TSA Riley

Waste Management Plan

Rouse Hill Hospital

September 2025

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NSW GOVERNMENT Health Infrastructure

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Contents

1. Purpose

The Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared by TSA Riley on behalf of Health Infrastructure (the Applicant) to support the Rouse Hill Hospital (RHH) State Significant Development Application (SSDA) (SSD-96248991).

The Works will be undertaken by a Principal Contractor. All statements and proposals documented in this WMP are a guide only. At the time of contract award, the Contractor(s) will formulate their own WMP for the Works and ensure alignment with the legislation, health services requirements and project requirements. This WMP will be replaced by the Contractor's WMP once appointed.

The development application pathway for the RHH Project will consist of a single SSDA pursuant to section 4.22 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

This report will address the Secretary Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for SSD-96248991. The SEARs addressed in this report are detailed in the table below:

Table 1: SEARS Requirement

Item	SEARS Requirement	Relevant Section of Report
18.	Waste Management • Identify, quantify and classify the likely waste streams to be generated during construction and operation. • Provide the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of this waste. • Identify appropriate servicing arrangements for the site.	4

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2. Introduction

2.1 Overview

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared to support an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the SSDA.

Rouse Hill is part of the north-west growth area (NWGA) and is a strategic centre.

In 2015 the NSW Government announced a commitment of $300 million for a new hospital at Rouse Hill to be delivered to support the rapid population growth identified for the area. The September 2023 State Budget confirmed additional capital funding of $400 million, which increased the total project budget to $700 million. In April 2025, the Federal Government made a commitment for an additional $120M to deliver maternity and birthing services at Rouse Hill Hospital, followed by an additional $90M additional funding commitment by the NSW Government announced in May 2025.

The Rouse Hill Hospital will be built on a greenfield site near the Rouse Hill Town Centre. The site was chosen for its strategic location close to the Rouse Hill Town Centre and Rouse Hill Metro station.

Health care in the NWGA including Rouse Hill is currently delivered by Western Sydney Local Health District (WSLHD) hospitals, the Hawkesbury District Health Service, and private hospitals in the Norwest area. The new Rouse Hill Hospital will be operated by WSLHD and networked with Blacktown and Westmead Hospitals and healthcare services within the district. The proposed development will respond to the health care needs of the growing north-west and the need for a modern, technologically connected hospital.

The project comprises two stages, with Early Works undertaken under a Review of Environmental Factors (REF). Early Works will be completed prior to the commencement of the works sought for approval under the SSDA.

2.2 Subject Site

The hospital site is located at the corner of Windsor Road and Commercial Road, Rouse Hill NSW 2155 within the Hills Shire local government area (LGA). The site is legally described as Lot 311 and Lot 312 in Deposited Plan 1274392. They are both vacant greenfield lots. The project site also includes Part Lot 229 in DP1249147 (site sheds and amenities, at-grade contractor and visitor parking, pedestrian and cycle pathway connection).

2.3 SSDA Scope of Works

The proposed development comprises:

- Site preparation including earthworks and tree removal;
- Construction of internal roads with connection to Commercial Road;
- Incoming electrical and communications services
- Construction of hospital buildings up to eleven storeys;
- Construction of a ten storey above-ground car park;
- Pedestrian and cycle pathway connections;
- Landscaping; and
- Ancillary works to Commercial Road, comprising:
    - minor works (including realignment of existing median strip, kerb and gutter, footpath and lane marking) to provide access from Commercial Road into Hospital Road; and

- associated tree removal along Commercial Road.

The scope of the proposed works includes:

- An emergency department and primary access clinic
- Comprehensive birthing services including birthing rooms and a maternity inpatient unit
- Inpatient beds and day surgery services
- Short stay medical assessment services
- Pathology, pharmacy, and medical imaging services
- Outpatient and ambulatory care services including paediatrics and renal dialysis and antenatal and postnatal services
- Virtual care and hospital in the home services
- Prehabilitation, rehabilitation and lifestyle medicine.
- Administration, staff support, loading dock and back-of-house services; and
- Ancillary commercial uses to support the hospital, including retail.

