

TWEED VALLEY HOSPITAL

– STAGE 2

CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT SUB PLAN

5/09/2019 | Revision No: 4.1



Sub Plan Revision Status				
Date	Revision (in numbers)	Purpose and Summary of Amendments	Reviewed by	Approved by
30/01/17	2	General update including LLB GMR and legislative amendments	Tracey Wallbridge	Brian Falls
30/11/17	2.1	References to Enablon changed to FOOTPRINT	Tracey Wallbridge	Ross Trethewy
05/09/18	2.2	Clarification of waster recovery targets and project review of waste targets	Tracey Wallbridge	Ross Trethewy
09/07/19	3	Project Specific – Preliminary	Monique Windley	
17/08/19	4	SSD2 and SEARs Specific	Monique Windley	Devin Miller
05/09/19	4.1	Minor Amendments	Amanda Wilmot	

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1. OVERVIEW

On the 11 June 2019 the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces granted approval for the Concept Proposal and Stage 1 Early and Enabling Works for the new Tweed Valley Hospital (SSD 9575) located at 771 Cudgen Road, Cudgen (Lot 11 DP1246853). All documents relating to this consent can be found on the major project website of DPIE at <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/project/10756>.

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been prepared to assist in the State Significant Development (SSD) Stage 2 Application for the Tweed Valley Hospital which will be assessed under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). This, along with supporting documentation, provides a clear outline of the Stage 2 Application.

The Tweed Valley Hospital Project broadly consists of:

- Construction of a new Level 5 major regional referral hospital to provide the health services required to meet the needs of the growing population of the Tweed-Byron region (in conjunction with the other hospitals and community health facilities across the region);
- Delivery of the supporting infrastructure required for the Tweed Valley Hospital, including green space and other amenities, roads and car parking, external road upgrades and connections, utilities connections, and other supporting infrastructure.

1.1.1 Stage 2 Hospital Main Works and Operation

The Stage 2 SSD component seeks consent for the Main Works and Operation of the Tweed Valley Hospital, including:

- **Construction of Main Hospital Building**
 - Main entry and retail area
 - Administration
 - Community health
 - In-Patient units
 - Outpatient clinics and day only units
 - Child and Adolescent Services
 - Intensive Care Unit
 - Mental Health Unit
 - Maternity Unit and Birthing Suites
 - Renal Dialysis
 - Pathology
 - Pharmacy
 - Radiation Oncology as part of integrated Cancer Care
 - Emergency Department
 - Perioperative Services
 - Interventional Cardiology
 - Medical Imaging
 - Mortuary
 - Education, Training, Research
- Back of House services
- Rooftop Helipad
- **Construction of Support Buildings, referred to as the 'Health Hub', containing:**
 - Oral Health
 - Community Health
 - Aboriginal Health
 - Administration
 - Education, Training and Research
- **Internal Roads and carparking, including multi-deck parking for staff, patients and visitors;**
- **Construction of a temporary building for the 'Tweed Valley Skills Centre'**
- **External road infrastructure upgrades and main site access**
- **Environmental and wetland rehabilitation, including rehabilitation of existing farm dam as outlined in the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) prepared for the Concept Proposal and Stage 1 works**
- **Site landscaping**
- **Signage**
- **Utility and service works**

The works outlined above comprise five key components, which are subject to various funding allocations and may be delivered independently to each other. Stage 2 has therefore been defined in the following sub-stages¹:

- Stage 2A – Main Hospital Building complete with supporting roads, services infrastructure and landscaping
- Stage 2B – Main Hospital Building incremental expansion areas
- Stage 2C – Health Hub
- Stage 2D – Tweed Valley Skills Centre
- Stage 2E – Multi-deck car park.

Development consent is sought for the all 5 components of Stage 2 under this SSDA.

Plans for Stage 2 Main Works and Operation are attached in Appendix B of the EIS. Approval of Stage 2 will enable the new Tweed Valley Hospital to be built which will provide a much-needed contemporary health service facilities for the surrounding region.

