



Caddens Corner, 68-80 O'Connell Street, Caddens
Mixed Use Development

CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

12/08/2025
Report No. 4484
Revision C

Client

Caddens Estate Pty Ltd.

2/2-4 Giffnock Avenue, Macquarie Park, NSW 2113

Architect

Group GSA

SCOPE

A Waste Management Plan (WMP) is to be submitted with all development applications for new and change-of-use developments that will generate construction, demolition and operational waste.

This WMP applies only to the **construction** and **demolition** phases of the proposed development. The requirements outlined in this WMP must be implemented on site during construction and demolition and may be subject to review upon any change to the design. Construction and demolition waste management requirements will also be subject to review as part of the Construction Management Plan.

The waste management for the **operational** phase of the development is not addressed in this report. An operational WMP has been provided by Elephants Foot Consulting (EFC) as a separate document.

REVISION REFERENCE

Revision	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Description
A	31-07-2025	T. McPherson	J. Parker	Draft
B	01-08-2025	T. McPherson	J. Parker	Updated Plans
C	12-08-2025	T. McPherson	J. Parker	Updated Preamble

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1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Elephants Foot Consulting acknowledges that every project we work on takes place on First Peoples Land. We recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People as Traditional Custodians of this land. We pay respect to ancestors and Elders, past and present.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

EFC has been tasked to prepare the following waste management plan for Caddens Estate Pty Ltd. for the management of construction and demolition waste generated by the mixed-use development located at 68-80 O'Connell Street, Caddens, within the Penrith Local Government Area (LGA).

Waste management strategies and auditing are a requirement on construction sites to promote strong sustainability outcomes. It is EFC's belief that a successful waste management strategy contains three key objectives:

- i. **Promote responsible source separation** to reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill, by implementing convenient and efficient waste management systems.
- ii. **Ensure adequate waste provisions and robust procedures** that will cater for potential changes during the operational phase of the development.
- iii. **Comply** with all relevant Australian Standards, council codes, policies, and guidelines.

8.0 INTRODUCTION

The SSDA seeks development consent for a mixed-use development (including in-fill affordable housing) comprising a combination of shop-top housing, residential flat buildings and a commercial premises (shop) at 68-80 O'Connell Street, Caddens. The proposed works include site preparation works, excavation, infrastructure, construction of the buildings and associated landscaping works. Specifically, the SSDA seeks development consent for:

- demolition of an existing at grade car park
- construction of 4 x 4 - 6 storey shop top housing buildings at 68 O'Connell Street, Caddens, comprising:
 - 177 residential dwellings
 - ground floor commercial, retail and medical uses
- construction of a single storey commercial premises (shop) located at the south western corner of 68 O'Connell Street
- construction of basement carparking to service the shop top housing, ground floor commercial and commercial premises at the southwestern corner
- construction of 11 x 4 – 7 storey residential flat buildings at 80 O'Connell Street, including
 - 305 residential dwellings
 - basement carparking
- internal roads
- associated infrastructure and services
- landscaping and communal open spaces including a 'public square'

The proposal also incorporates 15% affordable housing and seeks to utilise the incentive controls under Chapter 2, Part 2, Division 1, Section 18 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021* (Housing SEPP) to achieve 30% additional building height. This SSDA also seeks to modify DA17/0995 (pursuant to Clause 4.17(5) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) by amending the description of works and removing reference to the Concept DA and Stage 2 works to avoid inconsistency of the proposed works on the existing at-grade car park and southwestern corner of the site with that approval.

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) dated 14 March 2025 (SSD-80875966). Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the SEARs requirement issued below.

SEAR 17	Elephant Footh Response
Identify, quality and classify the likely waste systems to be generated during construction and operation.	Sections 4.1 and 4.2.
Provide the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of waste.	Sections 3.4, 3.5 and 7.
Identify appropriate servicing arrangements for the site.	Sections 5.2.
If buildings are proposed to be demolished or altered, provide a hazardous materials survey.	Not Applicable.

