Bankstown TAFE Redevelopment

Demolition and Construction Waste Management Plan

TAFE NSW

651-731 Harris Street
Ultimo, NSW 2007

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 620.042360.00001

2 June 2025

Revision: 1.0

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
1.0	2 June 2025	Andrew Quinn	Miles Mason	Andrew Quinn

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with TAFE NSW (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of the Client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

Table of Contents

Tables

Figures

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This demolition and construction waste management plan (DCWMP) has been prepared by SLR Consulting on behalf of TAFE NSW to support development approval for the redevelopment of levels 11-17 at 74 Rickard Road, Bankstown into floors to be occupied by students studying in the TAFE system.

The specific objectives of this WMP are:

- To encourage the minimisation of waste production and maximisation of resource recovery.
- To assist in ensuring that any environmental impacts during the operational life of the TAFE comply with the requirements of relevant regulatory authorities.

1.2 Review of WMP

This WMP requires review and updating to ensure ongoing suitability for the proposed on-going operations at the site.

This WMP will be reviewed and updated:

- To remain consistent with waste and landfill regulations and guidelines
- If changes are made to site waste and recycling management, or
- To take advantage of new technologies, innovations and methodologies for waste or recycling management.

Copies of the original WMP and its future versions should be retained by Bankstown TAFE Administration. Changes made to the WMP, as well as the reasons for the changes made, should be documented by Bankstown TAFE Administration as part of the review process.

2.0 Site Description

The site is located 74 Rickard Road, Bankstown and is in the Canterbury Bankstown Council area. Figure 1 below is an aerial photograph of the site and its immediate surrounds.

Figure 1 – Aerial photograph of the site showing location

The works will accommodate TAFE NSW Bankstown operations that are proposed to be temporarily relocated to 74 Rickard Road:

- General teaching spaces
- Business and IT
- Career Pathways, Aboriginal Languages and Employability Skills
- Aged care
- General purpose office and administration.

3.0 Better Practice for Waste Management and Recycling

3.1 Waste Management Hierarchy

This WMP has been prepared in line with the waste management hierarchy shown in Figure 2. The hierarchy summarises the objectives of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*.

The waste management hierarchy comprises the following principles, from most to least preferable:

- Waste **avoidance**, prevention or reduction of waste generation. Achievable through better design and purchasing choices.
- Waste **reuse**, reuse without substantially changing the form of the waste.
- Waste **recycling**, treatment of waste that is no longer usable in its current form to produce new products.
- Energy **recovery**, processing of residual waste materials to recover energy.
- Waste **treatment**, reduce potential environmental, health and safety risks.

- Waste **disposal**, in a manner that causes the least harm to the natural environment.