3. Legislative Requirements

The Works will be undertaken in accordance with the following legislative requirements relevant to the management of waste in New South Wales, and any others that must be complied with in carrying out the works as required:

- NSW Health – Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy 2011-2014
- Waste Management Guidelines for Health Care Facilities
- Work, Health and Safety Act 2011
- Work, Health and Safety Regulation 2017
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act and Regulation 1997
- Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW (EPA)
- Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001
- Contaminated Land Management Act 1997
- NSW EPA, 2014 – Waste Classification Guidelines
- NSW EPA, 2014 – The Excavated Natural Material Order
- NSW EPA, 2014 – The Excavated Public Road Material Order and The Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement Order
- NSW WorkCover, 2011 – How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice
- Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
- AS/NZS 4031:1992 (Non-reusable containers for the collection of sharp medical items used in health care areas)
- AS/NZS 4261:1994 (Reusable containers for the collection of sharp items used in human and animal medical applications)
- AS/NZS 3816:1998 (Management of clinical and related waste)
- AS/NZS 2161.10 Parts 1-3:2005 (Occupational protective gloves)
- AS/NZS 4123 Parts 1-7:2008 (Mobile waste containers)
- AS/NZS 2243 Part 3:2010 (Safety in Laboratories)
- RPS No.20 Safety Guide for Classification of Radioactive Waste (ARPANSA, 2010)
- Code for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (ARPANSA, 2014)
- Code of Practice for Radiation Protection in the Medical Applications of Ionizing Radiation (RPS14) (ARPANSA, 2008)
- Industry Code of Practice for the Management of Biohazardous Waste (including Clinical & Related Wastes) (WMAA, 2014)
- The Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS) EQuIPNational Guidelines Standard 15 (ACHS, 2012)
- Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals Code of Practice (SafeWork NSW, 2016)
- Code of Practice: Hazardous manual tasks (SafeWork NSW, 2016)
- PD2008_004 Community Sharps Disposal by Area Health Services
- PD2013_043 Medication Handling in NSW Public Health Facilities
- Guideline for Approval of Method to Treat Clinical Waste
- PD2017_013 Infection Prevention and Control Policy

- PD2017_010 HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C - Management of Health Care Workers Potentially Exposed
- PD2007_052 Sharps Injuries - Prevention in the NSW Public Health System
- PD2012_061 Environmental Cleaning Policy
- Infection prevention and control practice handbook. Principles for NSW public health organisations (CEC, 2016)
- Environmental Cleaning Standard Operating Procedures. Module 3.4 Environment (CEC-HAI, 2012)
- Environmental Cleaning Standard Operating Procedures. Module 6 Cleaning Agents (CEC-HAI, 2012)
- Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos (NOHSC:2002 (2005))
- Guide to the Control of Asbestos Hazards in Buildings and Structures (NOHSC:3002 (1998))
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Local Government Act 1993

4. Waste Management Principles – Construction

4.1 Waste Management Principles

In accordance with NSW Health requirements for health care facilities, a WMP will be prepared for the site providing detailed information regarding the nature and volume of waste generated by the development and the means of storage and disposal of waste from the site. Waste management practices will adopt the waste hierarchy established by the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001 (WARR Act) of reduce, reuse, recycle, treat and dispose.

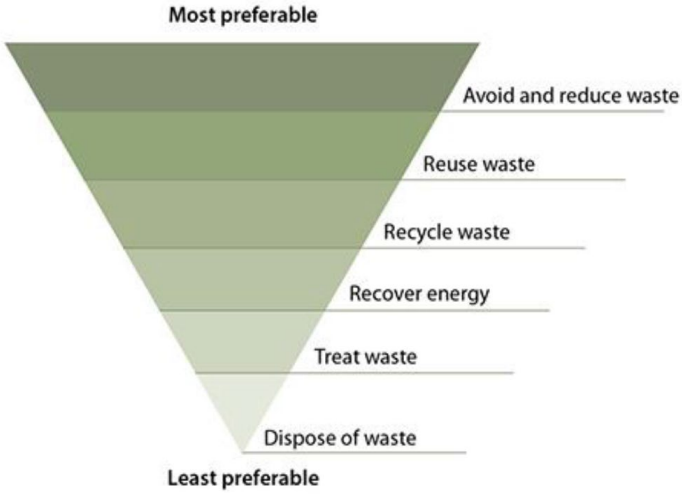

Figure 1: Waste Hierarchy, Source: EPA NSW

The major components of the waste management system will include:

