



19A Evans Ave, Eastlakes NSW
Mixed-Use Development

EARLY WORKS CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

16/04/2026
Report No. 708063
Revision C

Client

Builtcom Development Eastlakes Pty Ltd

Architect

CQ Studio

<https://cqstudio.uk/>

SCOPE

A Waste Management Plan (WMP) must be submitted with all development applications for new developments and changes of use that are expected to generate construction, demolition, or operational waste.

This WMP applies only to the **early works** scope (preparation works, excavation, and construction of shoring walls). The waste management for the **operational** phase of the development is not addressed in this report. An operational WMP has been provided as a separate document.

REVISION REFERENCE

Revision	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Description
A	27/03/2026	M. Bechara	M. Cuevas	Draft
B	09/04/2026	M. Cuevas	J. Parker	Amendment
C	16/04/2026	M. Cuevas	J. Parker	Final

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1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Elephants Foot Consulting acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we work - the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. We pay our respects to Elders past and present, and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters, and culture.

2 INTRODUCTION

This Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) has been prepared by Elephants Foot Consulting (EFC) on behalf of Builtcom Developments Eastlakes Pty Ltd (Introduction, Limitations sections) (the 'Applicant'). This CWMP supports an Early Works State Significant Development Application, SSD-105575706 (Introduction) for a mixed-use development at No. 19A Evans Ave, Eastlakes NSW (the Site).

The proposed works are:

- Site establishment
- Erosion and sediment control
- Bulk excavation
- Construction and anchoring of piled shoring wall and capping beam
- Infrastructure services coordination and deviation

The future development (Main Works SSDA, SSD-90572458) will seek to deliver approximately 1,000 dwellings as part of a mixed-use development. It will also include a 2-level podium with commercial and retail services, most likely being a full line supermarket, a range of specialty stores, medical centre, food and drink premises, indoor entertainment facilities and a childcare centre.

There is an existing approval on the site (MP09_0146, and associated modifications) granted in 2013 that allows for basement excavation and construction of a mixed-use development. Works have recently commenced on site including demolition of existing structures and basement excavation under this approval.

2.1 Site Location

The site is irregular in shape and is legally described as Lot 30 in DP 1246820. The site is located on the southern side of Evans Avenue, within a predominantly residential and mixed-use urban context. Existing development on the site comprises a large institutional / community-type complex with associated ancillary buildings, hardstand areas and at-grade parking, which is generally distributed across the central and southern portions of the site. Surrounding land uses include medium-density residential developments, local open space to the west, and mixed residential and community facilities within the broader locality.

Figure 1: Site Plan



Source: Google Earth Pro 2026

2.2 Secretary Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs)

In accordance with section 4.39 of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act), Secretary's Industry-specific Housing Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) (SSD-90572458) (Early Works SSDA) have been issued on 8 September 2025. Email correspondence was shared with DPHI officers to review and agree the relevant SEARs deliverables which would be necessary for the Early Works SSD. The SEARs outlined below reflect the SEARs requirements agreed with DPHI.

Table 1 SEARs Requirements

SEARs Request	Elephant Footh Response
Provide the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of waste, including in accordance with any council waste management requirements.	Sections 2.4, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 4.1.
Identify appropriately sited waste storage areas, collection access paths/roads, and appropriate servicing arrangements for the site	Sections 4.5

2.3 Legislation and Guidance

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) draws on a range of guidance materials at the local, state, and federal levels, relevant to construction and demolition waste management. The key references include:

- Bayside Waste Management Technical Specification 2022
- *Construction and Demolition Waste Guide – Recycling and Re-use Across the Supply Chain* (Australian Government, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, November 2014)
- *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy 2014–2021*
- *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 (WaSM 2041)*
- *NSW Waste Classification Guidelines* (2014)
- *Australia's National Waste Policy* (2018)

2.4 Waste Diversion Targets

This WMP supports the sustainable handling of construction and demolition waste in alignment with state policy objectives. Two key strategies guide the targets outlined in this section:

NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy 2014–2021

- Increase construction and demolition recycling rates to 80%
- Increase total waste diverted from landfill to 75%
- Reduce litter by 40%
- Reduce illegal dumping incidents by 30%

NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 (WaSM 2041)

- Achieve an average 80% resource recovery rate across all waste streams by 2030, including construction and demolition waste
- Reduce total waste generated per person by 10% by 2030
- Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill by 2030
- Triple the plastics recycling rate by 2030
- Reduce litter by 60% by 2030