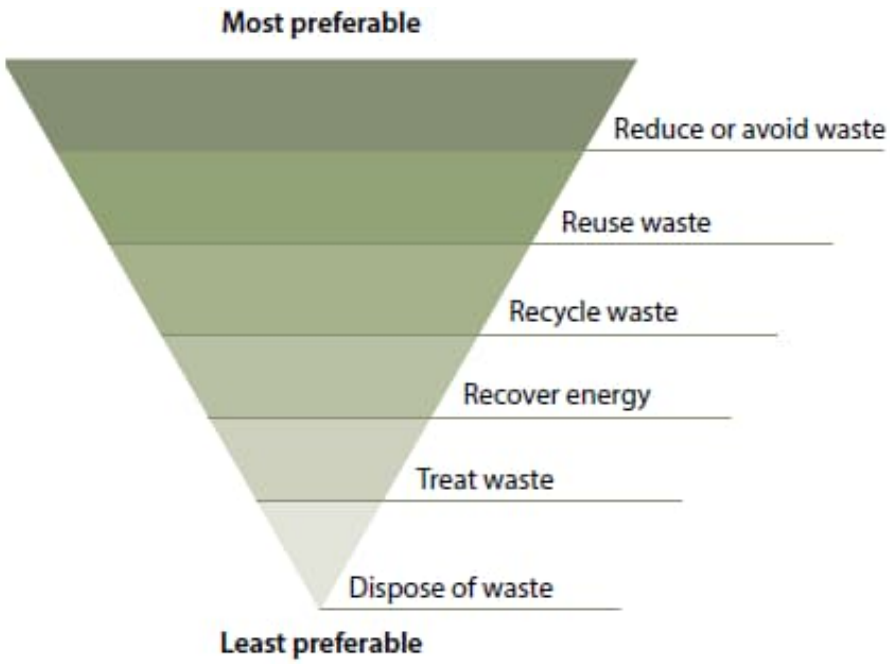


Figure 2 - Waste management hierarchy

3.2 Benefits of Adopting Better Practice

Adopting better practice principles in waste minimisation offers significant benefits for organisations, stakeholders and the wider community. Benefits from better practice waste minimisation include:

- Improved reputation of an organisation due to social and environmental responsibility.
- Lowered consumption of non-renewable resources.
- Reduced environmental impact, for example, pollution from materials manufacturing and waste treatment.
- Reduced expenses from lower waste disposal.
- Providing opportunities for additional revenue streams through beneficial reuse.

3.3 Waste Specialist

This waste management plan has been prepared by Andrew Quinn, an environmental consultant with more than 30 years' experience in waste management. He has worked for the NSW EPA, waste management contractors and consultants.

His experience includes waste management plans for new developments, transfer station and resource recovery facility concept design and master planning, operational systems assessments, expert witness and due diligence for waste projects, waste chapters for EISs, contract and tender preparation, tender assessment and evaluation, resource recovery technology research, resource recovery management strategy and policy development, data

analysis, managing and conducting waste audits of residential, commercial, industrial, landfill and MRF streams and in remote locations.

Andrew has a Bachelor of Applied Science, University of Technology Sydney (2000), Master of Environmental Studies, Macquarie University (2009) and has lectured in waste management at the University of NSW.

Andrew has prepared hundreds of waste management plans for new developments. The most relevant to this project include waste management plans for:

- University of Canberra Campus Community Project for AECOM
- Union Square Development for Australian National University
- Port Macquarie Campus Waste Plan for Charles Sturt University, NSW
- National Life Sciences Hub for Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga, NSW
- Macquarie Park Primary School for NSW Department of Education
- Birrong Boys High School and Birrong Girls High School for NSW Department of Education
- Bomaderry High School for NSW Department of Education
- Punchbowl Public School for NSW Department of Education
- Project Archimedes for Wenona School, NSW
- Pittwater House School, NSW for Neeson Murcutt Architects
- The Scots College, Bellevue Hill, NSW.

Andrew has also undertaken a Green Star review for Coombs School in the ACT, an organics processing options assessment at Charles Sturt University's Wagga Wagga Campus, a waste contract review for the University of New South Wales and tender and contract preparation for Macquarie University in NSW.

4.0 Waste Legislation and Guidance

4.1 Development Consent

Development consent for SSD-9831 states the following:

B19. The Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) must be prepared and address, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) detail the quantities of each waste type generated during construction and the proposed reuse, recycling and disposal locations; and

(b) removal of hazardous materials, particularly the method of containment and control of emission of fibres to the air, and disposal at an approved waste disposal facility in accordance with the requirements of the relevant legislation, codes, standards and guidelines, prior to the commencement of construction.

Operational Waste Storage and Processing

B40. Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant must obtain agreement from Council for the design of the operational waste storage area (where waste removal will be undertaken by Council). Where waste removal will be undertaken by a third party, the design of the operational waste storage area must be in accordance with Council's standards.

Evidence of the design and Council endorsement (where relevant) must be provided to the Certifier.

Waste Storage and Processing

C30. All waste generated during construction must be secured and maintained within designated waste storage areas at all times and must not leave the site onto neighbouring public or private properties.

C31. All waste generated during construction must be assessed, classified and managed in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste (EPA, 2014).