9.0 SUBJECT SITE

The site is located at 68-80 O'Connell Street, Caddens, within the Penrith LGA. It is legally described as Lot 1 and 2 in DP 1268507. The site has an area of 54,032m² and is generally rectangular in shape. The western portion of the site (68 O'Connell Street) currently comprises an approved commercial shopping centre development and associated carpark, commonly known as 'Caddens Corner'.

It is zoned E1 Local Centre pursuant to the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010 (PLEP 2010). This portion of the site is subject to a Concept DA (DA17/0995). A portion of 68 O'Connell Street, that is currently used for at-grade carparking, is subject to this SSDA.

The eastern portion of the site (80 O'Connell Street) is a cleared vacant lot, historically occupied by rural residential land uses. It is zoned R4 High Density Residential pursuant to the PLEP 2010. The site itself is not identified as a heritage item; however, it is located to the east of the 'Teacher's residence (former)' (Item 670), a local heritage item which is identified under Schedule 5 of the PLEP 2010.

High biodiversity value land is present at the site at its north-eastern corner, pursuant to the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.



Figure 1: The Site (Base source: Group GSA)

The site is located within the Caddens Release Area within the *Penrith Development Control Plan 2014* (PDCP 2014), and, under the Caddens Release Area Structure Plan, is strategically identified as the precinct centre with adjoining residential areas.

The site is approximately 2.2 kilometres (km) from Werrington Station and 1.8km from Kingswood Station. It is also well serviced by local buses with stops in proximity to the site along O'Connell Street in both directions.

10.0 SURROUNDING CONTEXT

The site is surrounded by established and newly developed low density residential areas of Caddens, Claremont Meadows, Werrington and Kingswood, as envisioned by the Caddens Release Area plan within the PDCP 2014. A staged residential subdivision for 119 residential lots is located immediately to the north of the site at 46-66 O'Connell Street. The area is interspersed with a variety of uses, including Western Sydney University (WSU), TAFE NSW and sporting fields.

The site is located 5.5km east of Penrith City Centre and 30km west from Parramatta CBD.



Figure 2: Site Context (Base source: Group GSA)

3 GENERAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

3.1 Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

All stakeholders have a responsibility for their own environmental performance and compliance with all legislation. The Construction Contractor will be responsible for implementing this WMP, although site staff have a responsibility to ensure their own compliance at all times. Where possible, an Environmental Management Representative (EMR) should also be appointed for the project to help ensure compliance.

The following table demonstrates the primary roles and responsibilities of the respective stakeholders:

Table 1: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Site Management	• Organise waste collections as required; • Organise replacement or maintenance requirements for 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; • Ensure accurate calculations so only the required amount of materials are ordered; • Ensure segregation of materials to maximise reuse and recycling; • Check waste sorting and storage areas routinely for cleanliness, hygiene, contamination and OH&S issues; • Ensure all monitoring and audit results are well documented and are carried out as specified in the WMP; • Ensure effective signage, communication and education is provided to site staff/contractors; • Provide staff/contractors with equipment manuals, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments, and PPE to control hazards associated with all waste management activities; • Assess any manual handling risks and prepare a manual handling control plan for waste and bin transfers;
Site Staff/Contractors	• Ensure adequate separation and disposal of waste streams in compliance with the WMP; • Abide by all relevant OH&S 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 the waste storage areas;
Environmental Management Representative (EMR)	• Approach and establish the local commercial reuse of materials where reuse on-site is not practical; • Establish separate skips and recycling bins for effective waste segregation and recycling purposes; • Ensure staff and contractors are aware of site requirements; • Provision of training of the requirements of the WMP and specific waste management strategies adopted for the activity; • Contaminated waste management and approval of off-site waste transport, disposal locations and check licensing requirements; • Arrange assessment of suspicious potentially contaminated materials, hazardous materials and liquid waste; • Monitor, inspect and report requirements.
Waste Collection Contractors	• Provide a reliable and appropriate waste collection service; • Provide feedback to site management regarding contamination of waste streams; • Work with site management to customise waste systems where possible.