2.5 Report Objectives

This report aims to promote best-practice waste management throughout the demolition and construction phases of the development, having regard to site conditions, material types, and design constraints. Where practical, the following measures are encouraged:

- Reuse of excavated material on-site, with any surplus directed to an approved facility
- Mulching and reuse of green waste on-site where suitable, or off-site recycling
- On-site reuse or off-site recycling of bricks, tiles, and concrete
- Returning plasterboard waste to suppliers for recycling
- Reuse of framing timber on-site or recycling off-site
- Off-site recycling of windows, doors, and joinery
- Safe disposal of all asbestos, hazardous, or intractable waste in accordance with SafeWork NSW and EPA requirements
- Recycling of plumbing, fixtures, and metal elements off-site
- Accurate ordering of materials and use of prefabricated components to minimise off-cuts and surplus
- Reuse of formwork wherever feasible
- Source separation of off-cuts to enable reuse, resale, or recycling

2.6 Limitations

This report has been prepared by Elephants Foot Consulting (EFC) solely for the purpose of providing a Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (C&D WMP) in support of a development application. It is subject to the following limitations:

- This report is intended solely for use by Builtcom Development Holdings Pty Ltd (including its officers, employees, and advisers) and must not be relied upon by any other party without the prior written consent of EFC.
- Drawings, estimates, and information within this report are based on plans and documentation provided by the client or nominated third parties. Any assumptions made using that information are outside EFC's control.
- All waste calculations presented are indicative estimates only. Actual waste volumes may vary depending on site management practices, including staff training, education, and operational behaviours.
- The site manager is responsible for adjusting waste storage capacity and collection frequencies as required, based on actual waste volumes observed during construction and demolition.
- While this report has been prepared with due care, no representation or warranty is made that the WMP will reflect actual project outcomes. EFC accepts no liability for outcomes that may be unsuitable or inaccurate due to reliance on third-party information or unforeseen factors.
- Unless explicitly stated, EFC makes no warranty or representation regarding the accuracy or reliability of the information contained herein.
- Equipment examples referenced in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Selection and supply must be confirmed with the appropriate supplier. Reference to any third-party business or product does not imply endorsement by EFC.

3 GENERAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

3.1 Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

All stakeholders are responsible for managing their environmental performance and complying with all relevant legislation.

The Construction Contractor will have primary responsibility for implementing this WMP. However, all site personnel must ensure they comply with the plan and associated environmental requirements at all times.

Where feasible, an Environmental Management Representative (EMR) should be appointed to support implementation and monitor compliance.

The following table outlines the key roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder:

Table 2: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Site Management	• Organise waste collections as required • Arrange replacement or maintenance of bins • Investigate and ensure prompt clean-up of illegally dumped waste materials • Notify the Principal Certifying Authority (Council) of the appointment of waste removal, transport or disposal contractors for waste tracking purposes • Ensure waste-related equipment is well maintained • Accurately calculate material requirements to avoid over-ordering • Ensure segregation of materials to maximise reuse and recycling • Routinely check waste sorting and storage areas for cleanliness, hygiene, contamination, and WHS issues • Ensure monitoring and audit results are documented and carried out as specified in the WMP • Provide effective signage, communication, and education to site staff and contractors • Provide staff/contractors with equipment manuals, training, WHS procedures, risk assessments, and PPE for waste management activities • Assess manual handling risks and prepare a control plan for waste and bin transfers
Site Staff/Contractors	• Separate and dispose of waste streams in compliance with the WMP • Abide by all relevant WHS legislation, regulations, and guidelines • Attend training and inductions as required • Clean and transport bins as required • Carry out daily visual inspections of waste storage areas • Organise, maintain, and clean waste storage areas
Environmental Management Representative (EMR)	• Establish local commercial reuse of materials where on-site reuse is not practical • Provide separate skips and recycling bins for effective waste segregation • Ensure staff and contractors are aware of site requirements • Deliver training on WMP requirements and waste management strategies adopted for the development • Manage contaminated waste, approve off-site waste transport and disposal locations, and check licensing requirements • Arrange assessment of potentially contaminated, hazardous, or liquid waste materials • Monitor, inspect, and report as required
Waste Collection Contractors	• Provide a reliable and appropriate waste collection service • Give feedback to site management regarding contamination of waste streams • Work with site management to customise waste systems where possible

3.2 Monitoring and Reporting

The following measures are recommended to improve demolition and construction waste management and to provide more reliable waste generation figures:

- Compare projected waste quantities with actual waste produced
- Conduct waste audits of current projects (where feasible)
- Record waste generated and disposal methods
- Review past waste disposal receipts
- Maintain records to inform future waste management plans

Records of waste volumes recycled, reused, or removed by contractors must be kept. Dockets/receipts verifying recycling and disposal in accordance with the WMP are to be retained and made available to Council or the EPA upon request.