C32. The Applicant must ensure that concrete waste and rinse water are not disposed of on the site and are prevented from entering any natural or artificial watercourse.

C33. The Applicant must record the quantities of each waste type generated during construction and the proposed reuse, recycling and disposal locations for the duration of construction.

C34. The Applicant must ensure that the removal of hazardous materials, particularly the method of containment and control of emission of fibres to the air, and disposal at an approved waste disposal facility is in accordance with the requirements of the relevant legislation, codes, standards and guidelines.

4.2 Canterbury Bankstown Development Control Plan 2023

Chapter 3 General Requirements

3.3 Waste Management June 2023

The Canterbury-Bankstown Development Control Plan 2023 must be read in conjunction with:

- *Work, Health and Safety legislation and standards.*
- *Waste Design for New Developments Guides. The Guides support this DCP by ensuring development implements optimal waste management systems that are fully integrated with Council's standard waste servicing system. The Guides are based on development types:*
  - *Guide A–Single Dwellings*
  - *Guide B–Multi Dwelling Housing*
  - *Guide C–Residential Flat Buildings*
  - *Guide D–Boarding Houses*
  - *Guide E–Mixed Use Development*
  - *Guide F–Commercial and Industrial.*

Note:

• If applicable to a development application, the development controls of Chapter 3.3 of this DCP will prevail if there is an inconsistency with the applicable Waste Design for New Developments Guide.

• Development applications must submit a Waste Management Plan in accordance with the applicable Waste Design for New Developments Guide and the Demolition and Construction Guide.

• Council's standard waste servicing system is a heavy rigid vehicle (HRV) as per the Australian Standard AS 2890.2, Parking facilities: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities.

4.3 Waste Design for New Developments – Guide F Commercial and Industrial Development

This section of the CBDCP is detailed below.

2.1 Waste Management Plan

A Waste Management Plan (WMP) is required to accompany all Development Applications and should comply with the requirements contained within this Guide and the Canterbury-Bankstown Development Control Plan 2021.

The WMP is to provide the following:

- *Details of the handling of demolition and construction waste streams of the development, including the types and estimated quantities;*

3. Demolition and Construction

The storage, handling and disposal of any demolition and construction waste must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Protection of Environment Operations Act 1997 and associated regulations.

The WMP is to address demolition and construction waste and include:

- *Confirmation if the development involves the removal of asbestos, quantities, the licence details of asbestos removalist and the designated disposal site licensed to accept asbestos-related waste;*
- *Details regarding how all other waste is to be minimised within the development and*
- *Expected amounts and types of materials to be reused or left over for removal from the site;*
- *Details regarding the types of waste and likely quantities of waste to be produced;*
- *A site plan showing storage areas away from public access for reusable materials and recyclables during demolition and construction, and the vehicle access to these areas;*
- *Designation of appropriately licensed facilities (recycling and landfill) to receive the demolition and construction waste;*
- *Details of the nominated person responsible for retaining waste dockets from facilities and for ensuring site is clean, tidy and no litter or materials leave or blow off the site; and*
- *Confirmation that all waste going to landfill is not hazardous.*

4.4 Other Legislation and Guidance

The waste legislation and guidance outlined in Table 1 below should be referred to during the operation of the TAFE.