3.2 Monitoring and Reporting

It is recommended that the following measures be taken to improve demolition and construction waste management in future and to provide more reliable waste generation figures:

- Compare projected waste quantities with actual waste quantities produced.
- Conduct waste audits of current projects (where feasible).
- Note waste generated and disposal methods.
- Look at past waste disposal receipts.
- Record this information to help in waste estimations for future waste management plans.

Records of waste volumes recycled, reused or contractor removed are to be maintained. Additionally, dockets/receipts verifying recycling/disposal in accordance with the WMP must be kept and presented to Council or the EPA if and when required.

Daily visual inspections of waste storage areas will be undertaken by site personnel and inspection checklists/logs recorded for reporting to the Site Manager on a weekly basis or as required. These inspections will be used to identify and rectify any resource and waste management issues.

Waste audits are to be carried out by the Building Contractor to gauge the effectiveness and efficiency of waste segregation procedures and recycling/reuse initiatives. Where audits show that the above procedures are not carried out effectively, additional staff training should be undertaken and signage re-examined.

All environmental incidents are to be dealt with promptly to minimise potential impacts. An incident register must be maintained on-site at all times and should include the contact details of the 24-hour EPA Pollution line. Likely incidents to occur during the construction and demolition stage of the development may involve fuel or chemical spills, seepage or mishandling of hazardous waste, or unlicensed discharge of pollutants to environment.

3.3 Opportunities for Reuse and Recycling

There are many opportunities to reduce the volume of waste generated during demolition and construction. Adaptive reuse of building materials should be encouraged, with significant consideration given to methods of reusing or recycling materials onsite as well as sourcing used or recycled materials from elsewhere to be used on site.

The site should facilitate where practical reuse and recycling by 'deconstruction', whereby various materials are carefully dismantled and sorted. Any unwanted reusable materials can be taken to a second-hand building centre, reducing waste disposal costs.

Materials that are individually wrapped should also be avoided where possible, with preference given for materials that can be delivered in returnable packaging such as timber pallets.

The table below gives examples of potential reuse and recycling options for the materials likely to be used/generated in construction and demolition at this development:

Table 2: 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

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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
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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

3.5 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.

During the construction phase of the activity, 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.

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.

3.6 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.

4 SITE SPECIFIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

4.1 Demolition Waste Volumes and Management

The demolition stage of the activity provides the greatest opportunity for waste minimisation and resource recovery. The first thing that should be considered is whether it is possible to reuse existing buildings or parts of buildings for the proposed use. With careful on-site sorting and storage and by staging work programs it is possible to reuse many materials, either on or off-site.

Where possible, materials will be reused, such as crushing concrete for use as clean fill. However, the majority of the components will either be reused for the same purpose or disposed of offsite. The table below illustrates the anticipated volumes of materials generated at this activity during the demolition stage. The demolition works will include carparks that may reach to four levels.

Table 4: Demolition Waste Conversion

Material	Volume (m3)	*Tonnes (t)	**Appx. Percentage Recovered
Excavation Material	N/A	N/A	99.8%
Green waste	N/A	N/A	80%
Bricks	5530.0	6636.0	100%
Tiles	N/A	0.0	100%
Concrete	14245.0	21367.5	100%
Timber	N/A	N/A	33%
Plasterboard	N/A	N/A	50%
Metals	N/A	N/A	100%
Asbestos	N/A	N/A	0%
Other waste	N/A	N/A	50%
Totals	19775.0	28003.5	

*The conversion of materials from volume to tonnes is based on the information provided in a consultation paper published by WA Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

<<https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/our-work/consultation/current-consultation/Consultation%20Sheet%20Approved%20method%20for%20recyclers.pdf>>

**The percentage of recycled demolition waste is estimated by BINGO, and is based on the average quantities of materials received and recovered at their facilities.