Daily visual inspections of waste storage areas will be undertaken by site personnel, with checklists/logs submitted to the Site Manager weekly or as required. These inspections will assist in identifying and rectifying any resource or waste management issues.

Waste audits are to be carried out by the Building Contractor to assess the effectiveness of waste segregation and recycling/reuse initiatives. Where audits indicate procedures are ineffective, additional staff training should be provided and site signage reviewed.

All environmental incidents must be managed promptly to minimise potential impacts. An incident register is to be maintained on-site at all times and include the 24-hour EPA Pollution Line contact details. Potential incidents during demolition and construction may include fuel or chemical spills, seepage or mishandling of hazardous waste, and unlicensed discharge of pollutants to the environment.

3.3 Opportunities for Reuse and Recycling

There are many opportunities to reduce waste volumes during demolition and construction. Adaptive reuse of building materials should be encouraged, with consideration given to both reusing or recycling materials on-site and sourcing used or recycled materials from external suppliers for use in the development.

Where practical, the site should facilitate reuse and recycling through 'deconstruction', in which materials are carefully dismantled and sorted. Unwanted but reusable items can be taken to second-hand building centres, helping to reduce disposal costs.

Where possible, individually wrapped materials should be avoided. Preference should be given to products supplied in returnable or reusable packaging, such as timber pallets.

The table below provides examples of potential reuse and recycling options for materials likely to be generated or required during demolition and construction of this development:

Table 3: Potential Reuse/Recycling Options for Construction Materials

Material	Reuse/Recycling Potential
Asphalt	Hot in-place recycling or reprocessed into Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP).
Bricks	Cleaned and/or rendered for reuse, crushed for fill, sold or provided to a recycled materials yard
Cardboard Packaging	Recycled at a paper/cardboard recycling facility
Carpet	Cleaned and reused for the same purpose, reused in landscaping or garages/sheds, recycled at an appropriate processing facility
Concrete, Masonry, Spoil	Reused on-site as fill, levelling or crushed for road base
Doors, Windows, Fittings	Reused in new or existing buildings or sent to second-hand supplier
Glass	Recycled at a glass recycling facility, aggregate for concrete production, crushed for termite barrier, reused as glazing
Green Waste (Organics)	Mulched, composted for reuse, trees chipped for use in landscaping or removed carefully and reused onsite or sold
Hardwood Beams	Reused as floorboards, fencing, furniture or sent to second-hand timber supplier
Insulation Material	Reprocessed to remove impurities and reused for the same purpose or as off-cuts, compressed for ceiling tile manufacture
Metal, Steel/Copper Pipe	Recycled at a metal recycling facility, melted into secondary materials for structural steel, roofing, piping etc. copper sold for re-use
Other Timber	Reused in formwork, ground into mulch for garden or sent to second-hand timber supplier
Plasterboard	Crushed for reuse in manufacture of new plasterboard, returned to supplier or used in landscaping
Plastics	Reused as secondary materials for playgrounds, park benches etc.
Roof Tiles	Cleaned and reused, crushed for reuse for landscaping and driveways or sold or provided to a recycled materials yard
Soil	Stockpiled onsite for reuse as fill
Synthetic & Recycled Rubber	Reused for the same purpose or reprocessed for use in manufacture/construction of safety barriers, speed humps
Topsoil	Stockpiled onsite for reuse in landscaped areas

3.4 Management of Hazardous Waste Materials

For the purpose of this report, hazardous waste materials include any waste that poses a hazard or potential harm to human health or the environment, particularly asbestos waste and asbestos containing material (ACM). The general advice provided in this report is superseded by any specific hazardous materials or remediation control plans prepared for the project. Refer to the detailed Site Investigation report provided by Trace Environmental, dated 4 March 2026.

During the construction phase of the development, there must be a commitment to engage qualified and certified contractors to remove all contaminated/hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos) and dispose of all contaminated/hazardous waste at an appropriately licenced facility, where applicable.

