RPA Staff Car Park - Construction Waste Management Plan

31 May 2016

NSW GOVERNMENT Health Infrastructure

Introduction

This report supports a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) submitted to the Department of Planning and Environment pursuant to Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The SSD Application relates to the construction of a 9 level car park on Royal Prince Alfred Hospital on the corner of Lucas and Church Streets, Camperdown.

As the development has a capital investment value of more than $30 million as an educational establishment, it is identified as State Significant Development under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011*, with the Minister for Planning the consent authority for the project.

This report has been prepared having regard to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements issued for the project.

Overview of Proposed Development

The SSD Application seeks approval for the construction of a 9 level multi storey car park as part of the ongoing expansion of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (RPA Hospital). More specifically, this proposal seeks approval for the following:

- construction of a 9 storey car park comprising:
- 996 car parking spaces, 10 of which are accessible spaces;
- associated access from the new east hospital road via Broad Street, and egress onto Lucas Street and Church Street; and
- relevant security measures to restrict access for hospital staff.
- associated landscaping works;
- 24 hour operation 7 days per week, in accordance with the hours of operation for the RPA Hospital.

The Royal Prince Alfred Hospital is located in Camperdown, spanning Missenden Road west of the University of Sydney, approximately 1.7km north west of the Redfern Railway Station. It is approximately 5km south west of the Sydney CBD and is within the City of Sydney Local Government Area.

The subject site within the hospital grounds is located on part of Lot 101 in DP 1179349.

A more detailed and comprehensive description of the proposal is contained in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by JBA.

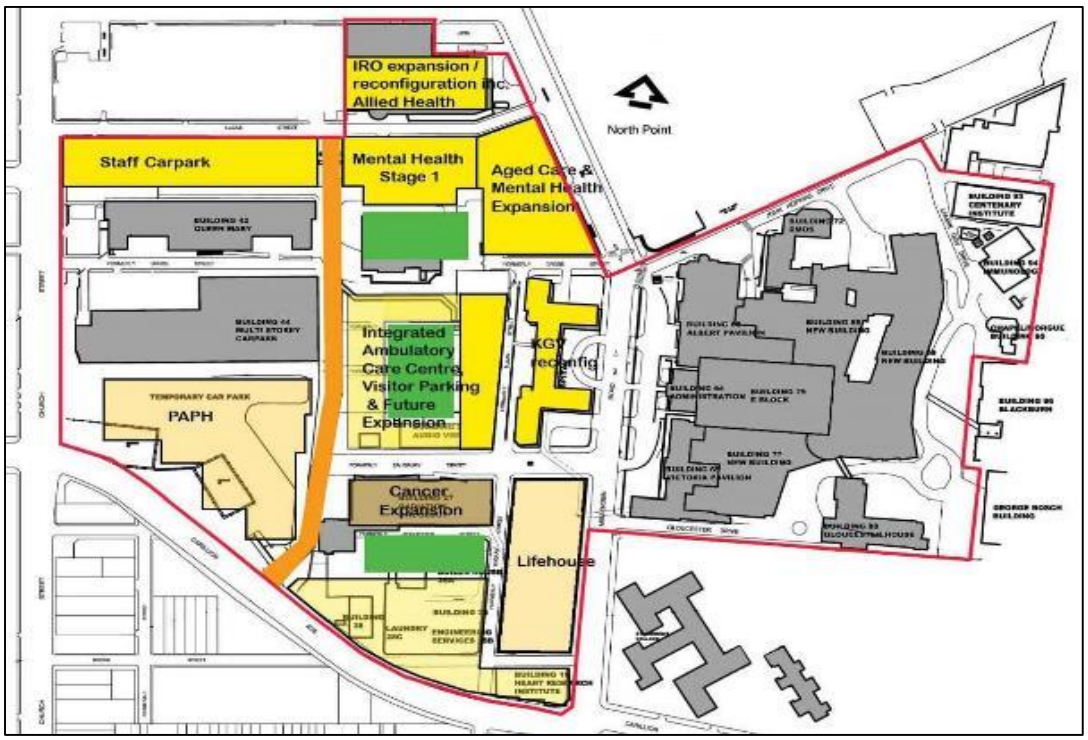
The Site

The project is located within the RPA campus, bounded by Lucas, Grose, Church Streets and new hospital road to the east. (see **Figure 1** below). The RPA main campus is to the south east of the site, centred on Missenden Road Camperdown.

More specifically the project is to the west of the new Marie Bashir mental health facility, and immediately to the north of the new Queen Mary Building student accommodation, owned and managed by Sydney University (see **Figure 2** below).

Fig 1: Site location

Fig 2: Project location



Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this Plan is to ensure that the waste generated on site during construction will be minimised. This documented provides details on how the generated waste will be recovered and recycled, where practical.

This Plan identifies how generated waste will be monitored, which types of waste will be collected for recycling or for re-use on site, how recycling will occur and who will be responsible for the various aspects of the waste management process.

The purpose of this plan is to outline the:

- Objectives and Targets;
- Operational Controls;
- Recording, Monitoring Corrective Action; and
- Reporting.

Objectives and Targets

The overall objective is to recycle or reuse the majority of the construction waste generated on site. The aim of this strategy is to achieve compliance with relevant waste management requirements.

