load-restraining devices for drum containers

When containers such as drums are being transported, they must be secured using an effective load restraint system. There are many different load restraint systems. The chosen system should prevent unacceptable movement of the load and ensure that it does not dislodge from the vehicle. Find more information about how you can meet the Performance Standards when restraining drums in the [Load Restraint Guide](https://www.nhvr.gov.au/road-access/loading/load-restraint-guide) (NHVR, 2025). The load-carrying area of tray trucks and tautliners must be gated to contain the load while in transit.

If carrying 205 L drums, the gates must be positioned, so that:

* the top of the drum does not protrude above the sides or gates by more than 30% of the height of the article or package and
* the drum does not protrude horizontally beyond the sides or gates.

The side gates strengthening mechanism and load securing methods must be in accordance with the [Load Restraint Guide](https://www.nhvr.gov.au/road-access/loading/load-restraint-guide) (NHVR, 2025).

Refer to section 8.1.3 of the ADG Code for more information about open and non-rigid side vehicles and containers.

### Sealed and bunded floor(s)/portable bunded tray(s)

*(Applicable if you transport packaged liquid waste)*

Tray trucks, tautliners, and vans which transport liquid waste and clinical waste must have a totally leak-proof load compartment with seamless walls and a floor. The tray of the vehicle must always be maintained in a sound condition with no holes or gaps through which waste can escape, spill, or leak.

The tray must be bunded and fitted with a sump. Portable bunded trays with a 30 mm - 40 mm lip, secondary containers, and UN-approved containers are regarded as equivalent measures. A secondary containment unit is required where packaged waste is carried on a flat tray. These include portable bunded trays and wheely bins.

### Spillage collection sump

*(Applicable if you carry packaged liquid waste, and/or clinical and related waste)*

A bunding and sump system to prevent spills and leaks should be present and working and include a drain tap. Equal arrangements to effectively contain spill leaks are acceptable, for example, built-in channels.

## Load security (tipper/trailer specific)

### Secure load area

To safely transport RPW, there should be no gaps between the tailgate and the tipping body, and the load area must be leak-proof with no holes or gaps.

Vehicles classified as a tanker, prime mover, tipper, trailer without secondary containment, hooklift (bin/skip only), truck without secondary containment, utility without secondary containment, and vans without secondary containment are not appropriate for the transport of liquid RPW.

### Bin securing devices for hook lift vehicles

Hook lift devices must be securely fastened with tie-downs installed lengthwise. The bin should be aligned with the chassis for transport. Appendix C.1 of the Was and Recycling Industry Code of Practice (NHVR, 2024) provides information about load restraint of Hook Bins and Dino (roll off) Bins loaders.

### Gate seals and lock(s)

A leak-free compression seal is required between the body and the tailgate when closed.

### Waterproof tarpaulin covers or equivalent

All bulk loads and high hazard packages need to be protected from adverse weather conditions. Tarpaulins are useful for containing loose bulk loads that might be affected by airflow. They can also act as a secondary restraint system where a loose package might become airborne. [The Load Restraint Guide](https://www.nhvr.gov.au/road-access/loading/load-restraint-guide) (NHVR, 2025) emphasises that the main function of a tarpaulin is for weather protection - not for load restraint. Users should never rely on tarpaulins as the primary restraint system unless specially designed and tested for the purpose. More information on using tarpaulins can be found in this Guide.

Refer to the [Load Restraint Guide](https://www.nhvr.gov.au/road-access/loading/load-restraint-guide) for more information on transporting loose bulk loads in tippers, drop-side vehicles, or tankers. Higher vehicles must be fitted with a mechanical cover that can be operated from the ground. Tarping of demountable bins must be done from the ground. The OH&S guidelines require that a driver should be able to put the tarpaulin cover in place without climbing on the vehicle.

Retractable tarpaulin, roll-on roll-off type tarpaulin covers, or manual tarpaulin covers with enveloped sides and tie-downs are all appropriate for more hazardous wastes. All load coverage must meet relevant OH&S requirements in terms of use.

## Additional requirements for specific waste types

### Asbestos waste

Asbestos waste must be appropriately packaged in accordance with the requirements of *IWRG 611.2 Asbestos transport and disposal* (EPA Victoria, 2017). All transported asbestos must be appropriately packaged in such a way that prevents the release of airborne asbestos fibres. All asbestos waste must be securely loaded and stowed on the vehicle during transit in such a way that does not cause any of the packaging to rupture. The load compartment or secondary container must be physically separated from the driver’s cabin by a solid partition.