- Avoidance and Reduction of Waste
- Recycling and Reuse
- Segregation at the source
- Waste streams
- Handling and Storage
- Waste treatment
- Waste disposal

The Works will be undertaken by a Principal Contractor. All statements and proposals documented in this WMP are a guide only. At the time of contract award, the Contractor(s) will formulate their own WMP for the Works and ensure alignment with the legislation, health services requirements and project requirements. This WMP will be replaced by the Contractor's WMP once appointed.

4.2 Waste Estimation

The table below identifies the volume of waste estimated to be produced as part of the excavation works. The calculation is based on approximate site earthworks volumes based on finished surface to natural surface. Excavated material will be re-used on site if deemed suitable in additional geotechnical investigations. There are no demolition works proposed to be carried out for the RHH project.

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Table 2: Estimated volume of waste generated during excavation works

Description	Volume (m^3)
Total cut volume	1,350
Total fill volume	7,550
Total cut/ fill balance	6,200 (fill)

Strategies will be implemented to minimise waste generation and maximise reuse and recycling. The excess cut volume will be reused, if possible, or otherwise collected by a licensed contractor, as detailed in section 4.5.

4.3 Waste Avoidance and Reduction

The most effective strategy in the waste hierarchy is to avoid the generation of waste. Throughout both the construction and operational phase of the Project, the avoidance of waste can be achieved through a number of strategies, including but not limited to:

- Reducing materials brought to site through a thorough understanding of the design, operational requirements, required quantities and detailed project planning
- Inventory control, proper storage and management of materials to avoid waste from materials that are out of date or off specification and reducing the need to reorder supplies
- Appropriate Storage and Management of materials onsite to limit the potential for damage from weather or plant which will eliminate the need for purchase of replacement products and waste generation

4.4 Waste Recycling and Reuse

Where the generation of waste cannot be avoided, it is encouraged to promote the reuse and recycling of waste materials. This can be achieved through a variety of strategies, including but not limited to:

- Evaluating waste production processes and identifying potentially recyclable materials
- Identifying and recycling products that can be reintroduced into the construction and operation processes
- Separating and segregating waste, particularly recyclable material from non-recyclable
- Proper disposal of recyclable waste such as glass, paper and aluminium; and
- Where possible, reusing materials and equipment in later stages of the construction phase and/or in different projects. For example, classifying excavated material as Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM) or Excavated Natural Material (ENM) to allow potential reuse off-site

The contractor's WMP will address recycling targets and monitoring strategies to enable monthly reporting on the recycling outputs.

4.5 Waste Segregation

Segregation of various streams of waste is an important part of efficient waste management.

Where possible, waste such as excavated material will be separated on-site into dedicated bins and areas for reuse and/or collection by a licensed contractor:

- General Waste – Glass, Paper & Cardboard and Aluminium
- Natural material will be classified as VENM for reuse onsite where possible or for offsite reuse

- Excavated material (unable to be used onsite) to be sent to a recycling facility
- Waste from piling works, including waste steel and formwork

If separation is not possible on-site, the Contractor(s) shall organise the separation of waste off-site. Waste will be classified in accordance with the requirements of the NSW EPA (2014) Waste Classification Guidelines.

4.6 Waste Streaming

Throughout the construction phase of the Project, organic waste that is biodegradable will be recycled where possible. Uses of organic waste include, but are not limited to, mulch or garden compost to enhance lawns and gardens. Where reuse is not possible, organic waste will be placed in mobile bins for regular collection by a licensed contractor.

