



9-11 Mawson Avenue, Bella Vista NSW
Mixed Use Development

CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

14/05/2026
Report No. 708124
Revision B

Client

Urban

Architect

Turner

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 addresses only the **construction** phases of the proposed development. The requirements outlined must be implemented on-site throughout these phases and may be reviewed if there are any design changes. Construction waste management provisions will also be reviewed as part of the Construction Management Plan.

Waste management for the **operational** phase of the development is outside the scope of this report and must be addressed in a separate Operational Waste Management Plan.

REVISION REFERENCE

Revision	Date	Prepared by	Description
A	2/04/2026	S. Butts	Draft
B	14/05/2026	S. Butts	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

2.1 Background

This Construction Waste Management Plan is submitted to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (the Department) on behalf of UPG Metro Pty Ltd (UPG) (the Applicant) in support of the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) (SSD-96812459) and concurrent Rezoning Proposal for the construction development of a shop-top housing development at 9-11 Mawson Avenue (the site).

Effective waste management strategies and auditing are essential on construction sites to support strong sustainability outcomes. EFC believes that a successful waste management strategy should achieve three key objectives:

1. **Promote responsible source separation** to minimise waste sent to landfill through the implementation of convenient and efficient waste management systems.
2. **Ensure adequate waste provisions and robust procedures** that can adapt to potential changes during the operational phase of the development.
3. **Comply with all relevant Australian Standards, council codes, policies, and guidelines.**

2.2 Site Summary

The proposed development is located within the local government area (LGA) of The Hills Shire Council. The site is currently occupied by:

- Vacant site

The proposed works include:

- Two buildings with four shared basement levels, a lower ground, ground and upper ground floor.
 - Tower A has 48 levels
 - Tower B has 28 levels
 - 674 residential units in total, separated into the two buildings:
 - Tower A has 396 units split between two cores:
 - Core A1 has 356 units
 - Core A2 has 40 units
 - Tower B has 278 units split between two cores:
 - 8 townhouses
 - Core B1 has 241 units
 - Core B2 has 29 units
 - Three retail tenancies with a total GFA of 319m²
 - A gymnasium with a total GFA of 3098m²
 - A supermarket with a total GFA of 1132m²
 - A childcare with a total GFA of 1287m² and 100 child places

All figures and calculations in this report are based on area schedules provided by the client and reflected in the architectural drawings.

2.3 The Site

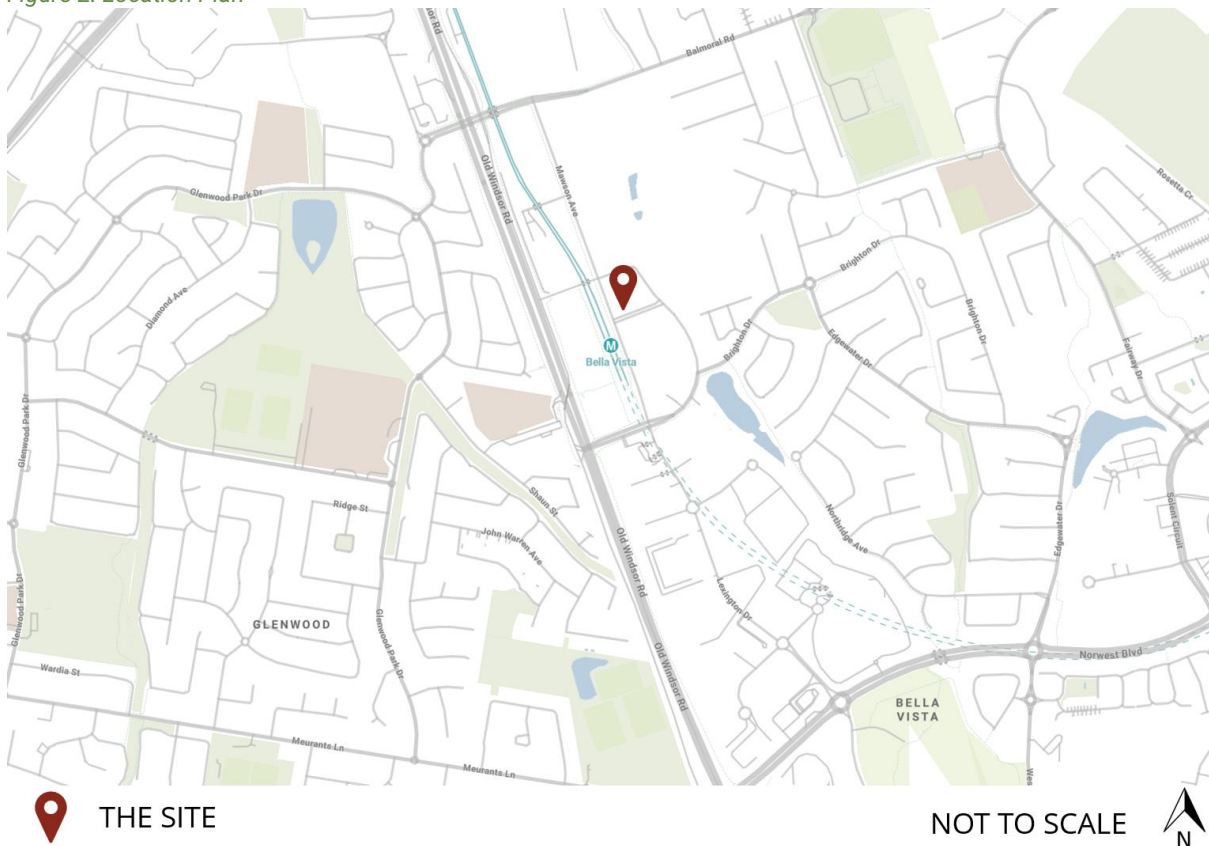
Since 2013, there has been numerous policies and guidelines which have shaped the strategic planning framework relevant to the site:

