

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Greystanes Site Lot 10 & Lot 107

ALIRO

8600743

Project Version 1:	Name	Signed	Date
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1. Introduction

This Waste Management Plan has been developed to form part of the future works at the site located at 4 Clunies Ross Street, Greystanes. The site consists of two lots, Lot 10 and Lot 107. Lot 10 site has been used as a commercial and industrial space for the manufacture of masonry products. Lot 107 consists of a large office structure and surrounding carparks.

The future works includes the demolition of all structures to prepare for the future development. The Waste Management Plan is intended to denote the estimate waste streams and quantities on site as well as to advise method of reducing waste for disposal.

2. Project Description / Scope of Works

The site consists of two lots, Lot 10 and Lot 107, located at Clunies Ross Street, Greystanes. All structures in the two lots are intended for demolition, this will then enable future development of the site. Demolition is inclusive of all buildings, slabs, footings, paths, carparks and driveways. Lot 10 as a former manufacturing facility consists of 15 structures varying in size and construction, as well as varied ground coverage consisting of bitumen, concrete and masonry paved areas. Lot 107 consists of a single 2 to 3 storey office building with a exterior bitumen carpark.

2.1. Principal Contractor

Principal's name:	Aliro
Address:	Lots 10 and 107 Clunies Ross Street, Greystanes
Contact person:	David Lousick
Mobile No:	+61 (0) 433 396 263
Email:	dlousick@aliro.com.au
ABN:	62 618 584 106

2.2. Location – Clunies Ross Street, Greystanes



Figure 1 - Lot 10 – DP1022044



Figure 2 - Lot 107 – DP1028208

2.3. Building Register

2.3.1. Lot 10 – DP1022044

Lot 10 consists of 15 structures constructed from steel and brick varying in size from 7m² to 8341m². The outdoor areas have been covered with brick paving, bitumen and concrete. Overall, approximately 88170m² of the 128886m² has been constructed upon. It is estimated 50,000 tonne of material will be removed from site. Of the material removed from site greater than 95% will be recycled, the predominant recycled materials being steel, masonry and concrete.

- Lot 10 – Area – 128886m²
- Number of structures – 15

Structures	Area (m ²)
Shed	8341
Shed	8
Shed	65
Shed	119
Shed	504
Shed	51
Metal Building	41
Metal Building	528
Metal Building	67
Brick Building	137
Brick Building	56
Brick Building	87
Brick Building	504
Brick Building	158
Brick Building	662
Brick and Metal Building	3348
Bitumen	1708
Brick Pavers	64548
External Concrete Slab	7248
Total Area	88178

2.3.2. Lot 107 – DP1028208

Lot 107 consists of a large concrete office structure varying in height from 2 to 3 stories. The building is predominantly constructed from concrete with a concrete and glass façade. The building was being used as an office prior to its closure. The majority of the surrounding land is green and grassed areas. This encompasses approximately 70% of the total lot area. The remainder of the area is broken up into the building footprint and the surrounding asphalt carpark.

- Lot 107 – Area – 50720m2

Structures	Area (m2)
Bitumen	11123
Concrete Building	4200
Total Area	15323

2.4. Waste Management Objectives

Table 1: Waste Management Objectives

Component	Waste Objective
Waste Management	Prevent adverse environmental impacts associated with construction waste Prevent pest animal accumulation Prevent waste from impacting on land, surfaces water and groundwater Minimise landfill by recycling applicable waste
Chemical, Fuel Storage and Handling	Prevent adverse environmental impacts associated with chemical and fuel storage and handling by avoiding impacts to land and surface water Comply with EPA Guidelines for bunding and spills.
Public Health and Safety	Minimise the risks to public health and safety Protect public safety
Waste Certificate	Implement an electronic system for tracking prescribed industrial waste

2.4.1. Waste Hierarchy

Waste should be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy below. When considering environmental impacts, it is essential waste is treated and managed to reduce environmental impacts.