Table 1 Legislation and guidance relevant to this report

Legislation and Guidance	Objectives
State and National legislation and guidelines	
Building Code of Australia (BCA) and relevant Australian Standards	The BCA has the aim of achieving nationally consistent, minimum necessary standards of relevant health and safety, amenity and sustainability objectives efficiently.
Council of Australian Governments National Construction Code 2019	The National Construction Code 2019 sets the minimum requirements for the design, construction and performance of buildings throughout Australia.
NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities* 2012	These better practice guidelines present information on waste minimisation and resource recovery as well as information on commonly used waste management provisions. The guidelines also provide benchmarks for assessing waste production rates in Australia.
NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041: Stage 1 – 2021-2027	Replacing the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy (2014-21)*, the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 focuses on the transition of NSW to a circular economy. The strategy focuses on minimising what is thrown away, and to use and reuse resources more efficiently, making them as productive as possible. The strategy identifies the need to identify infrastructure needs, the mandating of separation of some organic waste streams, and incentivising biogas generation from waste materials.
NSW EPA Resource Recovery Orders and Resource Recovery Exemptions	The NSW EPA has issued a number of resource recovery orders and resource recovery exemptions under the POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 for a range of wastes that may be recovered for beneficial re-use. These wastes typically include those from demolition and construction works, as well as ongoing wastes such as food waste. • Resource recovery orders present conditions which generators and processors of waste must meet to supply the waste material for beneficial re-use. • Resource recovery exemptions contain the conditions which consumers must meet to use waste for beneficial re-use.
NSW EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines 2014	The NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines assists waste generators to effectively manage, treat and dispose of waste to ensure the environmental and human health risks associated with waste are managed appropriately and in accordance with the *POEO Act 1997* and is associated regulations.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act (POEO) 1997 and *Amendment Act 2011*	The POEO Act 1997 and POEO Amendment Act 2011 are administered by the NSW EPA to enable the NSW Government to establish instruments for setting environmental standards, goals, protocols and guidelines. They outline the regulatory requirements for lawful disposal of wastes generated during the demolition, construction and operational phases of a development, as well as the system for licencing waste transport and disposal.

Legislation and Guidance	Objectives
The Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017	The Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017 provides detailed actions and guidance associated with the topics discussed in The Work Health and Safety Act 2011. The primary aim of the regulation is to protect the health and safety of workers and ensure that risks are minimised in work environments. Workplaces are to ensure that they are compliant with the requirements specified in the regulations. The regulations discuss items such as actions that are prohibited or obligated in work environments, the requirements for obtaining licences and registrations, and the roles and responsibilities of staff in workplaces.
Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001	The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* aims to promote waste avoidance and resource recovery and repeals the *Waste Minimisation and Management Act 1995*. Specific objectives of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* include: • encouraging efficient use of resources • minimising the consumption of natural resources and the final disposal of waste by encouraging the avoidance of waste and the reuse and recycling of waste • ensuring industry and the community share responsibility in reducing/dealing with waste, and • efficiently funding of waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery. As of 2016, the addition to the Act of Part 5 defines the legislative framework for the 'Return and Earn Container Deposit Scheme' whereby selected beverage containers can be returned to State Government authorities for a monetary refund.
State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022	This Policy sets out a number of aims to encourage the design and delivery of sustainable buildings. It states that in deciding whether to grant development consent to non-residential development, the consent authority must consider whether the development is designed to enable the minimisation of waste from associated demolition and construction, including by the choice and reuse of building materials.

5.0 Demolition and Construction Waste and Recycling Management

5.1 Targets for Resource Recovery

Targets for new development are expected to contribute to state-specific targets. The NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 (DPIE, 2021) sets a target of 80% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2030. Analysis by the NSW EPA (2022-2023) indicates that construction and demolition waste recovery rates in 2022-2023 were 73%.[1]

It is anticipated that the waste minimisation measures in the following sections will assist TAFE Bankstown to meet these targets. Waste reporting and audits can be used to determine the actual percentage of wastes that are being, or have been, recycled during the demolition and construction stages.

All waste going to landfill is not hazardous. Waste and recyclables taken off site will be recycled, or disposed of, at a facility lawfully able to accept them.

[1] https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/waste-overview/waste-performance-data

A site plan showing storage areas during demolition and construction and the vehicle access to these areas will be developed by the relevant contractor when appointed.

The facilities to which recycling and landfill demolition and construction waste will be sent have not get been determined. These will be identified by the relevant contractor when appointed.

Details of the nominated person responsible for retaining waste dockets from facilities and for ensuring site is clean, tidy and no litter or materials leave or blow off the site is shown in Table 3.