1.1.2 Potential Future Expansions

Any subsequent stages or modifications to the proposal would be subject to separate applications as required including the potential future expansion of the facility.

2. SSD REQUIREMENTS

Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Waste

Identify, quantify and classify the likely waste streams to be generated during construction and operation and describe the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of this waste. Identify appropriate servicing arrangements (including but not limited to, waste management, loading zones, mechanical plant) for the site.

¹ Stages are not listed in chronological order and may be delivered independently to each other

3. SCOPE OF PROJECT AND SUB PLAN

Project Details	
Scope of the Sub Plan	<p>This Waste Management Sub Plan provides strategies and measures to minimise, manage and track solid and liquid waste generation. It outlines appropriate measures to ensure that solid and liquid wastes are managed appropriately during site establishment, demolition, construction and commissioning of the project. This may include solid construction wastes (soil, concrete, masonry, steel, timber, packaging and various plastics) and liquid wastes (washout waste water) produced during site establishment and construction of the project. It describes measures to be implemented during relevant construction activities, which enables minimisation and reduction of construction wastes.</p> <p>Refer to Section 1.1 and 3.1 of the Project EHS Management Plan for clarification on how the EHS Sub Plans form part of the Lendlease Building (LLB) EHS management system.</p>
Objectives of the Sub Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate consideration of waste reduction and handling during all stages of the project from design to hand-over. • To maximise the beneficial re-use of excavated materials and construction wastes to reduce disposal to landfill. • To recover through reuse and recycling of (excluding soil) waste generated on the site. • To ensure reduction, reuse, recycling and disposal data is captured, reported and tracked to ensure compliance with relevant legislation • To prevent environmental pollution associated with waste handling and disposal.
Scope of Works	<p>This Sub Plan has been prepared based on the following scope of works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site establishment including ATF, fixed temporary fence and hoarding installation, office and compound setup; • Civil Works, including carparks & roads for Stage 2; • Monitoring and maintenance of existing Sedimentation Basins; • Construction of the Main Works Stage. This new build will include a new emergency department, helipad, IPUs, ICU, MAU, expanded rehab and ambulatory care facilities and operating theatres • Landscaping

Key Issues and Risks	<p>This Sub Plan is based on the hierarchy of waste avoidance, reuse, recycling, treatment and disposal. Waste must be managed in a way that ensures reuse and recycling is maximised and the volume of waste transported to landfill is minimised.</p> <p>The works described above will result in the generation of waste materials that may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation • Timber • Metal • Concrete • Cardboard and paper • Paint and chemicals • Plasterboard • Waste water including washout water • Co-mingled materials. • Plastics - mainly associated with packaging <p>Compliance with the Project EHS Plan and this Construction Waste Management Sub Plan is intended to mitigate the risks and potential impacts of construction activities and waste generation on the environment. The key risks have been identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-ordering or inaccurate estimation of material requirements resulting in waste; • Identification of contaminated soil or hazardous materials requiring testing, treatment, specialist disposal and validation; • Inappropriate handling and storage of solid waste, liquids, contaminated or hazardous materials resulting in loss or pollution; • Inappropriate transport and disposal of waste to non-licensed or approved facilities; • Uncontrolled discharge of paint waste, concrete slurry, wet trade washout or litter into the stormwater system or off-site resulting in pollution; • Loss of resources and materials of value due to weather events, physical damage or vandalism; • Disposal of materials due to lack of awareness and behavioural factors; and • Missing or inaccurate tracking and verification of waste removed from site.
Legislation and Guidelines	<p>Federal/National:</p> <p>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</p> <p>Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011</p> <p>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</p>