- **North West Rail Link Corridor Strategy:** Released by the NSW Government to establish Structure Plans for eight new metro stations across northwest Sydney (including Bella Vista and Kellyville). The strategy set a 20–25-year framework for land use and built form outcomes, with dwelling and employment targets focused on urban renewal and transit-oriented development. Bella Vista was identified as a key location for predominantly residential development with supporting retail and commercial uses around the station, intended to leverage investment in the Sydney Metro Northwest.
- **State-Led Rezoning:** A State-led rezoning was undertaken for the Bella Vista and Kellyville Station Precincts, approved via the *State Environmental Planning Policy Amendment (Bella Vista and Kellyville Station Precincts) 2017*. The rezoning facilitated delivery of approximately 8,400 new homes across the two precincts, along with employment zones, mixed-use centres, parks and community facilities. It introduced maximum building height and floor space ratio controls and measures to improve public open space and transport connectivity, aligning growth with completion of the Sydney Metro Northwest.
- **Tier 1 Accelerated Transport Orientated Development (TOD) Precinct Rezoning:** As part of the NSW Government's TOD program, Bella Vista and Kellyville were identified as an Accelerated Precinct. The rezoning was finalised in November 2024 and the amended controls and guidelines are now in place. For the subject site, key amendments included the introduction of active street frontage controls to Mawson Avenue and the through-site link and temporary exemption of residential development from certain concurrence and referral requirements (until November 2027).
- **Stage 1 Concept Proposal (SSD-10344):** A Stage 1 Concept SSDA submitted by Landcom on behalf of Sydney Metro, was approved for the approximately 33.5 hectares of government-owned land surrounding the Bella Vista Metro Station (see Error! Reference source not found.). The concept consent includes conditions to guide subsequent detailed SSDAs (including built form, sustainability and staging), and incorporated Urban Design Guidelines and a Design Excellence Strategy. The subject site is identified as Site B.04 and is the first site within the Stage 1 Concept SSDA to commence the development process. The concept consent has been modified on four occasions to address design refinements and administrative updated to stamped plans, lot areas/boundaries, road layout, and corrections to the Urban Design Guidelines and reports.

Figure 1: Aerial View of the Site



Figure 2: Location Plan



2.4 The proposed Development

2.4.1 REZONING PROPOSAL

To facilitate the proposed development described in **Section 5.2**, a Rezoning Proposal is sought to seek the following amendments to *The Hills Shire Local Environmental Plan 2013* (Hills LEP 2013):

- Amend the Height of Buildings map to apply a maximum RL height limit across the site;
- Amend the Floor Space Ratio Map;
- Amend the Minimum Front Setback Control for Residential Flat Buildings; and,
- Introduce a site-specific clause allowing for wintergardens separate to the calculation of GFA.

2.4.2 STATE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

The proposed amendments to the Hills LEP 2013, as outlined above, will facilitate the following development, sought via a concurrent SSDA. Specifically, the proposed works sought under the SSDA include:

- Construction of two (2) podiums over a shared basement, containing a supermarket, childcare, gym and residential townhouses;
- Construction of two (2) towers, each atop a podium, comprising approximately 674 residential apartments;
- Construction of a shared basement containing car parking; and
- Associated landscaping and public domain improvements, including a north-south through-site link.