### Clinical and related waste

([*Clinical and related waste*](https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/about-clinical-waste) *is classified as RPW under the EP Regs 2021*)

Clinical and related waste can be assigned a particular UN number (UN No) depending on the category (Category A or Category B) of infectious substances that it contains. UN2814, UN2900, and UN3549 are assigned for various Category A substances. UN3291 is assigned for Category B substances. Section 2.6 and subsection *2.6.3.5 Medical or clinical wastes* of the ADG Code provides information on the UN number for medical and clinical waste. There are defined packing instructions according to the UN No assigned to the clinical or related waste.

Once you have identified the appropriate UN No for your clinical and related waste you can refer to *Table 3.2.3 Dangerous Goods List* of the ADG Code. Search for the packing instructions according with the UN No. For example, if your medical or clinical waste is classified under the number UN3291 the packing instructions are:

* P62A and P621
* Large packing LP621
* Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) IBC620.

More detailed packing instructions can be found in Chapter 4.1 Use of Packagings, Including Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) and Large Packagings of the ADG Code.

An example of the information above is provided in Table 2.

**Table 2: P62A Packing Instructions for clinical waste UN 3291 (source: ADG Code Edition 7.9 page 617)**

|  |
| --- |
| **P62A Packing Instructions (Australia)** |
| This instruction applies to UN No. 3291 Clinical Waste that is transported in cargo transport units that are dedicated to clinical waste transport, where those units consist of a vehicle with a body that is:  (a) separate to the cabin;  (b) totally enclosed, of strong, rigid, weatherproof construction with lockable doors; and  (c) leak proof, bunded or configured to contain spillages. |
| The following packaging are authorised:  Rigid packaging with a lid that is able to be secured during transport. The packages must be:  (a) designed or have a means enabling them to be easily handled or moved;  (b) strong enough to withstand manual or mechanical handling and the shocks and loadings normally encountered during transport, including trans-shipment between transport units and between transport units and warehouses;  (c) able to retain liquid under normal conditions of transport; and  (d) easily identifiable by their colour and have the correct labelling and symbols indicating that they contain UN3291 clinical waste. |
| Additional requirement:  Packaging intended to contain sharp objects such as broken glass and needles must be resistant to puncture and comply with AS 4031, AS/NZS 4261 or AS 4939, as applicable. |

The [*Industry Code of Practice: Managing Biohazardous Waste (Including Clinical and Related Wastes)*](https://www.wmrr.asn.au/Web/Web/About_WMRR/WMRR_Structure/Biohazard_Waste_Industry.aspx) (Biohazard Waste Industry Australia & NZ , 2020) provides information on environmental best practice for the safe transport of biohazardous waste. Permission holders should implement preventative measures such as checking that waste packages are in a suitable condition before transport, ensuring there are no sharp edges on the tray of the truck that could damage the packaging, and making sure the load is secured to prevent movement that may damage the packaging.

Refer to the Victorian [Department of Health’s *Cleaning and waste disposal procedures – infection control* (2023) guide](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/infectious-diseases/cleaning-and-waste-disposal-procedures-infection-) for general information on cleaning procedures. This includes information on equipment, cleaning solutions (detergents and disinfectants), PPE, maintenance of cleaning equipment, and disposal of contaminated absorbent material. Appropriate cleaning products and procedures depend on the nature of the clinical and related waste being transported. As such, you should tailor these to your circumstances accordingly.

### Packaged liquid waste

For the use of this subsection “packaged liquid waste” means liquid waste that poses a risk to human health or the environment and is contained in one or more receptacles or containers to perform their containment and other safety functions. For example, intermediate bulk containers, drums, pressure drums, or other containers that are appropriate for the type of RPW transported. For waste packaged in tankers please refer to *IWRG816.3 Guide for waste transport vehicles - tanker vehicles and trailers*.

When transporting packaged liquid waste, the waste load compartment must be designed and maintained to ensure that it contains spills effectively. The [Load](https://www.nhvr.gov.au/files/202112-1285-load-restraint-guide-2018.pdf) Restrain Guide provides more information about transport loads with liquid content.

### Bulk loads

All (solid) bulk loads must be fully contained and/or covered by a suitable tarpaulin cover that prevents RPW, including dust, from leaving the vehicle.

### Incompatible materials

RPW classified as dangerous goods under appendix A of *Publication 1827.2 Waste Classification Assessment Protocol* (EPA Victoria, 2021) that are incompatible with each other (i.e. may react dangerously with each other) must be segregated in accordance with Table 9.1 in the ADG Code, using the principles and methods outlined in chapter 9.2 of the ADG Code.

