14 July 2026

Paul Griffin
Section 7(2)(a)

Tēnā koe Paul,

Request for Information – Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) 1987

We refer to your official information request dated **7 July 2026**, seeking information about Council's acceptance, classification, testing, disposal, and charging practices for spent sandblasting garnet and spent waterjet cutting garnet.

Specifically, you requested:

> *"Dear Sir/Madam,*
> *I hope you are well.*
> *I am currently undertaking research into the disposal of spent garnet abrasives throughout New Zealand and would appreciate your assistance in providing some information regarding your facility's current acceptance procedures and disposal charges.*
> *The research relates specifically to:*
> *• Spent sandblasting garnet (abrasive blasting media)*
> *• Spent waterjet cutting garnet*
> *I would be grateful if you could provide information on the following:*
> *• Do you currently accept spent sandblasting garnet and/or spent waterjet cutting garnet?*
> *• Are there any restrictions on the acceptance of either material?*
> *• What are your current disposal charges (per tonne and/or minimum charge)?*

• Are there any additional handling, administration or environmental charges?
• How do you classify these waste streams?
• Is laboratory testing required before acceptance?
• If testing is required, what analyses are required (for example lead, heavy metals, hydrocarbons, asbestos or other contaminants)?
• Do you have specific acceptance criteria or contaminant limits that must be met?
• Are laboratory reports required prior to disposal?
• Is prior approval required before deliveries are accepted?
• Are there any waste acceptance forms, declarations or supporting documentation that must accompany each load?
• Are there any packaging, transport or load size requirements?
• Is there a designated contact person responsible for commercial or industrial waste enquiries?
If you have any waste acceptance criteria, testing specifications, pricing schedules or other relevant documentation available, I would greatly appreciate it if you could forward copies or advise where these documents can be obtained.
Thank you for taking the time to assist with this request. Your assistance is greatly appreciated and will help improve understanding of current waste acceptance practices for these materials throughout New Zealand.
I look forward to your response."

Answer:

Acceptance of spent sandblasting garnet and spent waterjet cutting garnet depends on what the blasting sand or garnet has been used for and the leachability of any hazardous chemicals in the material. For example, consideration would be given to whether the material contains contaminants such as flecks of lead paint.

Silverstream Landfill has a resource consent that limits the types of waste that can be accepted. There may also be volume restrictions from time to time.

The material would likely be classified as special waste if it meets Silverstream Landfill's consent criteria. Classification is dependent on the materials that the sand or garnet has been used on.

Chemical and leachability testing may be required, depending on the materials that the sand or garnet has been used on. Any required laboratory analyses and contaminant limits will also depend on the materials that the sand or garnet has been used on.

Disposal charges are available on Council's website at: Landfill location and charges | Hutt City Council. Additional charges, where applicable, would depend on the classification and characteristics of the waste material.

Prior approval is required through completion of a Special Waste Declaration Form and, where applicable, an Application for Disposal of Special/Hazardous Waste Form. Drivers must have a copy of the waste acceptance certificate when each load arrives at the landfill.

Packaging, transport and load size requirements depend on the content of the sand or garnet being disposed of.

Information regarding commercial and industrial waste enquiries is available through the application process outlined above.

Please find attached Silverstream Landfill's waste acceptance criteria. Current pricing schedules are available on Council's website. Testing specifications are not prescribed for these waste streams and will depend on the wastes proposed for disposal.

You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this response. Information about how to make a complaint is available at: **Office of the Ombudsman - Complaints**, or freephone 0800 802 602.

Please note that this response to your information request may be published on Hutt City Council's website: **Proactive releases - Hutt City Council**.

Ngā mihi nui

Sam Walker

Senior Advisor, Official Information

Group	Contaminant	Screening Criteria = 20x TCLP (mg/kg)	TCLP Threshold (mg/L)	Source of TCLP criteria [1]
Inorganics	Antimony	40	2	c
	Arsenic	100	5	a
	Barium	200	10	b
	Beryllium	20	1	a
	Boron	2800	140	c
	Cadmium	20	1	a
	Chromium(VI)	100	5	a
	Copper	28	1.4	d
	Lead	100	5	a
	Mercury	4	0.2	a
	Molybdenum	100	5	a
	Nickel	40	2	a
	Selenium	20	1	a
	Silver	100	5	a
	Zinc	160	8	d
	Fluoride	3000	150	a
Petroleum hydrocarbon	Benzene	10	0.5	a
	Toluene	280	14	a
	Ethylbenzene	600	30	a
	Xylene	1000	50	a
	Naphthalene	1	0.05	b
Substituted aromatics	Aniline	100	5	b
	Styrene	60	3	a
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	86	4.3	a
	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	20	1	c
	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10	0.5	c
	Phenol	280	14	a
	2-Chlorophenol	0.4	0.02	b
	2,4-Dichlorophenol	0.4	0.02	b
	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	40	2	a
Chlorinated solvents	Dichloromethane	172	8.6	a
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	600	30	a
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	24	1.2	a
	Vinyl chloride	4	0.2	a
Pesticides	2,4-D	200	10	a
	Aldrin	0.02	0.001	d
	Dieldrin	0.08	0.004	c
	Endosulfan	4	0.2	b
Other	Tributyltin	0.04	0.002	d

Note 1:

a - NSW EPA (1999) *Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification and Management of Liquid and Non-*

b - NZS 9201:Part 23 Trade Waste (2004), *Model General Bylaws*

c - MoH, 2005 *New Zealand Drinking Water Standards* . Values x100.

d - ANZECC (2000) *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality - freshwater, 95% level of protection. Values x1000.*

Explanation to table

The principal test used for assessing chemical constituents of waste material is the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). This estimates the potential for the waste to release contaminants into landfill leachate.

The Screening Criteria in the table are derived from the TCLP values. If a waste has contaminant concentrations below the Screening Criteria, it is not possible for the TCLP criteria to be exceeded.

Use of acceptance criteria table by disposers

The following process can be used to determine whether a waste material will meet the hazardous waste acceptance criteria for Silverstream Landfill:

- If the contaminant concentration in the waste is below the screening criteria, then TCLP testing is not required and the waste will be accepted, providing other relevant criteria are met (e.g., physical characteristics of waste).
- If the contaminant concentration in the waste is above the screening criteria, then TCLP testing is required. If the TCLP result is below the acceptance guidelines, then the waste will be accepted providing other relevant criteria in the Landfill Waste Acceptance Policy have been met.
- If the TCLP result exceeds the acceptance guideline, then the waste will need to be treated, as appropriate, to reduce this level to below the limit.

Immobilisation of chemical contaminants

Immobilisation of a contaminant in waste may be the result of a specific treatment process that the waste has been subjected to, or it may be a natural physical or chemical property of that type of waste.

Waste generators/disposers will need to seek approval from HCC of the immobilisation of specified contaminant(s) contained in a particular type of waste. Approval will be considered on a case by case basis on the production of supporting evidence.

The preferred treatment options for waste involve the removal or destruction of the toxic contaminants to achieve leachable levels below the acceptance limits. Dilution without achieving immobilisation of contaminants is not an acceptable waste treatment option.