Domestic wastes such as non-biodegradable food scraps, bottles, cans and packaging – will be segregated into recyclables and non-recyclables at point of generation and collected by a licensed contractor.

4.7 Waste Handling and Storage

The Contractor's WMP will identify storage and collection areas including loading zones and stockpile locations. Storage locations of waste will be planned to consider the changing nature of the site and construction phases. Clear signage will be provided to mark the location of different types of waste and materials.

Stockpile management strategies include, but are not limited to:

- Locating stockpiles in designated, marked areas and away from drainage lines and up-slope of sediment barriers;
- Locating stockpiles on hardstand surfaces or on plastic sheeting, and covering stockpiles or stabilising surfaces to reduce erosion;

Where applicable, liquid wastes will be stored in bunded areas protected from the weather. Containers will be labelled with name of the waste stream, composition and physical state, restricted properties and date of storage to ensure safe handling and management procedures are met.

Clearly marked waste containers with information such as name of waste, composition (solid/liquid), restricted properties of the waste (corrosive, ignitable) and date of the first waste deposited into the container.

All servicing arrangements will need to consider the safety of site users.

The Contractor shall ensure that the supply chain is responsible and accountable for maintaining a clean, clear and safe working environment. Rubbish bins should be provided to all work areas and be regularly removed to the central skip bin location for collection and transport from site to a waste recycle facility.

4.8 Waste Treatment

It is intended that no waste is treated on-site. Treatment of construction and general waste will be performed by a licensed contractor after proper removal of waste off the project site.

4.9 Waste Disposal and Transport

Waste that cannot be recycled and/or reused will be disposed off-site by a licensed contractor to a licensed landfill or recycling facility.

Prior to disposal, waste will be classified in accordance with the requirements of the NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines.

All vegetation and topsoil will be assessed for site suitability. All nominated weeds must be cleared from site, or topsoil likely to contain weed material must be disposed of to an appropriately licensed off-site waste facility, and must not be reused on-site for any purpose (e.g. as compost, fill material, etc.)

Heavy vehicle access to the site is proposed primarily via state state roads – Windsor Road and Schofields Road. Hence, the waste vehicle is proposed to travel via Rouse Hill Drive and Caddies Boulevard, accessed from either Windsor Road or Schofields Road, prior to turning onto Commercial Road to access site as shown in Figure 2. Site access is via existing driveway from Commercial Road near the Mungerie Park substation. This driveway operates as a left-in, left-out intersection i.e. the waste vehicle must enter the site by turning left from Commercial Road and exit by turning left back onto Commercial Road with the vehicle proceeding to Windsor Road and continuing along or making a turn onto Schofields Road depending on the return journey.

Figure 2: Access route for waste vehicle (prior to completion of upgrade of Commercial Road/ HealthCo access intersection, Source: Arup

All vehicles transporting waste off-site will have covered loads. A waste tracking record will be maintained of all disposals that records the waste facility name and address, type and identity of disposal vehicle, date of disposal, type and quantity of waste and method of treatment (where applicable). Contractor(s) will keep evidence of the proper disposal of waste to licensed facilities.

4.10 Waste Management Methods

A detailed construction waste management plan will be developed by the Contractor. The plan will provide further details of the management required for the waste types generated under the works associated with the RHH Development.

As the design progresses, accurate estimates of quantities of building materials prior to construction will ensure that a minimum of waste is generated. Records of waste and recycling collected and disposed of will be collated throughout the construction phase by the Contractor. Unused materials in a good condition will often be collected by suppliers, facilitating the reduction of the amount of material sent to recyclers or landfill.

All waste will be disposed of in strict compliance with the applicable Waste Management Guidelines for Health Facilities.

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The Contractor will be required to achieve compliance with the EPA guidelines.

A summary of likely waste streams to be generated through construction works are identified in the table below, a proposed method for handling, storage and reuse/disposal of each type of waste are also presented.