It is noted that the project will commit to providing 15% of the residential GFA as affordable housing for a minimum of 10 years, to be managed by a registered Community Housing Provider (CHP).

For a detailed description of the proposed development, refer to the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by Beam Planning, and the Architectural Drawings prepared by Turner Studio.

2.5 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 waste management. The key references include:

- The Hills Development Control Plan 2012
- *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)

2.6 Waste Diversion Targets

This WMP supports the sustainable handling of construction 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

2.7 Report Objectives

This report aims to promote best-practice waste management throughout the 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

2.8 Limitations

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

- This report is intended solely for use by Urban (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.
- 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 1: 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 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 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 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 construction of 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

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.

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.

In the event that any contaminated or hazardous materials are unexpectedly uncovered during 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 Construction Waste Volumes and Management

Construction waste volumes were estimated 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. **Diversion 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 construction waste volumes by material stream, expressed in both cubic metres (m^3) and tonnes (t).

Table 3: Construction Waste Volumes and Management

Construction Waste Summary				
Material	Volume (m^3)	Mass (t)	Recovery %	Diverted (t)
Excavation Material	1209347.00	2176825.00	100%	2176825.00
Green Waste	154.17	46.25	95%	43.94
Bricks	1040.63	1665.01	90%	1498.51
Tiles	115.63	208.13	90%	187.31
Concrete	2794.30	6706.31	95%	6370.99
Timber	713.03	427.82	80%	342.25
Plasterboard	308.34	154.17	30%	46.25
Metals	9307.89	74463.14	98%	72973.88
Residual Waste	115.63	34.69	10%	3.47
Other Waste	1984.91	992.46	20%	198.49

Based on our calculations, 99% of construction 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 construction phase of 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 construction waste is managed in line with industry practice and contributes to achieving the project's waste diversion targets.

Table 4: Construction Waste Disposal Pathways

Construction 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
Bricks	Possible	Yes	Residual	Crushed to aggregates
Tiles	No	Yes	Residual	Crushed to aggregates
Concrete	Possible	Yes	Minimal	Crushed for road base/aggregate
Timber	Possible	Yes	Yes	Untreated timber recyclable; treated to landfill
Plasterboard	No	Yes	Residual	Specialised gypsum recycling
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 5: Recycling Directory

	Business Name	Suburb	Distance (km)
Excavation Material	Veolia Eastern Creek Resource Recovery Park	Eastern Creek	20.0
	BINGO Industries Recycling Centre	Auburn	20.5
	Kimbriki Resource Recovery Centre	Ingleside	24.3
Green Waste	Veolia Eastern Creek Resource Recovery Park	Eastern Creek	20.0
	BINGO Industries Recycling Centre	Auburn	20.5
	Kimbriki Resource Recovery Centre	Ingleside	24.3
Bricks	Rock & Dirt Recycling	Clarendon	18.1
	Concrete Recyclers (Group) Pty Ltd	Camellia	19.1
	Recycled Building Centre	Granville	19.4
Tiles	Concrete Recyclers (Group) Pty Ltd	Camellia	19.1
	BINGO Industries Recycling Centre	Auburn	20.5
	Cleanaway Ryde Resource Recovery Centre	North Ryde	20.8
Concrete	Concut NSW	Baulkham Hills	10.9
	Rock & Dirt Recycling	Clarendon	18.1
	Concrete Recyclers (Group) Pty Ltd	Camellia	19.1
Timber	BINGO Industries Recycling Centre	Auburn	20.5
	Cleanaway Ryde Resource Recovery Centre	North Ryde	20.8
	BINGO Industries Recycling Ecology Park and Landfill	Eastern Creek	20.9
Plasterboard	BINGO Industries Recycling Centre	Auburn	20.5
	BINGO Industries Recycling Ecology Park and Landfill	Eastern Creek	20.9
	Kimbriki Resource Recovery Centre	Ingleside	24.3
Metals	4G Metals / Wanless	Seven Hills	12.4
	Shrimetals Recycling Pty Ltd.	Mulgrave	12.9
	Hornsby Scrap Metals	Hornsby	13.6

4.3 Site-Specific Operational Measures

Training/Site Inductions

All staff employed during the 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 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.