- **Avoid** producing waste
- **Reduce** the amount produced
- **Reuse** materials
- **Recycle** waste
- **Treat** waste before disposal
- **Dispose** of waste

2.5. Environmental Impacts

The site has the potential to create an environmental impact, it is therefore critical to follow the hierarchy of control to reduce possible negative outcomes.

Potential environmental impacts from the demolition works include;

- Inappropriate disposal of waste (landfill instead of recycling)
- Local waterway pollution from runoff (through stormwater systems or directly into local waterways)

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- Misclassification of waste leading to incorrect disposal
- Contamination of existing land and soils through mishandling
- Health risk to personnel

2.6. Legislative Requirements

This project recognises the following key legislative requirements of the relevant statutory authority directly applying to the activities for this project not limited to:

- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
- Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014
- Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001
- Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985
- Waste Classification Guidelines 2014
- Best Practice Waste Reduction Guidelines for the Demolition and Demolition Industry (tools for practice), Natural Heritage Trust, 2000
- Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy 2011-2014, NSW Government
- Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces
- Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos
- Code of Practice for Synthetic Mineral Fibres
- Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites
- AS4361.2 - Guide to Lead Paint Management, Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings
- Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement Exemption 2014

These requirements impose obligations on all employers, employees, subcontractors, designers and manufacturers. It is the responsibility of each to ensure that all legislative requirements are strictly adhered to as the minimum standard to apply on this project.

2.7. Waste Classification

A variety of waste streams will need to be managed through all phases of the project (demolition and cleaning activities). All waste classification must be undertaken in accordance with NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste.

The success of this WMP is dependent upon proper segregation of wastes and the timely communication of the volume and nature of waste that will require disposal. During works all waste shall be segregated on site. Waste streams from the demolition works include;

- Masonry & concrete recyclable materials
- Metals, ferrous and non-ferrous
- Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste materials – timber, plasterboard, plastics, glass, fixtures and furniture
- Hazardous waste – asbestos, contaminated soils, hydrocarbons, lead, PCBs
- Roadways pavements – asphalt, gravel, road base
- Green waste – vegetation, timber

Materials that can be recycled;

- Ferrous metals
- Non-Ferrous metals

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- Gypsum plasterboard
- Timber
- Concrete
- Brick and tiles
- Plastic
- Glass
- Carpet

2.7.1. Construction and Demolition Waste

Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste consists of recyclable waste materials including timbers, plaster board, plastics, insulation and other general solid non-putrescible waste items. C&D waste materials are found predominantly in office buildings and workshops made up of furniture, stud walls, ceiling insulation, timber purlins and building framing.

Construction and demolition waste will be loaded into trucks, bins and semi-trucks depending on the waste sources and transported to respective recycling facilities. Prior to departing the site, all loads will be tarped with shade cloth to prevent dust and debris expulsion during transport.

2.7.2. Masonry and Concrete Material

Masonry and Concrete recyclable material are found throughout the site in building slabs and structures. The greater site area of Lot 10 has been constructed from masonry paving. All concrete and brick materials will be processed the manageable sizes for disposal at a recycling facility. Where possible bricks may be salvaged for reuse. Concrete materials should be process to allow for recycling and to recover steel reinforcement where possible. Concrete materials once processed and reinforcement removed may be reused on site as construction material. Any steel products predominantly reinforcement should be salvaged and recycled at a licenced metal recycling facility.

2.7.3. Metal Recyclable Materials

Scrap steel and other metals can be found throughout the site, most structures on site consist of iron roof sheets and constructed from a steel frame and support structure. All metals can be recycled. Individual metals should be separated for recycling. Different metals streams include;

- Steel (contained in structures)
- Stainless steel (often found in bathrooms, process equipment)
- Aluminium (window frames, process equipment, electrical equipment, transformers)
- Copper (electrical equipment, transformers)
- Brass (process equipment)
- Cast iron (process equipment)
- Metal alloys

Metals generated from demolition activities will be processed into transportable sizes prior to being transported offsite for disposal.