# Placards

In accordance with sub-regulation 20(4)(b)(i) of the EP Regs 2021, the holder of a permission must ensure that the vehicle in which waste is being transported is appropriately placarded within the meaning of regulation 84 of the Dangerous Goods (Transport by Road or Rail) Regulations 2018 if any of the waste falls within one or more of the classes of dangerous goods listed in Appendix A of *Publication 1827.2 Waste Classification Assessment Protocol* (EPA Victoria, 2021).

## Placarding principles

Placards provide a warning of the type of RPW waste being transported and its associated risks in the event of an emergency. Table 3 summarises the minimum quantity at which placards are required for different waste types. See [EPA’s Non-tanker vehicle/trailer photo guide](https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/vehicle-safety-standards-transporting-industrial-waste) (2025) for examples of vehicle controls.

Table 3: Placard load (minimum quantity for which placards are required)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Waste type in transport unit** | **Placard load quantity** |
| (a) | RPW that can also be classified as Dangerous Goods | Container with capacity  > 500 kg or L |
| (b) | RPW that can also be classified as Dangerous Goods | Aggregate total (packages)  ≥ 1000 kg or L |
| (c) | Environmentally hazardous solid RPW (e.g. contaminated soil) | Bulk containers or tanks with capacity  > 500 kg or L |
| (d) | Clinical and related wastes | Any quantity |
| (e) | 30XY wastes | Tanks/bulk containers  > 500 kg or L |

**Note: Refer to chapter 5.3 of the ADG Code for more information about placarding and marking of cargo transport units, placardable units, and bulk containers.**

## Class labels

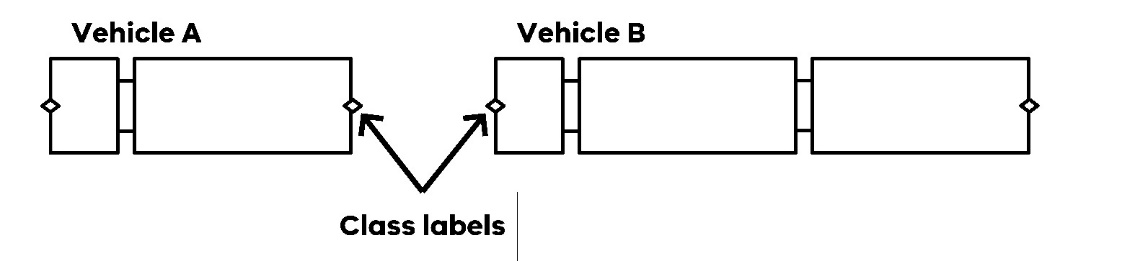
A class label is a sign that indicates the type of hazard related to the waste being carried. The format of a class label is standardised across Australia and internationally. Australia uses the Dangerous Goods class labels in the ADG Code. Find more information about labelling in chapter 5 of the ADG Code.

Where a vehicle is used for the transport of a placarded load of RPW, as determined by Table 2, the transport unit(s) or container(s) must be provided with class labels as outlined in the diagram below.

Note:

* The same set-up is acceptable for (Class 9) bulk solid wastes such as asbestos and Category B and C contaminated soil.
* Where the vehicle carries only transport unit(s) or containers with a capacity of more than 500 kg(L), a separate class label is not required at the rear, as Emergency Information Panels (EIPs) provide such information (see below). Refer to chapters 5.2 and 5.3 of the ADG Code for more information.

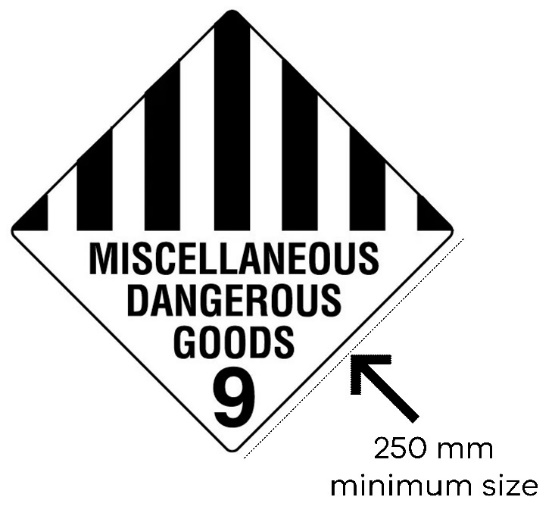
If you carry more than one class of waste over time, you may wish to install flip-over class diamonds or fitted frames at the front and rear of the vehicle. These accommodate a number of class labels.