The table below illustrates how the demolition materials will be managed, and estimates percentage of materials diverted from landfill.

Table 5: Demolition Waste Management

			How Waste will be Managed			
Type of Material	Less than 10m³	Estimated Tonnage	Reuse On-Site	Recycle	Landfill	Estimated Tonnage of Material Diverted from Landfill
Excavation Material	☒	N/A	☒	☒	☒	N/A
Green Waste	☐	N/A	☒	☒	☒	N/A
Bricks	☐	6636.0	☒	☒	☐	6636.0
Tiles	☐	0.0	☐	☒	☐	0.0
Concrete	☐	21367.5	☒	☒	☐	21367.5
Timber	☐	N/A	☐	☒	☒	N/A
Plasterboard	☐	N/A	☐	☒	☒	N/A
Metals	☐	N/A	☐	☒	☐	N/A
Asbestos	☐	N/A	☐	☐	☒	N/A
Other Waste	☐	N/A	☒	☒	☒	N/A
Total		28003.5	Total			28003.5
Total Diversion of Waste from Landfill (Minimum 80%)						99.9%

4.2 CONSTRUCTION WASTE VOLUMES AND MANAGEMENT

Waste generated during the construction stage of the activity will be managed by the principal contractor and sub-contractors, with materials being reused and recycled wherever possible. Where neither reuse nor recycling are possible, waste will be disposed of as general waste at a licensed landfill site.

Recyclable material generated during construction will largely consist of off-cuts and discarded bricks, timber, steel, concrete, tiles, plasterboard, and piping, as well as packaging materials.

It is important to note that source separation of waste on-site may offer cost savings when compared to the disposal of mixed waste at landfill sites. Further cost savings may be achieved through the use of reusable and recycled-content materials and by reusing materials salvaged from the demolition stage of the activity. The table below illustrates the anticipated volumes of materials generated at this activity during the construction stage.

Table 6: Construction Waste Conversion

Material	Volume (m3)	*Tonnes (t)	**Approx. Percentage Recovered
Excavation Material	N/A	N/A	99.8%
Green waste	N/A	N/A	80%
Bricks	695.0	834.0	100%
Tiles	2.5	2.5	100%
Concrete	166.2	249.2	100%
Timber	60.5	11.5	33%
Plasterboard	150.0	30.0	50%
Metals	124.7	62.4	100%
Other waste	180.5	108.3	50%
Totals	1379.3	1297.9	

*The conversion of materials from volume to tonnes is based on the information provided in a consultation paper published by WA Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
<https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/our-work/consultation/current-consultation/Consultation%20Sheet%20Approved%20method%20for%20recyclers.pdf>

**The percentage of recycled waste is estimated by BINGO, and is based on the average quantities of materials received and recovered at their facilities.

The table below illustrates how the construction materials will be managed, and estimates percentage of materials diverted from landfill.

Table 7: Construction Waste Management

			How Waste will be Managed			
Type of Material	Less than 10m³	Estimated Tonnage	Reuse On-Site	Recycle	Landfill	Estimated Tonnage of Material Diverted from Landfill
Excavation Material	☐	N/A	☒	☒	☒	N/A
Green Waste	☐	N/A	☒	☒	☒	N/A
Bricks	☐	834.0	☒	☒	☐	834.0
Tiles	☒	2.5	☐	☒	☐	2.5
Concrete	☐	249.2	☒	☒	☐	249.2
Timber	☐	11.5	☐	☒	☒	3.8
Plasterboard	☐	30.0	☐	☒	☒	15.0
Metals	☐	62.4	☐	☒	☐	62.4
Other	☐	108.3	☒	☒	☒	32.5
Total		1297.9	Total			1199.4
Total Diversion of Waste from Landfill (Minimum 80%)						92.4%

7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

The following sections provide mitigation measures for the construction and demolition phases of the activity.