2.7.4. Hazardous Materials

There is potential for hazardous materials to be found on site and these must be managed in accordance with the relevant regulations, acts and codes of practice. Hazardous materials that are likely to be present on site include;

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- Asbestos
- Oils
- PCBs
- Mercury

When developing a hazardous waste disposal program, the following shall be considered:

- The containment of waste to eliminate the release of the hazardous materials during removal, storage and transport;
- The method of transport and routes to be used for removing waste from the removal area before the commencement of each removal;
- The location and security of waste storage on site;
- The transport of waste within the site and off site;
- The location of the waste disposal site;
- Ensure that the proposed location for the storage and asbestos removal work area and the surrounding area will be unoccupied for the duration of the removal;
- Approvals needed from the relevant local disposal authority;
- Any local disposal authority requirements that may apply to the amount and dimensions of hazardous waste.

2.7.5. Hazardous Substances and Dangerous Goods

All hazardous materials and substances shall be handled in accordance with the applicable legislative requirements for the jurisdiction the works are being conducted within.

Hazardous substances and dangerous goods shall be clearly labelled, stored and used, in accordance with the requirements of the SDS. Regulatory signage shall be displayed as required at all storage areas.

A Hazardous Chemicals Register of all Dangerous goods and Hazardous Substances shall be maintained on site. Additional copies of the relevant SDS's shall also be kept in the storage areas and clearly marked.

All dangerous goods and hazardous substances used in the completion of specific work tasks shall be identified, and control measures documented, in the appropriate document detailing the work task method, this may include SWMS, standard operating procedure, safe work instruction or other risk assessment type document.

Coordination with suppliers shall ensure the Safety Data Sheet accompanies the hazardous material. Should the supplier be unable to provide a copy on delivery the PCBU shall ensure a copy is obtained prior to the materials use and storage on site.

Employees must use the Hazardous Substance Register and the SDS's as a source of information to ensure that whenever they handle hazardous substances they manage the risk correctly.

Additionally, site operatives shall have general awareness training into the SDS prior to handling hazardous substances as well as relevant SDS referenced within JSEA's.

2.7.6. Asbestos Containing Materials Disposal

It is the requirement of NSW legislation that a Hazardous Materials Report must be undertaken prior to demolition works occurring. It is the responsibility of any person that has management or control of the site to ensure a Hazardous Materials register has been conducted by a licenced hygienist with samples testing by a NATA accredited facility. This register must be constantly maintained and kept up to date.

The contractor involved in demolition must review the register and if licenced to do so undertake the removal of impacted hazardous materials or engage a licenced contractor to remove these materials prior to undertaking demolition works.

The contractor must undertake adequate planning prior to the removal of hazardous materials. This Standard provides a framework for maintaining compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Regulations, for the Department of Commerce:

- Review and Identification of ACM in the Hazardous Materials register
- Development of an Asbestos Removal Control Plan
- Maintenance of records (Asbestos Daily Project Diary)
- Risk assessments and risk controls (JSEA/SWMS)
- Licensing requirements (validation of workers and supervisors training and competency)
- Requirements for notification of the regulatory authorities and Interested parties
- Roles and responsibilities.

Disposal must be undertaken in the following steps

Removal work area waste containment

- Loose asbestos waste must not accumulate within the asbestos removal work area. Contain the waste in labelled asbestos waste bags or wrapped in plastic.
- Once the asbestos waste has been removed from the asbestos removal area, it should either be placed in a solid waste drum or bin for secure storage and eventual disposal, or removed immediately from the site by an environmental protection agency (EPA) approved/licensed carrier for disposal.

Disposal Method

The disposal process must be in a manner that eliminates the release of airborne asbestos fibres by ensuring:

- Bagged asbestos waste is securely packaged in labelled containers;
- Waste containers are secure during transport;
- The method of unloading the waste is per waste disposal procedures so that tearing of the plastic lining at the landfill site is prevented;
- The asbestos waste must be disposed of at a licensed asbestos waste disposal site.

Time-Frame for Disposal

The asbestos waste must be disposed of as soon as reasonably practicable, whether that is:

- At the end of the removal job;
- When the waste containers are full;
- At the end of each day if the asbestos waste cannot be secured at the removal site.