**Figures 1 Position of class labels**

For more information about positioning of class, division or mixed labels or Emergency Information Panels (EIPs) refer to the following sections of the ADG Code:

* 5.3.5.4 Placard Location
* 5.3.6 Placarding Road Vehicles
* Figure 5.3.6. Illustrations of Placarding Typical Road Vehicle Configurations.



**Figure 2: Format of class label for miscellaneous substances**

**Symbol:** (seven vertical stripes in upper half)

**Text:** black

**Background:** white

## Emergency Information Panel (EIP)

An emergency information panel (EIP) is a standardised panel that sits in a predetermined position on the vehicle. It decodes information about the waste being carried. The information on the EIP is used by emergency response personnel in the event of any emergency.

Wastes that require an EIP:

* RPW in receptacles with a capacity of more than 500 kg(L), which is also classified as dangerous goods as per the ADG Code (excluding bulk solid wastes such as asbestos and category B and C contaminated soil)
* 30XY waste (as per *Publication 822.5 Waste codes* (EPA Victoria 2024)).

### EIP format

Except as provided in 6.2 for contaminated soil and asbestos, if a vehicle is used for the transport of RPW in receptacles with a capacity of more than 500 kg(L) (which is also classified as a dangerous good as per the ADG Code), the vehicle must be provided with appropriate EIPs. Examples of EIPs are outlined below. For further information, refer to the ADG Code.

### EIP format for RPW classified as a Dangerous Good

Refer to the ADG Code Figure 5.3.2(a) for information about format and colour of EIPs.

### EIP format for 30XY

In accordance with *Publication 822.5 Waste codes* (EPA Victoria 2024) and conditions PER\_WT07 and PER\_WT08 of A10a permits and/or A10b registrations, a vehicle transporting 30XY waste must be provided with signs bearing the information ‘30XY non-hazardous waste’.

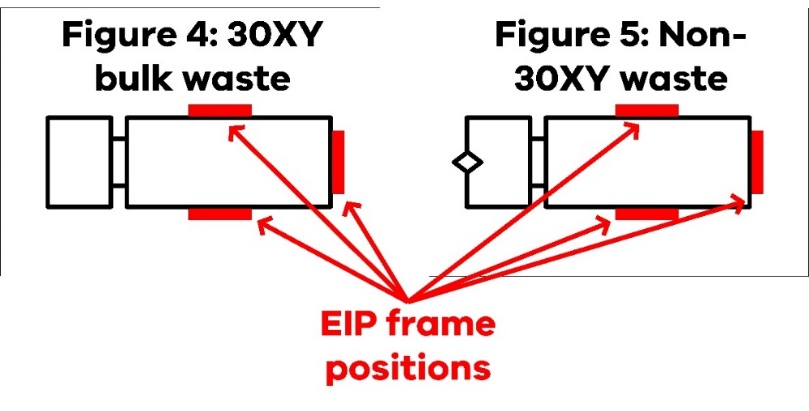
A black and white rectangular object with black text

Description automatically generated

**Figure 3: Format of emergency information panel**

Format of emergency information panel for 30XY prescribed waste (measurements in mm)

If it is not possible to mount a full-size EIP, in the case of an obstruction on the vehicle or tank, a half-size panel may be mounted. Half-size panels must have dimensions of not less than half of that shown in the diagram above.



**Figures 4 and 5: Positioning of emergency information panels:**

There should be fitted frames to accommodate an EIP or EIPs on each side of the vehicle. There should be a fitted frame to accommodate an EIP at the rear of the vehicle. See Figures 4 and 5.

# Rear Overhang Limits

Rear Overhang Limits for Cars and Trucks in Victoria establishes that “the maximum rear overhang of a rigid truck, including any load carried, is lesser of 3.7 metres or 60% of the wheelbase, measured from the rear overhang line which is generally the centre line of the rear axle or axle group.” Please refer to [Rear Overhang Limits for Cars and Trucks in Victoria](https://www.vicroads.vic.gov.au/-/media/files/documents/business-and-industry/heavyvehiclerearoverhanglimitsforcarsandtrucksinvictoria.ashx) for information and illustrations.

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# Appendix A – Summary of vehicle features/fittings and permitted waste codes

The following Table (see next page) summarises the vehicle features/fittings that your vehicle may have in place depending on the waste codes that you wish to take and the type of vehicle that you have. Before you select waste codes in your application for a permission to transport RPW, you should assess your vehicle against the vehicle features listed in this Table. For example, if your vehicle is a hook lift (bin/skip only), you can transport the waste codes listed within column 5 in this Table, provided the vehicle has the corresponding features.

