



Definition

Recovered aggregate is material that can be comprised of a mix of concrete, brick, ceramics, natural rock and asphalt that has been processed into an engineered material. Recovered aggregate does not include refractory bricks or associated refractory materials, or asphalt that contains coal tar.

Waste classification

Recovered aggregate is classified as general solid waste (non-putrescible).

Beneficial re-use

Recovered aggregate can be beneficially re-used off-site as road-making material, or in building, landscaping or construction works. However, recovered aggregate cannot be re-used off-site for:

- Construction of dams or related water storage infrastructure
- Mine site or Quarry rehabilitation
- Sand dredge pond rehabilitation
- Raising or reshaping land used for agriculture
- Construction of roads on private land unless development consent has been granted or the road is to provide temporary or permanent access to a development

Recovered aggregate may be sent offsite to a place that can legally accept this material for re-use or reprocessing. Off-site re-use must be undertaken in compliance with all conditions of the [EPA's Recovered aggregate order 2014](#) (Recovered aggregate order) and [Recovered aggregate exemption 2014](#) (Recovered aggregate exemption).

Prior to supplying recovered aggregate off-site, the processor must certify that the material complies with the relevant conditions of the Recovered aggregate order and provides the off-site consumer with:

- A written statement of compliance, certifying that the recovered aggregate complies with the conditions of the Recovered aggregate order.
- Copies of all test results (see below).
- A copy of the Recovered aggregate exemption, or a link to the [EPA website](#) where the Recovered aggregate exemption can be found.
- A copy of the Recovered aggregate order, or a link to the EPA website where the Recovered aggregate order can be found.

The generator must keep a written record of the quantity of recovered aggregate supplied and the name and address of each person to whom the processor supplied the recovered aggregate. Records must be kept for six years.

Receiving recovered aggregate from an off-site source requires that you ensure the recovered aggregate:

- Complies with the relevant conditions of the Recovered aggregate exemption.
- Meets all chemical and other material requirements as per the Recovered aggregate order.
- Is only applied to land for road-making activities, building, landscaping, and construction works.
- Is applied to land within a reasonable period of time after its receipt.

A consumer must keep records of the quantity of recovered aggregate received and the supplier's name and address. These records must be kept for six years.

Testing requirements

Recovered aggregate must be sampled, tested, and contain contaminant levels less than the criteria listed in the Recovered aggregate order before the material is transported to the receiving site. Sample collection and testing methodology are detailed in the Recovered aggregate order. Note there are different sampling requirements for recovered aggregate generated as part of a continuous process and recovered aggregate that is not.

Written records of all test reports must be kept for a period of six years.

Transporting requirements

It is a Transport requirement that records must be kept for a period of six years and include as a minimum:

- [Notice under section 143](#)
- amount of recovered aggregate generated, stored, treated, or disposed of
- amount of recovered aggregate transported
- name of transporter and transporter's vehicle registration number
- date of transportation
- name and location of facility that is receiving the recovered aggregate.

Disposal requirements

Transport for NSW has a target of 100% diversion of clean concrete materials from landfill, unless specified otherwise.

Every effort must be made to re-use recovered aggregate on- or off-site before considering disposal. If disposal is the only option, justification of disposal must be documented and the material taken to a licenced waste facility, licenced to accept the specific excavated material. For example, a facility may not be licensed to accept rock but may be licensed to accept concrete waste.

Contact and further information

Internal: [Environment and Sustainability Management Framework - Waste](#)

All users: environmentandsustainability@transport.nsw.gov.au