Asbestos transporters and facilities receiving asbestos waste must report the movement of asbestos waste to the EPA. The driver of the vehicle transporting the Asbestos waste must register with the EPA via the LinkWasteLocate-register. Each load of asbestos waste needs to have a unique EPA consignment ID.

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2.8. Unexpected Hazardous Materials Finds

McMahon Services recognises the potential for unexpected finds which could include, but is not limited to the following:

- Concealed asbestos materials
- Asbestos formwork
- Asbestos impacted, odorous or discoloured soils
- Waste burial pits (including medical waste, asbestos and construction and demolition waste)
- Groundwater
- Underground storage tanks and services
- Heritage and artefacts

Should any of the above conditions be identified, works must stop and the contractor must notify the projects superintendent. A detailed methodology will be agreed based the type and extent of contamination to mitigate any environmental, safety and commercial impacts to the project. This will form a hold point in the event that the above conditions are encountered.

2.1. Re-use, recycling and / or disposal of surplus excavated material

During works all waste shall be segregated on site to be transported to appropriate facilities for processing. Waste materials will be classed into their applicable categories.

Demolition and building waste shall be transported and tracked as per legislation requirements. Metals shall be transported to a metal recycler for processing into reusable materials. Concrete and masonry waste generated from the works shall be transported to a concrete recycler for processing and re-used as other materials. All combustible C&D materials shall be transported to a recycling depot also for processing into further usable materials.

Any excavated materials that are classified as restricted solid or hazardous waste shall be tracked prior to transporting to an appropriately licensed waste facility by obtaining a "consignment approval" from the receiving facility and completing a waste transport certificate.

Prescribed waste shall be transported in accordance with the Waste tracking requirements prescribed for the jurisdiction of the works.

2.2. Soil Contamination

The project team must continually assess the site for any indicators of the possible presence of contaminants. Soil samples are to be collected from areas of suspected contamination for determination by a competent person as to type of contaminant and as to whether further investigations are necessary. Samples are to be collected in accordance with acceptable quality assurance protocols, including sample containers, decontamination and chain of custody.

If contamination is qualified, environmental and safety controls shall be installed prior to activities being undertaken. All work shall be performed in accordance with a Safe Work Method specifically designed for the task that has addressed all environmental issues.

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2.3. Environmental Table

AREA OF RISK	PURPOSE	MONITORING	REMEDIAL ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY
Asbestos Waste	Asbestos remediation	Daily as required	Asbestos waste to be stored & disposed in accordance to State / Territory / EPA Legislation Notify authorities and neighbours	Site Manager liaise with client
Contaminated Soil	Site remediation	Daily as required	Contaminated soil to be tracked. Compliance to EPA regulations	Site Manager liaise with client
Construction Waste	Minimise waste generated from works	Daily & Weekly	Segregate, salvage and recycle materials & waste. Good housekeeping habits.	Site Manager
Dust Control	Reduce dust during project works	Daily & Weekly	wetting down during works, Keep any stock piles damp	Site Manager and operatives
Soil / Dust Drag Out	Reduce drag out risk	Daily & Weekly	Reduce drag out from construction traffic. Suppress dust on traffic ways	Site Manager and operatives
Flora Impact	Maintain existing flora	Daily & Weekly	Unless directed by delegated person	Site Manager and liaise with client
Air Quality	No injury / illness from atmospheric contaminates	Air monitoring as required.	Atmospheric testing prior to entry. Gas testing in required areas.	Site Manager and operators
Soil and Erosion	Protect open drains and natural drainage systems	Daily as required, limit clearings	Clearing areas of high erodible soils and slopes which are prone to high wind and water. Suppress dust. Maintain stockpiles no higher than 2m. Protect existing water ways.	Site Manager
Chemical Storage and Refuelling	Ensure storage is safe and spills are minimised	Daily inspections as required. Limit fuel and chemicals on site.	Store fuels and chemicals in purpose built holding facility. Bund off refuelling area. Have spill kit & SDS available	Site Manager
Noise and Vibration	Maintain noise & vibration to a minimum for local residents	As required by third party	Review noise & vibration control measures, regular equipment servicing Notify community of noise. Comply to EPA noise policy	Site Manager
Heritage and Archaeology	Prevent damage of loss. Community values	Daily as required	Identify and protect known sites. Obtain required permits to dig.	Site Manager