5.1 MONITORING AND REPORTING

It is recommended that the following measures be taken to improve demolition and construction waste management and to provide more reliable waste generation figures:

- Compare projected waste quantities with actual waste quantities produced.
- Conduct waste audits of current projects (where feasible).
- Note waste generated and disposal methods.
- Look at past waste disposal receipts.
- Record this information to help in waste estimations for future waste management plans.

Records of waste volumes recycled, reused or contractor removed are to be maintained. Additionally, dockets/receipts verifying recycling/disposal in accordance with the WMP must be kept and presented to Council or the EPA if and when required.

Daily visual inspections of waste storage areas will be undertaken by site personnel and inspection checklists/logs recorded for reporting to the Site Manager on a weekly basis or as required. These inspections will be used to identify and rectify any resource and waste management issues.

Waste audits are to be carried out by the Building Contractor to gauge the effectiveness and efficiency of waste segregation procedures and recycling/reuse initiatives. Where audits show that the above procedures are not carried out effectively, additional staff training should be undertaken and signage re-examined.

All environmental incidents are to be dealt with promptly to minimise potential impacts. An incident register must be maintained on-site at all times and should include the contact details of the 24-hour EPA Pollution line. Likely incidents to occur during the construction and demolition stage of the activity may involve fuel or chemical spills, seepage or mishandling of hazardous waste, or unlicensed discharge of pollutants to environment.

The following general mitigation measures will apply, should hazardous materials be revealed during the activity:

- 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.

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

- Wherever practical, excavation material will be reused as part of the activity;
- 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.

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:

5.2 Recycling Directory

Construction and demolition 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. Only the nearest locations are provided. See www.businessrecycling.com.au for additional locations:

Table 8: Recycling Directory

	Business Name	Suburb	Distance (km)
Excavation Material	Recycle Assist Australia	Emu Heights	3.9
	Bingo Recycling Centre	St Marys	6.7
	Blaxland Community Recycling Centre	Blaxland	7.6
Green waste	SUEZ Eastern Creek Customer Service	Eastern Creek	15.9
	Wetherill Park SUEZ Recycling Centre	Wetherill Park	22.4
	Benedict Recycling	Belrose	31.6
Bricks	Recycle Assist Australia	Emu Heights	3.9
	Bingo Recycling Centre	St Marys	6.7
	Blaxland Community Recycling Centre	Blaxland	7.6
Concrete	Recycle Assist Australia	Emu Heights	3.9
	Bingo Recycling Centre	St Marys	6.7
	Blaxland Community Recycling Centre	Blaxland	7.6
Timber	Recycle Assist Australia	Emu Heights	3.9
	Bingo Recycling Centre	St Marys	6.7
	redirect Recycling	St Marys	7
Plasterboard	Recycle Assist Australia	Emu Heights	3.9
	Bingo Recycling Centre	St Marys	6.7
	BINGO Industries Recycling Ecology Park (& Landfill)	Eastern Creek	13.4
Metals	Bingo Recycling Centre	St Marys	6.7
	Blaxland Community Recycling Centre	Blaxland	7.6
	Waste Removals	Rooty Hill	11.1

5.3 Site-Specific Operational Measures

Training/Site Inductions

All staff employed during the demolition and construction stages of the activity 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;

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;

5.4 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 Bin

If the relevant party 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.

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

Space and Siting Requirements

The waste storage area is 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 activity. 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.