Removal must be by a professional licensed by SafeWork NSW.

Asbestos waste must be tracked when transported from its place of generation to its final destination. The NSW EPA Integrated Waste Tracking Solution (IWTS) must be using the IWTS to track movements of asbestos waste.

Under Clause 79 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*, waste operators, transporters, and waste and recycling facilities must ensure that all asbestos waste exceeding 100 kg, or more than 10 square metres of asbestos sheeting, is properly tracked and reported to the EPA when being consigned, transported, or accepted in a single load.

For more information, visit www.asbestos.nsw.gov.au

In the event that any contaminated or hazardous materials are unexpectedly uncovered during demolition or excavation works, the Site Manager is to stop work immediately in that location and contact the relevant hazardous waste contractor prior to further works being undertaken in the area.

The following general mitigation measures will apply:

- Contaminated material stockpiled on site will be minimised as far as possible and should be stored on HDPE liner, in a bunded location which is protected from inclement weather;
- Sediment fences should be installed around the base of stockpiles and the stockpiles should be covered. Where excavated material requires validations, samples should be taken for NATA laboratory testing as per the requirements of the contamination assessment prior to restoration works, backfilling exercises and disposal;
- Any trucks carrying contaminated materials should be securely and completely covered immediately after loading the materials (to prevent windblown emissions and spillage) and must be licensed by the NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA);
- Decontamination of all equipment prior to demobilisation from the site is important so that contaminated materials are not spread off-site.

3.5 Management of Excavation Waste

For the purpose of this report, excavation waste consists of any unwanted material generated from excavation activities such as a reduced level dig, site preparation and levelling and the excavation of foundations, basements, tunnels and service trenches. This will typically consist of soil and rock. The general advice provided in this report is superseded by any specific hazardous materials or remediation control plans prepared for the project.

All excavated material generated on this site may be re-used in the landscaping or used on other sites as fill material, provided no contamination is present. If sandstone is found to be present, this may be sold or incorporated into the building design.

The following measures and safeguards will apply to the development for excavated material:

- Wherever practical, excavation material will be reused as part of the development;
- Excavation material that is not natural (virgin) material will be transported to an approved landfill site or off-site recycling depot;
- A waste classification assessment of the fill material should be undertaken prior to it being acceptable for waste disposal purposes;
- Transportation routes for excavation material removed from site will be identified and used.

4 SITE SPECIFIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

4.1 Early Works Waste Volumes and Management

Waste volumes were estimated during the early works of the development using benchmark waste generation rates published by Camden Council (2019) and Shoalhaven City Council (2012). As there are no state-wide construction waste benchmarks currently available in NSW, these local government figures represent the most robust and recognised guidance for estimating waste generation.

In addition, excavation waste has been calculated separately. The methodology was as follows:

1. **Establish new GFA** – total area of new construction works.
2. **Apply benchmark rates** – published average waste generation rates (m^3/m^2 and t/m^2) applied to the new GFA.
3. **Material breakdown** – proportions for each material stream allocated in line with Camden and Shoalhaven guidelines.
4. **Excavation waste** – calculated separately using the following formula:

$$\text{Excavation volume (m}^3\text{)} = \text{Basement area (m}^2\text{)} \times \text{Excavation depth (m)}$$

$$\text{Excavation mass (t)} = \text{Excavation volume (m}^3\text{)} \times 1.8 \text{ t/m}^3$$
5. **Diversions assumptions** – recovery rates assigned by material stream based on available processing capacity in NSW (EPA, *Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Strategy 2017–2021*) and established industry practice in the construction and demolition sector.

The table below presents the estimated waste volumes by material stream, expressed in both cubic metres (m^3) and tonnes (t).

Table 4: Early Works Waste Volumes and Management

Material	Volume (m ³)	Mass (t)	Recovery %	Diverted (t)
Excavation Material	169544.8	305180.0	96%	292973
Green Waste	101.9	30.6	95%	29
Concrete	277.1	99.8	95%	95
Timber	70.7	6.4	80%	5.1
Metals	923.0	1107.6	98%	108.4
Residual Waste	15.3	0.9	10%	0.1
Other Waste	131.2	6.6	20%	1.3

Total Diversion (%)	96%
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Based on our calculations, 96% of waste is expected to be diverted from landfill, exceeding the NSW WARR Strategy target of 80%.