	<p>National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007</p> <p>Chain of Responsibility Heavy Vehicle Transport Laws 2014</p> <p>Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste (EPA, 2014)</p> <p>National Packaging Covenant</p> <p>State:</p> <p>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</p> <p>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017</p> <p>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</p> <p>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</p> <p>Water Management Act 2000</p> <p>NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy (NSW Government, 2014)</p> <p>Water Act 1912</p> <p>Local:</p> <p>Local Government Act 1993</p> <p>Lendlease Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMR: 4.13 Degradation or Pollution of the Environment • GMR: 4.15 Uncontrolled Release of Stored Energy (non-electrical)) • Lendlease Building Workplace Delivery Code (WDC)
Summary of Site Controls	<p>Works must be planned, implemented and monitored in accordance with the Lendlease GMRs, the Project EHS Plan, this Sub Plan and the Lendlease Building WDC. These documents detail Lendlease's approach and commitment to pro-active and responsible site management.</p>

	<p>A waste management contractor will be engaged to provide skip bins for waste storage and on-site segregation, and to undertake waste collection for off-site separation, recycling and disposal. The objectives of this Sub Plan and details of the LLB waste recovery targets and FOOTPRINT reporting requirements will be communicated to the contractor who will be required to prepare a detailed, monthly waste breakdown for the project.</p> <p>Site specific waste management controls, monitoring, reporting and performance measures have been identified in this Sub Plan. These include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of designed waste handling areas; • The correct storage and handling of waste materials including liquids; • On and off-site separation of wastes for reuse and recycling; • Identifying external opportunities for reuse to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes; • Appropriate disposal and verification of all waste leaving site; and • Monthly reporting of waste and recycling data. <p>Waste reduction, storage, separation (for reuse and recycling) and disposal requirements must be included in relevant specifications, contractual agreements, supply agreements, quality assurance documents, and subcontractor work method statements. Criteria for the selection and use of recycled and recycled content products must also be specified.</p> <p>Site inspections, monitoring and reporting will be undertaken by Lendlease and subcontractors as detailed in the EHS Plan and the following implementation table.</p>
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4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUB PLAN

RESPONSIBILITIES: CM = Construction Manager SM = Site Manager

Control Measure	Timing	Methodology	Responsibility	Monitoring and Reporting	Performance Measurement
Planning and Site Establishment					
Identify major waste streams associated with the works.	Prior to commencing	Review construction program and identify waste streams. Engage waste contractor service provider/s.	CM	Monthly waste reports from waste contractor.	Achieve minimum 75% recovery (excluding soils).
Key waste streams and recovery are captured and monitored (i.e. landfill and recovered)	Whole of Project	Key waste streams are analysed using Footprint	CM	Six Weekly	Outlined in the Project Review and discussed
Request major subcontractors and suppliers submit waste minimisation, take back and recycling details.	At tender and contract finalisation	Identify major subcontractors and suppliers with the largest potential waste impact. Identify practical measures associated with their scope of work or product supply to reduce waste entering the site (eg reduced or alternative packaging, take back, use of recycled materials, hire arrangements etc)	SM	Inspection of incoming materials and packaging to identify new opportunities. Periodic checks of waste skips and subcontractor waste management activities. Monthly waste reports.	Reduced waste generation and costs. Alternative products identified and used. Bulk handling and reusable/returnable transport containers encouraged. Waste and recovery targets tracked.
Based on the identification of key waste types, identify skip requirements for on-site separation, collection, off-site recycling and disposal.	Prior to works commencing	Discuss requirements and targets for waste management with waste contractors. Provide source (i.e. on-site) separation options/facilities. Provide colour coded bins/signage for recyclable and non-recyclable wastes (eg lunch, office areas).	CM/SM	Weekly inspection checklist (to identify cross contamination, condition of handling areas, bin capacity) Monthly waste report from contractor (meeting requirements of FOOTPRINT).	Adequate number and type of litter bins available. Contractors made accountable for placing waste in the correct bins. Cross-contamination traced to responsible subcontractor to rectify.