Table 3: Likely Waste Streams

Activity	Waste stream	Management	Estimated Quantities
Site Office and Worksites	General Office Waste – paper, printer cartridges	• Segregation of recyclable wastes and storage on-site • Collection and transport to a recycler	• To be confirmed by the contractor
	Domestic Wastes – food scraps, glass bottles, cans, packaging.	• Segregation of recyclable wastes and storage onsite	
	Septic and Sanitary systems waste	• No existing toilets for use during the Construction phase – the construction contractors will use temporary portable amenities serviced by the provider.	• To be confirmed by the contractor

The storage of waste created by the site through excavation and general construction works will be specified within the site establishment zones.

5. Waste Management Principles – Operation

5.1 Waste Management Plan – Operation

The project will align with the following legislation, policies, standards and guidelines:

- NSW Health PD2017_026 Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services
- NSW Health Guideline GL2020_021 NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy (GREP)
- NSW Health PD2018_030 Goods and Services Procurement policy
- NSW Health Policy Directive PD 2017_013 Infection Prevention and Control Policy
- NSW Health Policy Directive PD2020_017 Occupational Assessment, Screening & Vaccination Against Specified Infectious Diseases
- Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Practice August 2019
- NSW Health Policy Directive 2018_013 Work Health and Safety: Better Practice Procedures
- AS/NZS 3816:1998 : Management of clinical and related wastes
- AS 4123.7-2006 Mobile waste containers, Part 7: Colours, markings, and designation requirements
- National Health and Medical Research Council Guidelines
- Hazardous Chemicals Management NSW Health Intranet

- Work Health and Safety Act 2011
- Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017
- Radiation Control Amendment Act 2023
- NSW health Guideline PD2020_049 Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services
- Department of Environment & Climate Change (DECC) Waste Classification Guidelines
- SWAHS Waste Management Policy Manual

As design progresses for the Main Works, the Waste Management Plan will be updated to ensure ongoing improvements and compliance with policy and legislation in all aspects of waste management, including generation, handling, storage and disposal of all forms of waste.

Relevant State and National Legislation and policy relevant to clinical and related waste will be followed in the development of the Waste Management Plan.

In line with NSW Health's PD2017_026 Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services, the Waste Management Plan will address:

- Governance, including oversight by a Waste Management Committee and clear responsibilities
- Strategies for complying with PD2017_026, waste minimisation, training, workplace health and safety, auditing, incident management, procedures for specific waste stream management and contract management

All staff and volunteers will be required to comply with the Waste Management Plan including waste reduction practices.

Principles within the Waste Management Plan will include:

- Waste will be handled safely using appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) throughout its journey through the facility from creation at ward/individual level to removal off site by waste companies
- Waste transport routes will avoid food preparation and heavily used areas where possible
- Waste will be appropriately minimised, segregated and recycled
- Storage areas will be cleaned regularly, separated from food and clean storage areas and be inaccessible to the public . Refer Architectural drawings and Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) for further details on Back of House (BoH) areas including location of storage areas
- All staff are to receive education on RHH waste practices and Workplace Health and Safety at orientation and other appropriate/required situations
- Spill management will be conducted in accordance with the Waste Management Plan
- Waste cost statistics are to be compiled, waste audits to be conducted and both to be reviewed periodically to ensure optimum waste management is occurring

The following waste minimisation and reduction strategies will be considered within the RHH WMP:

- Purchasing and procurement strategies – Drive efficient use of resources in areas such as energy consumption, water consumption and waste management. Targets, contract and purchasing decisions are coordinated by the District Facilities Management Unit, WSLHD Capital Works and the District Procurement committee. RHH facilities align with these requirements in accordance with District directions and staff delegations.
- Energy and Water - The Environmental Management committee and Engineering Services actively investigate opportunities to increase energy efficiency through building design, infrastructure and fittings and through input in District Procurement Committee and Capital Works projects.
- Waste Minimisation Reduce, Reuse and recycle methodology
- Other general strategies including:
  - Setting printers to default to double sided printing

  - Intranet and electronic storage and distribution of documents to reduce paper copies
  - Recycling of paper and cardboard
  - Toner cartridge collection
  - Mobile phone collection
  - Battery recycling
  - Use paper with a percentage of recycled material
  - Increase use of recycled stationery such as note books and envelopes
  - Increase staff awareness in relation to reducing energy consumption and use of recycled products
- Sustainability and energy efficiency to be considered during new development and refurbishing

These principles and strategies including sustainability initiatives will be further developed during the design for Main Works.