2.4. Waste Disposal

The on-site contractor will be responsible for the safe storage, handling and transportation of waste materials generated from this project. Waste disposal must be completed in accordance with the Protection of Environment Operations Act 1997 and the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001. A variety of waste streams will be managed during demolition works. Major wastes that may be identified during demolition activities include steel (roofing and structures), brick (structures and paving), timber framework, used plant components (fans, pipework), concrete (slabs and structures), asphalt and electrical equipment (motor, wiring, switches).

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This material will be segregated at project site and then delivered to the relevant recycling and disposal facilities for further processing.

The amount of material disposed of is to be tracked during the project.

Table 2: Pre-identified Waste Streams and Local Disposal Facilities

Waste Component	Disposal Company	Waste Streams	Address	Distance from Site
C&D	Veolia	General Solid Non-Putrescible Wastes	Horsley Park Waste Management Facility - 752/716 Wallgrove Rd, Horsley Park NSW 2175	12km
	Suez	General Solid Non-Putrescible Mixed Putrescible Batteries Asbestos Paper and cardboard E-Waste Garden and food waste Gas bottles Hazardous waste Metal Plastic White goods Timber	Wetherill Resource Recovery Centre	7.2km
	Blacktown Waste Services	General Solid Non-Putrescible Wastes	Marsden Park Facility - 25 Harris Ave, Marsden Park, NSW 2765	18km
	Cleanaway ResourceCo RRF	General Solid Non-Putrescible Wastes Plastic Timber Textiles Cardboard and paper Construction and demolition waste Hard waste	35-37 Frank St, Wetherill Park, NSW 2164	6.5km
Hazardous Waste	Suez	General Solid Non-Putrescible Mixed Putrescible Batteries Asbestos Paper and cardboard E-Waste Garden and food waste Gas bottles Hazardous waste Metal Plastic White goods Timber	Whetherill Resource Recovery Centre - 20 Davis Rd, Wetherill Park, NSW 2164	7.2km
Metals	Sell & Parker	Metals	Blacktown Facility - 45 Tattersall Road, Blacktown, NSW 2148	9km
	Southern Cross Metals	Metals	13-17 Yamma St, Sefton NSW 2162	16.2km
Brick, Concrete & Asphalt	Boral Recycling	Brick Masonry Concrete	39a Widemere Rd, Wetherill Park NSW 2164	5.4km
	Eco Resource Recovery	Brick Masonry Concrete	155a Newton Rd, Wetherill Park NSW 2164	8.8km
	Sustainable Resource Centre	Brick	Cnr Hassell Street and Widemere Rad, Wetherill Park NSW 2164	6km

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	Masonry Concrete Asphalt		
Benedict Recycling	Brick Masonry Concrete Asphalt	33/39 Riverside Rd, Chipping Norton, NSW 2170	18.7km

2.4.1. Waste Contractors

The varied material on-site will be managed and disposed of at multiple recycling and disposal facilities. A review of these facilities must be undertaken to sure the best environment fit for the project. The site contractor will need to take into account the following prior to engaging waste contractors for transport and disposal;

- Industry knowledge and experience
- Management systems (work, health and safety, environment policies and procedures)
- Compliance to legislation, acts and codes of practice
- Disposal facility destination (take into account travel distance, facility suitability)
- End waste use (facility processing method and recycling items)
- Facility capacity (ensuring capacity to recycle items rather than send to landfill)

3. Demolition Waste

Refer to Appendix 1 for waste quantities and disposal proposal.

4. Work, Health, Safety and Environmental

A Work, Health, Safety and Environmental Management Plan should be developed by the contractor to ensure the health and safety of all workers is maintained during the waste recovery and disposal process.

Environmental management procedures are developed to assist with reducing risk during the operation of this Management Plan. The expectation is that all parties will comply with existing site operational procedures and any additional management requirements outlined in the WMP with regards to the management of WHSE.