		<p>Provide skips for the collection of mixed construction wastes for off-site separation.</p> <p>Classify waste that cannot be reused or recycled for disposal at approved facilities.</p>		Monthly waste reporting by subcontractors (i.e. demo and excavation waste).	Waste recovery targets met.
Include information in the Site Induction about waste minimisation and management and the conservation of resources including paper, electricity and water.	Prior to works commencing	<p>Revise Lendlease induction package to include site specific risks and information.</p> <p>Deliver induction material.</p>	CM/SM	WMSs prepared by subcontractor's address waste minimisation and management and the use of recycled products.	Site induction delivered to all workers on site.
Establish suitably located and designed stockpile, waste and material storage and handling areas.	Prior to works commencing	<p>Mark details of waste handling and new material storage areas on the Environmental Management Diagram (Appendix 1).</p> <p>Protect stored materials from damage (eg weather).</p>	CM/SM	Weekly/monthly inspection checklist.	<p>Reuse and on-site separation of waste maximised.</p> <p>Loss of materials and resources of value due to damage, prevented.</p>
Identify wet trade washout requirements and establish appropriately designed and located facilities.	Prior to works commencing	<p>Identify an area of the site away from drains and waterways.</p> <p>Establish suitable facilities.</p> <p>Identify a licenced liquid waste transporter.</p> <p>Incorporate water recycling.</p> <p>Document a procedure for the wash out and disposal of acrylic and solvent based paints. (Third party proprietary system preferred)</p>	CM/SM	<p>Weekly/monthly inspection checklist.</p> <p>Daily monitoring of waste area operation.</p> <p>Waste/recycling reports.</p>	<p>Facilities should be stand-alone. (i.e. NOT connected to stormwater or sewer).</p> <p>No uncontrolled discharge of washout.</p> <p>Facilities maintained in good condition with capacity.</p>
Establish a suitably designed and located concrete waste washout facility.	Prior to works commencing	Identify an area of the site away from drains and waterways.	SM	<p>Weekly/monthly inspection checklist.</p> <p>Daily monitoring of waste area operation.</p>	<p>No excess concrete left on site.</p> <p>No hardened spills/ pours left on site.</p>

		Maintain the facility so that dried concrete/slurry can be removed for recycling.		Waste/recycling reports.	
Establish a suitably designed and located Wet trades washout facility.	Prior to works commencing	Specifically design plant to enable recycling of water from solid wastes (slurry) which maximises water reuse and minimises solid waste generation.	SM	Weekly/monthly inspection checklist. Daily monitoring of waste area operation. Waste/recycling reports.	Washout area kept clean and drains/sumps operating.
Implement the requirements of the Sustainable Site Setup checklist.	Prior to commencing works	Implement energy, water and waste sustainability initiatives to achieve agreed levels.	CM/SM	Six monthly audits.	Agreed level achieved and maintained during construction.
Planning for Waste Minimisation					
Identify major suppliers and material requirements and identify opportunities to minimise packaging.	Prior to and during construction	Review supply agreements, contractor materials and packaging proposals with the view of minimising waste to site. Subcontractor WMS to address waste minimisation.	CM/SM	Inspect material deliveries. Specifications met.	Proven examples of packaging reduction. Use of recycled materials and recycled content products.
Encourage the identification and procurement of recycled materials and recycled content products (eg timber, concrete, road base, asphalt etc)	Prior to works commencing	Request input from subcontractors and suppliers to nominate products that include a recycled component. Subcontractor WMS to address. Check compliance with specifications and ensure the material is fit for purpose. Obtain clearance certificates for all imported fill/products.	PM/CM	Tabled in design and pre-contract meetings. Sign off on product selection.	Material received with clearance certificates (i.e. no contamination) and fit for purpose.
Raise worker awareness of environmental conservation matters.	Prior to and during works.	Display posters and signage and deliver toolboxes addressing the conservation of resources and waste minimisation.	SM	Waste data. Feedback on resources.	Toolboxes delivered. Positive feedback received.
Planning for Waste Reuse and Recycling					