The following table outlines the disposal pathways for waste streams expected during the the project. Materials are categorised according to their most suitable management option, including reuse on site, recycling, or landfill disposal where no recovery options are available. This approach ensures waste is managed in line with industry practice and contributes to achieving the project's waste diversion targets.

Table 5: Early Works Waste Disposal Pathways

Material	Reuse on site	Recycled	Landfilled	Notes
Excavation Material	Yes	Yes	No	Clean spoil reused as backfill or sent as clean fill
Green Waste	Yes	Yes	No	Mulch/compost
Concrete	Possible	Yes	Minimal	Crushed for road base/aggregate
Timber	Possible	Yes	Yes	Untreated timber recyclable; treated to landfill
Metals	No	Yes	No	Scrap metal recovery
Residual Waste	No	Limited	Yes	Unrecyclable mixed waste
Other Waste	Yes	Yes	Yes	Depends on material type

As shown above, most construction waste streams can be effectively reused or recycled, ensuring that landfill disposal is limited to residual materials and supporting the achievement of high diversion rates.

4.2 Recycling Directory

Construction materials removed from site will need to be managed in accordance with the provisions of current legislation and may include segregation by material type classification in accordance with NSW EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste* and disposal at facilities appropriately licensed to receive the particular materials.

Please find the below recommendations for recycling drop off locations for all materials likely to be generated at this development. Only the nearest locations are provided. See www.businessrecycling.com.au for additional locations:

Table 6: Recycling Directory

	Business Name	Suburb	Distance (km)
Excavation Material	BINGO Industries Recycling Centre	Alexandria	4.8
	Banksmeadow Recycling	Banksmeadow	6.9
	BINGO Industries Recycling Centre	Greenacre	8.3
Green Waste	BINGO Industries Recycling Centre	Alexandria	4.8
	Banksmeadow Recycling	Banksmeadow	6.9
	BINGO Industries Recycling Centre	Greenacre	8.3
Concrete	Metropolitan Demolitions & Recycling	St Peters	3.1
	BINGO Industries Recycling Centre	Alexandria	4.8
	WSKIPS	Botany	6.1
Timber	Reverse Garbage	Marrickville	2.1
	Among the Trees	Marrickville	3.1
	Wastewood Local Recycled Timber	Marrickville	3.6
Metals	Cleanaway Rockdale Resource Recovery Centre	Rockdale	2.4
	St George Metal Recovery	Rockdale	2.6
	Sims Metal - Alexandria	Alexandria	3.9

4.3 Site-Specific Operational Measures

Training/Site Inductions

All staff employed during the demolition and construction stages of the development must undertake site-specific induction training regarding the procedures for waste management. Employees of the head contractor will undertake a specific induction outlining their duties and how they are to enforce the waste management procedures.

Induction training will include the following at a minimum:

- Legal obligations;
- Emergency response procedures on site;
- Waste storage locations and separation of waste;
- Litter management in transit and on site;
- The implications of poor waste management practices;
- Correct use of general-purpose spill kits;
- Responsibility and reporting (including identification of personnel responsible for waste management and individual responsibilities).

Materials Selection and Ordering

- Selection of all materials will be undertaken by architectural designers;
- Prefabrication of materials off-site where possible;
- Materials requirements are to be accurately calculated to minimise waste from over-ordering;
- Materials ordering process is to aim at minimisation of materials packaging;
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are to accompany all materials delivered to site, where required, to ensure that safe handling and storage procedures are implemented.

Waste Avoidance Opportunities

- Limiting unnecessary excavation;
- Selection of construction materials taking into consideration to their long lifespan and potential for reuse;
- Ordering materials to size and ordering pre-cut and prefabricated materials;
- Reuse of formwork;
- Planned work staging;
- Use of naturally ventilating buildings to reduce ductwork;
- Reducing packaging waste on-site by returning packaging to suppliers where possible, purchasing in bulk and requesting cardboard or metal drums rather than plastics;
- Requesting metal straps rather than shrink wrap and using returnable packaging such as pallets and reels;
- Reduction of PVC use;
- Use of low VOC (volatile organic compounds) paints, floor coverings and adhesives;
- Use of fittings and furnishings that have been recycled or incorporate recycled materials;
- Use of building materials, fittings and furnishings with consideration to their longevity, adaptation, disassembly, reuse and recycling potential.