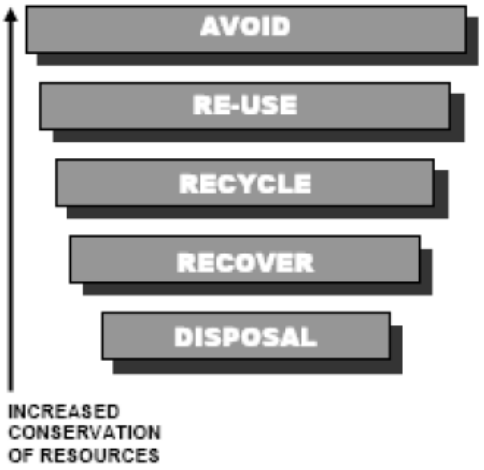
To demonstrate compliance with the ESD requirements, the contractor will implement the following:

- Advise all sub-contractors to adhere to the provisions of this WMP
- Retain waste records and submit quarterly reports to RPA
- Achieve an agreed minimum by mass of the total construction waste generated on site to be reused or recycled.

Demolition Generated Materials

While the project involves relatively minor demolition activity related to single level buildings, road surfacing and vegetation, the aim is to recycle material where practical, noting the limited volumes.

The Operational Controls implemented to achieve this include:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Operational Controls</th><th>Method of Recording</th></tr>
<tr><td>General</td><td>a) Identify any hazardous and toxic materials (e.g. asbestos) and comply with WorkCover requirements.
b) Develop project Waste Management Plan
c) Try not to over-order on materials (initial waste avoidance).
d) Communicate housekeeping & litter reduction rules with subcontractors during contract letting and site inductions.</td><td>□ Hazardous substance survey
□ Waste Records
□ Inductions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measures to Minimise Waste During Construction Stage</td><td>a) ensure that right quantities of materials will be ordered (Ordering of excessive quantities will be avoided)
b) Reusing formwork;
c) Minimising site disturbance, limiting unnecessary excavation;
d) Careful separation of off-cuts to facilitate re-use or recycling;
e) Co-ordination and sequencing of various trades.
Non-recyclable products will be removed by the sub-contractor or a competent and licensed disposer and will be disposed at an EPA approved landfill or transfer station.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Implement the waste hierarchy – avoid, reuse, recycle and lastly disposal to landfill. The strategy for reducing the waste on the project will be made up of the following strategies as detailed below in order of priority.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Waste Minimisation Hierarchy
 
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Demolition Plan</td><td>a) Demolition disposal for concrete, bricks, plasterboard, timber, tiles, PVC, metal, paper & cardboard, glass, appliance, carpet, vegetation, soil – to Recycled Facility
b) Asbestos & SMF to be removed by a licenced contractor & managed in accordance with current WHS Act & Regulations and DECC requirements.
c) Lead paints & dusts will be removed using</td><td>□ Monthly Waste Report
□ Disposal dockets</td></tr>
</table>

Operational Controls		Method of Recording
	sanding and vacuum techniques (cleaners which comply with AS/NZS 3544 Industrial vacuum cleaners for particulates hazardous to health). d) Waste will be contained within sealed plastic bags for disposal. Clean up with a wet mop.	
Consider recycling reprocessing	Where practicable: a) Timber for reuse or mulching b) Aluminium wall frames – reprocess c) Plasterboard – recycled or use as soil improvers d) Steel – reprocess e) Toughened Glass – reprocess f) Carpet & underlay – reprocess & mulch mats g) Bricks and concrete h) Crushed concrete i) Aluminium, other metals j) Foam insulation k) Packaging materials (Plastics, etc) l) Carpet / Ceiling tiles m) Light fixtures	□ Monthly Waste Report
Product Stewardship	a) Investigate returning waste to the supplier? (e.g. plasterboard, packaging)	□ Contract/ □ Supply agreements
Putrescible Waste	a) Putrescible waste is to be contained in bins and collected by licensed contractor for disposal	□ Invoices
Contaminated Soils	a) Contaminated soils will be excavated and classified in accordance with DECC guidelines "Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification & Management of Liquid & Non- Liquid Wastes"(June 2004) – www.environment.nsw.gov.au/waste/envguidlns/index.htm.	□ RAP □ Test Reports □ Waste Records □ Disposal Dockets
Virgin Excavated Natural Materials (VEMN)	a) VENM excavated from site with suitable compaction qualities will be beneficially re-used on other construction sites whenever possible. Disposal to landfill will be the last option. b) No fill will be received on site that does not comply with DECC guidelines i.e. Contamination limits appropriate to the development.	□ Test Reports □ Waste Records □ Disposal Dockets
Acid Sulphate Soils	a) testing shows no incidence of acid sulphate soils	

Operational Controls		Method of Recording
Monitoring	a) Bin(s) with heavy lids shall be provided for putrescible waste b) Daily inspections shall be carried out to ensure the worksite is litter free.	□ Env. Inspection Checklist
Reporting	a) Waste reports/management plans indicate estimated waste min [ ]% of accumulated totals for the project.	□ Monthly Reports
Non- Compliance	a) Generation of water pollution and/or air pollution from onsite waste storage b) Inappropriate/illegal off-site disposal of waste materials c) Asbestos & CCA treated timber contamination of recoverable waste stream thereby requiring landfill disposal.	□ Env. Inspection Checklist □ Incident Report, NCRS
Emergency Response	a) No specific requirements associated with waste management b) Scenarios such as spill, fires, explosions covered by the project emergency response plans.	□ Incident Report