Maximise the reuse and recycling of demolition materials.	Prior to works commencing	Subcontractor to prepare a demolition strategy addressing waste segregation and identifying waste reuse and recycling opportunities. Provide suitable skips to enable on-site waste separation.	CM/SM	Demolition waste types identified. Demolition strategy reviewed and agreed. Waste facility reports/dockets.	Waste reused, recycled and disposed tracked against projected targets.
Segregate waste building materials (eg concrete, timber, steel, etc) on site and store in separate bins.	At all times	Discuss project requirements with the waste contractor. Maintain waste storage areas and provide bins and clear signage. Maintain a materials reuse area to divert materials of value from recycling and disposal skips.	SM	Weekly/monthly inspection checklist. Monthly waste reports.	Clean and tidy waste management area. Nil to minimal cross contamination of waste types.
Ensure imported fill and recycled road products and landscape materials are accompanied by a clearance certificate.	At all times	Verify the type and content of all materials delivered to site.	CM/SM	Inspection of deliveries. Clearance Certificate	Certificate provided prior to materials being placed on site. No ex-situ site contamination.
Co-ordinate the sharing and reuse of raw materials, excess products, and building materials including plywood, hoarding, fencing, concrete and formwork where possible.	During construction	Establish a dedicated material reuse area for the collection of materials suitable for reuse. Ensure materials are compliant to specification and fit for purpose. Document reuse and recycling options in subcontractor WMS (eg formwork and concrete contractor).	CM/SM	Discussed in project and subcontractor meetings. Reinforced through toolbox talks. Weekly/monthly inspection checklist. Recycling facility dockets.	Documentation of actual examples as a case study. Quantified in project reviews.
Re-use of Soil	During Construction	Topsoil to be stockpiled on site must be treated for weeds prior to being stripped.	CM/SM	ITPs from S/C on performing of Primary and Secondary weeding control	No weeds spread.

Storage of Waste

Maintain waste handling and storage areas for solid and liquid wastes in good condition.	At all times	<p>Store liquids/liquid waste in secure, well ventilated, covered, bunded areas.</p> <p>Store materials in original containers (label intact).</p> <p>Seal containers securely and do not stack unless secured.</p> <p>Provide a spill control kit and clean up spills immediately.</p> <p>Maintain washout facilities.</p>	SM	<p>Weekly inspection of waste areas to assess condition of storage and waste collection areas and identify maintenance requirements.</p>	<p>Nil to minimal cross contamination of wastes.</p> <p>No spillage or loss of wastes from collection containers in storage areas.</p> <p>No 'orphaned' drums identified on site during inspections (i.e. drums/containers left outside of a bunded area)</p>
Chemical wastes protocols developed to ensure these wastes are stored correctly (in sealed drums) in designated, bunded areas.	All times	Dedicated bunded area. Area should be covered if possible.	SM / Foreman / supervisor	Weekly inspection of Waste Collection Areas.	Correct covers and containers for waste No spillages/loss of waste during storage.
Encourage good site 'housekeeping' in material handling and storage areas to prevent damage and the loss to materials due to physical impact and weather events.	At all times	<p>Communicate material handling and storage requirements to subcontractors.</p> <p>Address in subcontractor WMS.</p>	SM	Weekly inspection checklist to identify inappropriate storage or the waste of materials and resources.	No loss due to poor storage.
Disposal of Waste					
Dispose of waste using licensed contractors to appropriately licensed or approved facilities.	At all times	<p>Consider reuse and recycling options before disposal.</p> <p>Develop WMS for the transportation of waste.</p> <p>Check EPL/approval for facilities receiving waste and recyclables.</p>	SM	<p>Inspection of waste transport licenses and vehicles.</p> <p>Monthly waste report.</p> <p>Disposal dockets.</p>	<p>No waste disposed to unlicensed facilities.</p> <p>Copies of disposal documentation maintained and tracked in FOOTPRINT.</p> <p>No illegal placement of waste on land or in water.</p> <p>Waste, reuse, recycling and recovery data tracked in FOOTPRINT.</p>