Site Procedures

- Excavated materials will be used onsite where practical;
- Green waste will be mulched and reused in landscaping either onsite or offsite;
- Concrete, tiles and bricks will be reused or recycled offsite;
- Steel will be recycled offsite; all other metals will be recycled where economically viable;
- Framing timber will be reused on-site or recycled off-site;
- Windows, doors and joinery will be recycled off-site where possible;
- Plumbing, fittings and joinery will be recycled off-site where possible;
- Plasterboard will be re-used in landscaping on-site or returned to the supplier for recycling where possible;
- All used crates will be stored for reuse unless damaged;
- All glass that can be economically recycling will be;
- All solid waste timber, brick, concrete, rock, plasterboard and other materials that cannot be reused or recycled will be taken to an appropriate facility for treatment to recover further resources or for disposal to landfill in an approved manner;
- All asbestos, hazardous and/or intractable wastes are to be disposed of in accordance with WorkCover Authority and EPA requirements;
- Provision for the collection of batteries, fluorescent tubes, smoke detectors and other recyclable resources will be provided on site;
- Beverage container recycling will be provided on-site for employee use;
- All waste and recycling will be disposed of via council approved systems.

4.4 Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities

General Requirements

All waste management facilities onsite should:

- Be conveniently located to enable easy access for on-site movement and collection;
- Be incorporated with other loading/unloading facilities;
- Have sufficient space for the quantity of waste generated and careful source separation of recyclable materials;
- Have sufficient space to contain any on-site treatment facilities, such as compaction equipment;
- Have adequate weather protection and, where required, be enclosed or undercover;
- Be secure and lockable;
- Be well-ventilated and drained to the sewer;
- Be clearly sign-marked to ensure appropriate use.

Waste and Recycling Receptacles

A sufficient quantity of skip bins should be provided for the separate storage of each type of C&D material generated on site. This will assist in maximising source separation and resource recovery, while reducing the costs and quantity of materials disposed of at landfill.

The size of the receptacles should be appropriate to the nature of waste generated and the available storage area. In general, the following options would be acceptable:

Bin Size	Access	Dimensions
2.5m	Top loading	
3m	Drop door walk-in	
4m	Drop door walk-in	
5m	Drop door walk-in	
6m	Double doors walk-in	

Source: Aussie Bins

If the developer chooses to adopt a traditional waste management strategy, whereby waste is deposited into comingled skip bins to be sorted offsite, a single skip bin would be considered sufficient for purpose. However, if the site is to pursue source separation, dedicated skips for the following materials are recommended:

- Timber;
- Plasterboard;
- Concrete;
- Bricks;
- Scrap metal;
- General waste.

Separate receptacles for the safe disposal of hazardous waste types (i.e. light bulbs, batteries, etc) will also be provided where applicable. Where possible, additional bins will be provided in common areas for the collection of comingled recyclables such as beverage containers (glass, plastic, aluminium), paper products, recyclables food containers, etc. Specialised bins for cigarette butts should also be provided.

Safety and Signage

The following safety measures should be considered for the waste storage area:

- Location should not interfere with sight lines of drivers entering or leaving the site;
- Skip bins should be clearly visible and located in well-lit areas;
- Safe paths of travel should be designated using reflective tape, barriers and cones;
- Skip bins must be secured and must not be over-filled to reduce risk of injury through bins moving and falling objects.

Standard signage will be installed in all waste areas, with all skip bins colour coded and labelled appropriately on all sides to allow clear identification of the type of waste to be deposited into each bin.

Refer to the EPA's website for standard construction waste and recycling signs:

www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastetools/signs-posters-symbols.htm

Space and Siting Requirements

The waste storage area will be located adjacent to the entrance to the site to enable access and allow sufficient space for the required skip bins and servicing requirements. The storage area will also be flexible in order to cater for change of use throughout demolition and construction works.

Where space is restricted, dedicated stockpile areas will be allocated onsite, with regular transfers to the dedicated skip bins for sorting and collections.

The position of the designated waste holding area onsite may change according to building works and the progression of the development. Access, visual amenity and WHS will always be integral to the selection of waste storage area locations. Any stockpile locations will take into account slope and drainage factors to avoid contamination of stormwater drains during rain events.