5.2 Licensing Requirements

No licenses are required under the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022.

These licensing requirements will be reviewed during the design process for works and appropriate licenses obtained if required.

5.3 Waste Streams

The following operational waste streams and estimated quantities have been provided by the project logistics consultant, Arup. The waste streams generated by the proposed development will be quantified throughout detailed design with the consultant team. Increased vehicle movements are expected to be proportional to the increase in waste streams.

Table 4: Estimated Medical Waste Generation

Waste Stream	Collection Frequency	RHH Waste Generation Estimation (Kg/day)
Clinical Waste	3 times a week	440
Pharmaceutical	As required (maximum fortnightly)	3
Cytotoxic	As required (maximum fortnightly)	3
Anatomical	As required (maximum fortnightly)	14
Genetically Modified Organisms	-	-

5.4 Management of Clinical Waste Streams

Management of Clinical Waste Streams will be in compliance with NSW Health PD2017_026 Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services (Refer Tables 5 and 6 below).

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Table 5: Management of clinical waste streams: anatomical, sharps and other clinical waste

Waste stream	Anatomical waste	Clinical sharps waste	Clinical waste (Incl. Pathological Waste)
Definition	Identifiable human body parts such as limbs, organs, placenta and recognisable or large pathological specimens resulting from investigation or treatment of a patient It does not include deceased bodies	Any clinical object capable of inflicting a penetrating injury which may or may not be contaminated with blood and or body substance. This includes needles, ampoules and any other sharp objects or instruments designed to perform penetrating procedures[1] May contain clinical material or Genetically Modified Organism (GMO)[2] waste	Clinical waste with the potential to cause injury, infection or offence: • Unrecognisable human tissue (excluding hair, teeth, nails and anatomical waste) • Bulk blood or other body fluids (or body substances) • Material and equipment visibly stained by blood or body fluids (includes incontinence pads and disposable nappies that come from an infectious patient)[3] • Lab specimens, cultures or other waste from lab investigations • Waste from medical or veterinary research • Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)
Bin colour	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Lid colour of bin	Orange	Yellow	Yellow
Plastic bin liners	Orange	N/A	Yellow
Labelling of bins and if applicable liners	Anatomical waste	Clinical sharps	Clinical waste
Symbol			
Symbol (description)	Black biological hazard	Black biological hazard	Black biological hazard
Label (if containing viable PC1 or PC2 GMOs)		Contains GMOs	Contains GMOs
Specific requirements	For incineration only	For incineration *or* autoclaving and shredding Sharps containers must be rigid-walled and meet the requirements specified in AS/NZS 4031 and AS/NZS 4261[4,5] Autoclave tape and bag indicators must be used to show autoclaving has been completed	For incineration *or* autoclaving [6] and shredding. Autoclave tape and bag indicators must be used to show autoclaving has been completed. Fluid may be able to be discharged into sewer depending on Liquid Trade Agreement between the health service and water utility All clinical waste once treated by a process acceptable to NSW Health[7] may be reclassified in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines[8] before recycling or disposal There are special precautions regarding disposal of waste related to cases of viral haemorrhagic fever[9]
Relevant Act/ Regulation /Australian Standard	AS/NZS 3816:1998 Management of clinical and related waste AS/NZS 4123:2008 Mobile Waste Containers	AS/NZS 3816:1998 Management of clinical and related waste AS/NZS 4123:2008 Mobile Waste Containers *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*	AS/NZS 3816:1998 Management of clinical and related waste AS/NZS 4123:2008 Mobile Waste Containers *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*
EPA licence requirements	No	No	No