Any alternative measures that are not mentioned in this guidance, but which give equivalent results, could be considered appropriate, pending further assessment by EPA. If you want to apply for a waste code that does not correspond with the permitted codes, please contact EPA to discuss your permission application further.

A single letter in the ‘waste codes’ column indicates that all waste codes beginning with that letter are acceptable for that type of vehicle with the controls described. For example, ‘H’ includes waste types H100, H110, H160 and H170. A list of waste codes and what they mean can be found in *Publication 822.5 Waste codes* (EPA Victoria 2024).

### Appendix A Table of vehicle feature/fittings and permitted waste codes

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Vehicle features/fittings** | **Guidance section reference** | **1. Tray trucks/ tautliners/vans/ trucks (with secondary containment)** | **Waste Codes** |  | **2. Hook lifts with demountable tank, tray, bin and skip** | **Waste Codes** |  | **3. Utility (with secondary containment)** | **Waste Codes** |  | **4. Trucks/trailers (with bunded shipping containers or DG approved IBCs/containers)** | **Waste Codes** |  | **5. Tippers/ trailers/hook lifts (bin/skip only)/ trucks/utility/ vans (without secondary containment)** | **Waste Codes** |
| Meets basic requirements (fire extinguisher, suitable spill kit etc.) as specified in this document | 1, 2 & 3 | ü | A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  J  K100  K110  K140  K190  K400-H  L100  L200-H  M  N  N100  N105  N110  N120  N130  N140  N150  N160  N190  N205  N210  N220  N230  N250  R  T100  T120  T130-H  T140  T141  T170  T200  T330  T340 | ü | A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  J  K100  K110  K140  K190  K400-H  L100  L200-H  M  N100  N105  N110  N120  N130  N140  N150  N160  N190  N205  N210  N220  N230  N250  R  T100  T120  T130-H  T140  T141  T170  T200  T330  T340 | ü | A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  J  K  K100  K110  K140  K190  K400-H  L100  L200-H  M  N100  N105  N110  N120  N130  N140  N150  N160  N190  N205  N210  N220  N230  N250  T100  T120  T130-H  T140  T141  T170  T200  T330  T340 | ü | A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  J  K  K100  K110  K140  K190  K400-H  L100  L200-H  M  N100  N105  N110  N120  N130  N140  N150  N160  N190  N205  N210  N220  N230  N250  T120  T130-H  T140  T141  T170  T200  T330  T340 | ü | D140  D300  D400  K140  M110  M120 N110  N120  N220  N140  N150  N160  N190  N200  N210  N220  N230  T140  T141 |
| Load-restraining devices/load securing devices | 5 | ü | ü | ü | ü |  |
| Secondary containment for liquids (i.e. sealed and bunded floor and spillage collection sump OR portable bunded tray) | 4, 5.,5.1.5 & 5.3.3 | ü | ü | ü |  |  |
| Driver compartment separated | 5.3.1, 5.3.2 | ü | ü | ü | ü | ü |
| Load compartment or secondary containers are lockable (applicable for R100, R120, R140 only) | 5.3.2 | ü | ü |  |  |  |
| Waterproof PVC tarpaulin cover or equivalent (*not applicable to asbestos waste transported in secondary containers* OR  *Large containers i.e. IBC’s / 205Lt drums*) | 5.2.4 & 5.3.4 |  | ü | ü |  | ü |
| Freight container/bin securing device, hook lift – securely fastened | 5.1.3 & 5.2.2 |  | ü |  | ü | ü |
| No gaps between tailgate and tipping body | 5.2.1 & 5.2.3 |  | ü | ü |  | ü |
| Load area must be leak proof with no holes or gaps | 5.1.1 | ü | ü | ü |  |  |
| Emergency Information Panels (dangerous goods) | 6 | ü (DG bulk loads only) | ü (DG bulk loads only) |  | ü (DG bulk loads only) |  |
| Class Labels (Dangerous Goods) | 6 / | ü (DG packages only) | ü (DG packages only) | ü (DG packages only) | ü (DG packages only) | ü (DG packages only) |
| 30XY Emergency Information Panel | 6 / | ü (bulk loads only) | ü (bulk loads only) |  | ü (bulk loads only) |  |

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Environment Protection Authority Victoria

GPO BOX 4395 Melbourne VIC 3001

1300 372 842

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