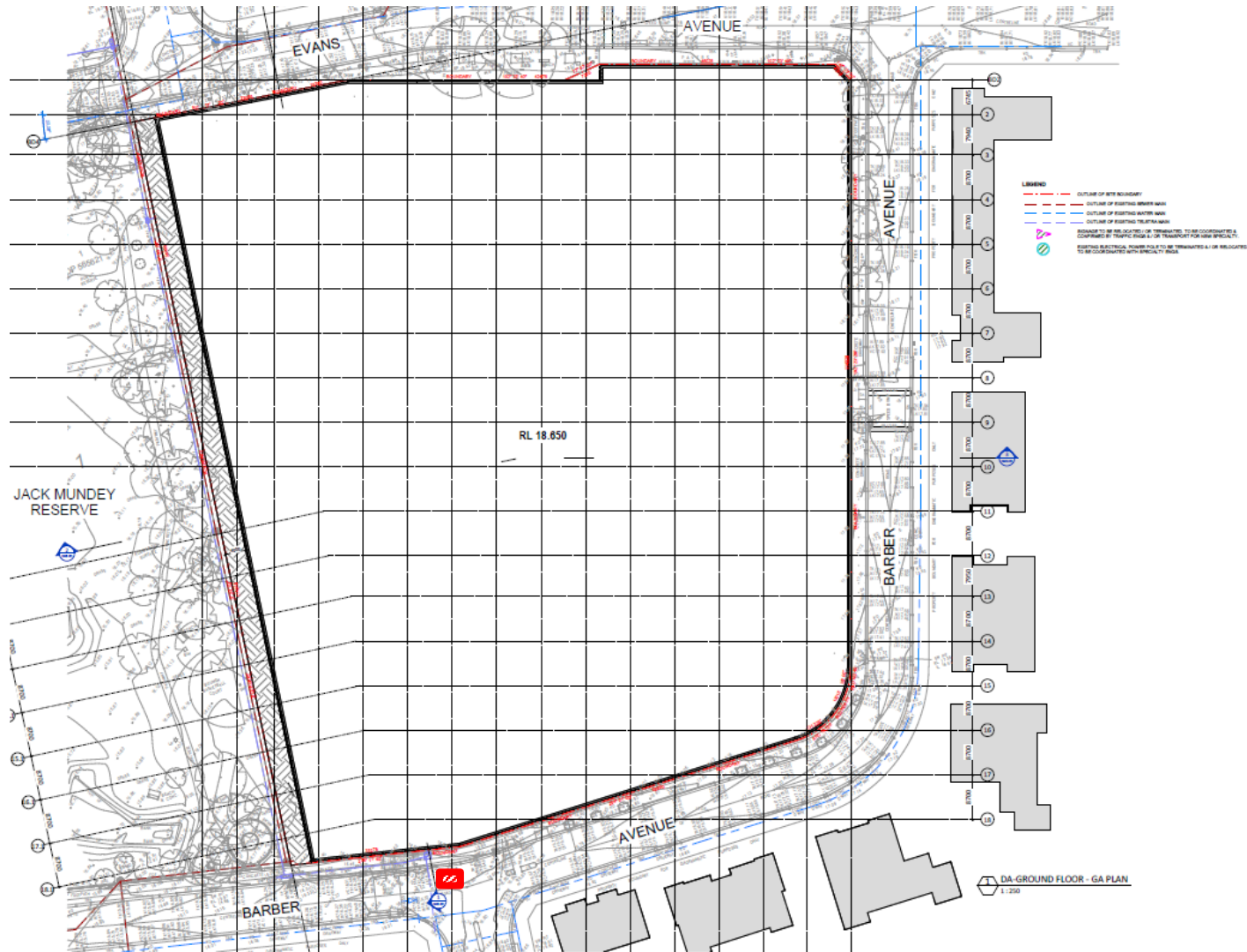
Servicing and Transport

The frequency of waste removal from site will be determined by the volume of materials deposited into the dedicated skip bins. Skip bins will be monitored on a daily basis by the Site Manager to ensure they do not overflow. If skip bins are reaching capacity, removal and replacement should be organised for within 24 hours.

All skip bins leaving the site will be covered with a suitable tarpaulin to reduce spillage of waste while in transit.

All waste collection for construction works will be conducted between approved hours as per Council requirements (typically between 7am and 7pm Monday to Friday, and between 7am and 1pm on Saturdays). All waste generated on site will be transported to an approved and appropriately licensed resource recovery facility and/or landfill site.

**Proposed
Bin
Storage
Area**



Source: CQ Studio, 10/02/2026, Revision: A, Drawing Number: SSDA Approval- DA02-100, GROUND FLOOR – GA PLAN

Note: the proposed bin location is indicative only, this may change based on site logistics.