5.2 Waste Streams and Classifications

A summary of likely waste types generated from demolition and construction activities, along with their waste classifications and proposed management methods are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Potential demolition and construction waste types, classifications and management methods

Waste Types	NSW EPA Waste Classification	Proposed Management Method
Demolition and Construction		
Sediment fencing, geotextile materials	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Reuse at other sites where possible or disposal to landfill
Concrete	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling for filling, levelling or road base
Bricks and pavers	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Cleaned for reuse as footings, broken bricks for internal walls, crushed for landscaping or driveway use, off-site recycling
Gyprock or plasterboard	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling or returned to supplier
Sand or soil	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling
Metals such as fittings, appliances and bulk electrical cabling, including copper and aluminium	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling at metal recycling compounds and remainder to landfill
Conduits and pipes	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling
Timber – treated	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Reused for formwork, bridging, blocking, propping or second-hand supplier
Timber - untreated		Off-site recycling, chip for landscaping, sell for firewood, reused for floorboards, fencing, furniture, mulched second-hand supplier and remainder to landscape supplies.
Doors, windows, fittings	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling at second-hand supplier
Insulation material	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site disposal
Glass	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling, glazing or aggregate for concrete production
Asbestos	Special waste	Off-site disposal to a licensed landfill facility.

Waste Types	NSW EPA Waste Classification	Proposed Management Method
Fluorescent light fittings and bulbs	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling or disposal, contact *FluoroCycle* for more information[2]
Paint	Liquid waste	Off-site recycling, Paintback collection[3] or disposal
Synthetic rubber or carpet underlay	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling, reprocessed for other uses
Ceramics including tiles	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling
Carpet	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling, disposal or reuse
Packaging		
Packaging materials, including wood, plastic, including stretch wrap or LDPE, cardboard and metals	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Off-site recycling
Wooden or plastic crates and pallets	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Reused for similar projects, returned to suppliers, or off-site recycling. Contact *Business Recycling* for more information[4]
Work Compound and Associated Offices		
Food Waste	General solid (putrescible) waste	Dispose to landfill with general garbage
Recyclable beverage containers, such as glass and plastic bottles, aluminium cans and steel cans	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Recycling at off-site licensed facility or at NSW container deposit scheme 'Return and Earn' facility[5]
Clean paper and cardboard	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Paper and cardboard recycling at off-site licensed facility
General domestic waste generated by workers such as soiled paper and cardboard, food and polystyrene	General solid waste (non-putrescible) mixed with putrescible waste	Disposal at landfill

For further information on how to determine a waste's classification refer to the NSW EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines.*[6] Further information on managing demolition, demolition and construction wastes is also available on the NSW EPA website.[7]

The Preliminary Construction Management Plan dated May 2025 also states a number of requirements for waste including reuse of demolished materials, retention of transport and disposal documentation and maximising recovery of materials.

[2] Available online from http://www.fluorocycle.org.au/ or http://www.environment.gov.au/settlements/waste/lamp-mercury.html

[3] Available online from https://www.paintback.com.au/

[4] Available online from https://businessrecycling.com.au/

[5] Available online from http://returnandearn.org.au/

[6] Available online from https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/classifying-waste/waste-classification-guidelines

[7] Available online from http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/industrial-waste/construction-demolition

5.3 Demolition waste

Levels 10-13 are cold shell floors and have no ceilings or carpets. As a result, there will be no demolition waste from these. Demolition of ceiling grids, fixtures, tiles and some carpet is expected on levels 14-18. The grids, fixtures, ceiling tiles, and carpet tiles are all planned to be returned to the base build manager for future use in developments so will not be transported off site as part of this redevelopment.

Quantities of other demolition waste, such as food and minor materials and consumables, are expected to be small and will be managed by the demolition contractor independent of the waste system in operation for the SSDA, which are the conditions the WMP needs to address.

5.4 Construction Waste

The Preliminary Construction Management Plan notes that construction waste is expected to be minimal. The building contractor will have responsibility for removing construction waste from the development. Construction works will not affect the existing arrangements that comply with the SSDA requirements.