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Table 6: Management of Clinical waste streams: cytotoxic and pharmaceutical

Waste stream	Cytotoxic waste	Pharmaceutical waste	Radioactive waste
Definition	Material contaminated with residues or preparations containing materials toxic or otherwise harmful to cells. This includes any residual cytotoxic drug or laboratory chemical and any discarded material or clinical waste associated with the preparation or administration or excretion of cytotoxic drugs May include Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) or tissues containing GMOs	Pharmaceuticals or other chemical substances specified as regulated goods in the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2008. Includes any substance specified in a Schedule of the Poisons List under the Act, as well as any therapeutic good which is unscheduled Includes expired or discarded pharmaceuticals, filters or other material contaminated by pharmaceutical products	Waste material, including sharps and clinical waste contaminated with a radioisotope which arises from the medical or research use of radionuclides, e.g. during nuclear medicine, radioimmunoassay and bacteriological procedures, and may be in solid, liquid or gaseous form, and which emits a level of radiation above the level set by regulatory authorities
Bin colour	Purple	Red	Red[1]
Lid colour of bin	Purple	Red	Red
Plastic bin liners	Purple	N/A	Red
Labelling of bins and if applicable liners	Cytotoxic waste	Pharmaceutical waste	Radioactive waste plus specific requirements below
Symbol		Nil	
Symbol (description)	White telophase	Nil	Yellow background with distinctive 'trefoil' symbol in black and the lettering 'CAUTION RADIATION' in black
Label (if containing viable PC1 or PC2 GMOs)	Contains GMOs		
Specific requirements	For incineration only Collection, transport and handling only by licensed and registered waste management companies	Storage, destruction and disposal methods must comply with PD2013_043 Medication Handling in NSW Public Health Facilities[2] Pharmaceutical waste must be incinerated at a licensed controlled waste facility. Certain pharmaceuticals may only be destroyed by authorised persons under the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966* [3] Pharmaceutical waste bins must be lockable	Radioactive material to be stored on-site in appropriate storage area until it decays to below the thresholds of a "radioactive substance" as defined under the Radiation Control Act and Regulation Waste is to be classified with reference to the Safety Guide for the Classification of Radioactive Waste[4] and in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines[5] Radioactive waste must be labelled with the substance, activity level and the date at which it is measured Handling and storage to comply with a Radiation Management Plan in accordance with the Code of Practice for Radiation Protection in the Medical Applications of Ionizing Radiation (ARPANSA 2008)[6] Radioactive sharps – see page 9 [7] When radioactive waste is to be transported, health services must comply with the Code of Practice for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (ARPANSA 2014)[8]
Relevant Act and Regulation	AS/NZS 4123:2008 Mobile Waste Containers *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*	*Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966* *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2008*	AS/NZS 4123:2008 Mobile Waste Containers *Radiation Control Act 1990* *Radiation Control Regulation 2013*
EPA licence requirements	No	No	Yes - Waste Classification Guidelines Part 3: Waste containing radioactive material (EPA, 2014)

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6. Responsibilities and Training

6.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The Principal Contractor will be responsible for developing a detailed waste management plan prior to commencement of the construction works. That plan must be consistent with the approach, principles and management methods outlined in this plan.

The Contractor will also be responsible for:

- Inducting all contractors and visitors about the relevant aspects of this plan
- Ensuring all waste management contractors have the necessary qualifications and licenses to remove waste from the site
- Carrying out periodic audits to check compliance with the waste management plan

6.2 Training and Induction

During construction, all site personnel and subcontractors will be inducted into the requirements of this plan in accordance to their level of responsibility. As such, the induction is expected to include the following components:

- The waste hierarchy and associated waste management principles (avoid, reuse, and recycle)
- NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines
- Procedures for handling and storage of wastes
- Location of waste disposal and storage facilities
- Actions to be undertaken in the event of a hazardous material spill

Staff and contractors with specific responsibilities for waste management including for the handling and disposal of hazardous waste will be given additional training as required.


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