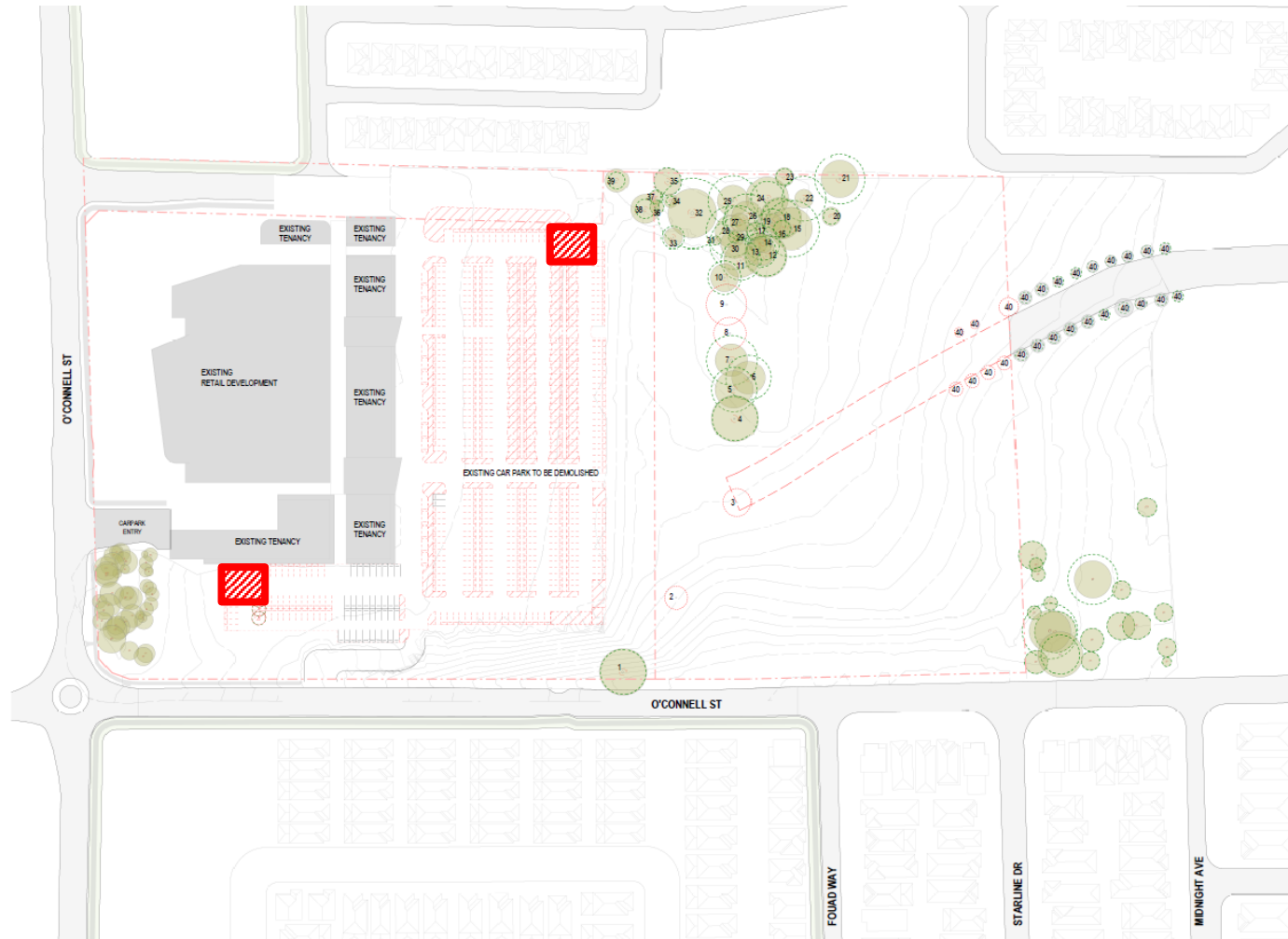
11.0 CONCLUDING STATEMENT

In conclusion, this Construction and Demolition report, prepared by T. McPherson supports the waste requirements for the SSDA. The report promotes best practice waste management, minimizing waste generation, and maximizing reuse. It ensures efficient design, storage, and equipment for sustainable operations, meeting the SSDA requirements for waste management.



5.5 Site Plans

Demolition Plan



Source: Group GSA, Drawing no. SSDA1200, Issue A, 01/08/2025 – Demolition Plan.

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

Proposal



Source: Group GSA, Drawing no. SSDA2003, Issue A, 01/08/2025 – GA Plan Overall RL50.70.