4.1. Waste Handling

In addition to site mandatory PPE that must be worn at all times, personnel undertaking the handling, storage, transport and disposal of all waste materials will be required to wear gloves when undertaking manual handling tasks. Any additional PPE requirements for the handling of waste, hazardous materials and liquid waste should be detailed in task specific Safe Work Method Statements.

Where possible, all waste handling will be completed with the use of machinery to eliminate the risks from manual handling.

5. Compliance

All material leaving the project site must be tracked through a Daily Waste Register, to the nominated waste facility, either on or offsite. The supervisor and driver are to sign off this register to acknowledge that demolition materials have been loaded safely into trailers for transport. In addition, waste materials will be recorded in a material register with approximate weights recorded for record keeping purposes.

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5.1. Record Keeping

The following record-keeping requirements will be the responsibility of the project team (i.e. Project Manager, Project Engineer and/or Site Supervisor).

- All material leaving the project site will be track through the Daily Waste Register;
- Material tracking register to be updated as per each load leaving site with approximately weights;
- Incident Reporting: A record of all incidents involving the management of waste must be reported into Event Management (Fiori). Copies of reports must be forwarded to the WHSEQ National Manager within the specified timeframe of the incident and records must be maintained for the duration of the project.

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Appendix 1 – Waste Disposal Estimate Quantities

Lot 10 – Waste Disposal

Type	Estimate Qty	Classification	Recycled	Disposal
Bricks	7320m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Concrete (slabs, footings)	4380m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility, potential to reuse processed concrete on-site for backfill or roadbase Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Steel (roof sheets, framing and structure, reinforcement)	150m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Timber (doors, framing, roof structure)	477m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Plasterboard (walls and ceilings)	200m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Glass (windows)	50m2	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Fittings (furniture, cupboards, kitchen, laundry, bathroom fixtures)	150m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Plastics (PVC pipework, electrical wiring, under slab plastic layer)	Unknown	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Some plasterboard may not be recycled and must be disposed at a licenced waste facility Disposal Facility: TBA
Bitumen	512m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Asbestos Containing Materials	Nil	Special Waste	Nil	Off-Site disposal at a licenced facility Disposal Facility: TBA
Lead Contaminated Waste	Nil	Special Waste	Nil	Off-Site disposal at a licenced facility Disposal Facility: TBA
Light Fittings Containing PCB	Nil	Special Waste	Nil	Off-Site disposal at a licenced facility Disposal Facility: TBA

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Lot 107 – Waste Disposal

Type	Estimate Qty	Classification	Recycled	Disposal
Bricks	Nil	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Concrete (slabs, footings)	7525m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility, potential to reuse processed concrete on-site for backfill or roadbase Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Steel (roof sheets, framing and structure, reinforcement)	10m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Timber (doors, framing, roof structure)	547m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Plasterboard (walls and ceilings)	164m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Glass (windows)	1800m2	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Fittings (furniture, cupboards, kitchen, laundry, bathroom fixtures)	110m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Plastics (PVC pipework, electrical wiring, underslab plastic layer)	Unknown	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Some plasterboard may not be recycled and must be disposed at a licenced waste facility
Bitumen	3300m3	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal at a recycling facility Disposal Facility: TBA	Nil
Asbestos Containing Materials	Nil	Special Waste	Nil	Off-Site disposal at a licenced facility Disposal Facility: TBA
Lead Contaminated Waste	Nil	Special Waste	Nil	Off-Site disposal at a licenced facility Disposal Facility: TBA
Light Fittings Containing PCB	Nil	Special Waste	Nil	Off-Site disposal at a licenced facility Disposal Facility: TBA

Appendix 2 – Example Daily Waste Register

Date	Transporter Company Name / Driver Name	Waste Type (ie - Friable / Non Friable Asbestos / PCB)	Weight / Cubic M	Waste Originator Name / Address	Waste Receiver Name / Address	Waste Receiver Licence Number	Disposal Docent Number (EPA WTC / Dump Docket)