Where spoil cannot be reused, dispose of excavated materials off-site.	At all times	Use a licensed waste contractor to transport spoil to an appropriately licensed or approved facility. Complete required checks and forms and seek approval for disposal off-site to a non-licensed property.	CM/SM	Tracking of materials transported off-site (i.e. through dockets etc). Waste classification reports. Subcontractor energy and waste reporting form (submitted monthly with progress claim)	Reconciliation of tracking registers and dockets. Soil quantities tracked in FOOTPRINT.
Immobile hazardous waste prior to removal off site for disposal.	At all times	Engage specialist consultant. Identify appropriate licensed contractor to remove and transport waste to licensed landfill.	CM/SM	Written approval received from specialist and relevant environment authority. Waste sampling and classification reports. Clearance Survey/report.	Reconciliation of tracking registers and dockets.
Appropriate disposal of all wastewater from site operations (i.e. paint washing) or temporary facilities (i.e. toilets).	At all times	Collection and disposal of wastewater by approved licensed contractor	SM	As required	Waste disposal dockets correspond to waste types/ volumes.
Track the disposal of chemical and hazardous wastes in accordance with authority requirements.	At all times	Arrange transport in consultation with specialised contractor and consultant.	SM/For eman/ supervisor	Random inspection of waste transport licenses and vehicles.	Correct covers and containers for waste transfer. No spillages/loss of waste during transport.
Discarding of food waste appropriately on site	At all times	Covered food waste bins Emptied regularly to prevent overflow.	SM	As required.	No animals entering waste bins.

APPENDIX 1: Key Waste Streams

Waste Type	Common Handling Options and Bin Sizing	Methods Available for Management
Asphalt	10m ³ bins	Reused in temporary works or site levelling or to establish walkways, driveways or stabilised areas. Transported off site for recycling.
Cables and parts	10m ³ bins comingled with construction wastes	Any metal components are to be segregated and the remainder taken off-site to landfill
Concrete (liquid slurry) from washout.	Appropriately designed and located dedicated washout facility	Off-site recycling of solids (slurry). On site recycling of waste water if possible.
Concrete (solid)	10m ³ bins	Reused to establish walkways, driveways or stabilised areas. Reused in temporary works or site levelling. Transported off site for recycling.
Drums and containers (empty and containing no residue)	Stored in bunded areas for collection	Removal off-site by a licensed contractor for rinsing, recycling or disposal at a licensed landfill.
Excavated spoil (clean soil, rock etc)	Stockpiles Trucks	Reuse on site if possible. Reuse off-site under a resource recovery exemption or licence (beneficial reuse). Disposal off-site.
Excavated spoil contaminated	Stockpiles Trucks	Approved treatment and reuse on site if possible. Reuse of treated material off-site (where permissible). Disposal off-site to an appropriately licenced facility.
Food packaging/cans/bottles	240L bins	Recyclables sorted for collection and off-site recycling.
General domestic wastes	240L bins	Collected from site for disposal
Glass/plastic/cans/paper/cardboard	240L bins	Off-site recycling
Green waste	Trucks or large skip	Chipped on site. Transported to off-site centre for recycling
Liquid from wet trades (eg paint, dry walls, renderers, tilers etc)	Dedicated washout facility/treatment system.	Off-site recycling of solids (slurry) On-site recycling of water.
Oily rags and filters	200L bins	Off-site recycling by licensed waste oil recycler
Organic food scraps	240L bins	Off-site to landfill with other non-recyclable municipal waste
Paper and office based wastes	240L bins	Off-site recycling
Printer Cartridges	Special collection bin	Off-site recycling

Scrap metal/steel	10m ³ bins	Off-site recycling
Sediment controls	Stored on site	Reuse controls where possible on the site or at other local sites.
Sediment build up behind control structures	Stockpile Immediate reuse on site	Respread on site, unless obvious contamination is present (colour/smell)
Spill control materials (eg absorbent pads/booms containing hydrocarbons, chemicals)	Containers, bins and/or tanks that have been suitably banded	Taken off-site to landfill.
Timber	10m ³ bins	Segregated and recycled off-site or disposed
Waste oil, grease, lubricants	Sealed and stored in original container in banded areas for collection.	Off-site recycling by licensed contractor.
Plastic wrapping/containers	240L bins	Off-site recycling or landfill as appropriate.

Waste Management Diagram