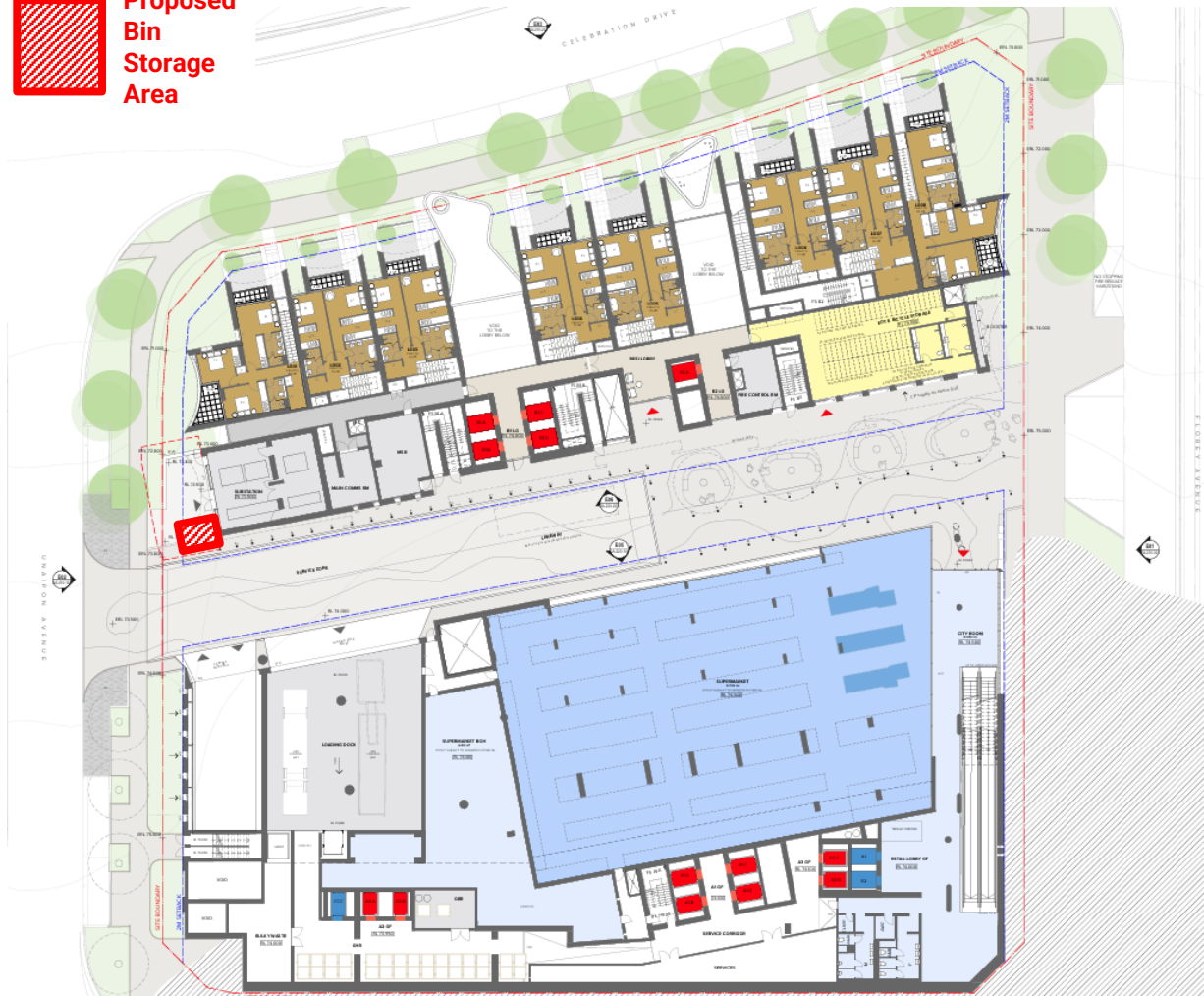
All skip bins leaving the site will be covered with a suitable tarpaulin to reduce spillage of waste while in transit.

Access to the site will be permitted between the hours of 7.00 AM to 5.00 PM Monday to Friday inclusive. Work may be available on Saturdays from 7.00 AM to 1.00 PM. No access will be permitted on Sundays and Public Holidays.

All waste collection for construction works will be conducted between approved hours. All waste generated on site will be transported to an approved and appropriately licensed resource recovery facility and/or landfill site.

4.5 Site Plans

Proposal



Source: Source: Turner, Ground Level, DA-110-005, Rev. DA.01, 1/05/2026

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