5.5 Waste Avoidance Strategies

The Building Contractor, Building Designer and/or those in equivalent roles should follow better practice waste management and the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development.

Recommendations for the Building Designer include:

- Using prefabricated components
- Using low formaldehyde wood products, post-consumer reused timber and/or Forest Stewardship Council certified timber
- Using fittings and furnishings that have been recycled, are made from or incorporate recycled materials and have been certified as sustainable or environmentally friendly by a recognised third-party certification scheme
- Preferentially using building materials, fittings and furnishings, including structural framing, roofing and façade cladding, that have longer life and better re-use and recycling potential
- Reducing the use of polyvinyl chloride products
- Preferentially using paints, floor coverings and adhesives with low VOC (volatile organic compound) content
- Avoiding unsustainable timber imports including western red cedar, oregon, meranti, luan or merbau
- Selecting materials based on low embodied energy properties that suit the Project, such as recycled materials including recycled steel and glass-wool insulation, or concrete with slag and fly ash content
- Centralising wet areas together to minimise piping, and
- Designing for deconstruction rather than demolition.

Recommendations for the Building Contractor include:

- Applying practical building designs and construction techniques
- Investigating leased equipment and machinery rather than purchase and disposal
- Sorting and segregating demolition and construction wastes to ensure efficient recycling of wastes
- Preferentially selecting building materials, fittings and furnishings, including structural framing, roofing and façade cladding, that have longer life and better re-use and recycling potential
- Store wastes on-site appropriately to prevent cross-contamination and/or mixing of different waste types
- Reducing packaging waste by:
  - Returning packaging to suppliers where practicable to reduce waste further along the supply chain
  - Purchasing in bulk
  - Requesting cardboard or metal drums rather than plastics
  - Requesting metal straps rather than shrink wrap, and
  - Using returnable packaging such as pallets and reels.
- Arranging deliveries ‘as needed’ to mitigate degradation, weathering or moisture damage, and
- Ensure subcontractors are informed of and implement site waste minimisation and management procedures.

5.6 Re-use, Recycling and Disposal

Effective management of construction materials and waste, including options for reuse and recycling where applicable and practicable, will be conducted. Only waste that cannot be cost effectively reused or recycled is to be sent to landfill or appropriate disposal facilities.

Refer to Table 2 for details of the proposed reuse, recycling and disposal methods for potential waste streams generated by the TAFE.

The following specific procedures should be implemented:

- concrete, tiles and bricks should be reused or recycled off-site
- steel should be recycled off-site, and all other metals should be recycled where economically viable
- framing timber should be reused on-site or recycled off-site
- windows, doors and joinery should be recycled off-site, where possible
- all used crates should be stored for reuse unless damaged
- all glass that can be economically recycled should be recycled
- all solid waste timber, brick, concrete, rock that cannot be reused or recycled should 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 should be disposed of in accordance with SafeWork NSW and NSW EPA requirements
- provision for the collection of batteries, fluorescent tubes, smoke detectors and other recyclable resources should be provided on site, and
- all waste and recycling should be disposed of through an approved system.

5.7 Waste Separation, Storage and Servicing

5.7.1 Waste Separation and Storage

Waste materials produced from demolition and construction activities will be separated at the source and stored separately on-site.

It is anticipated that there will be enough space on-site for separate storage in, for example, separate skip bins or appropriately managed stockpiles, of the following waste types:

- Bricks, concrete and scrap metal
- Metal and steel, in a condition suitable for recycling at metal recycling facilities
- Timber
- Glass
- Hazardous waste, if present
- Paper and cardboard
- General co-mingled recycling waste, and
- Non-recyclable general waste.

If there is insufficient space on-site for full separation of waste types, the site manager, or equivalent role, should consult with the waste and recycling collection contractor to confirm which waste types may be co-mingled before removal from the site.

5.7.2 Waste Storage Areas

Waste storage areas will be accessible and allow sufficient space for storage and servicing requirements. The storage areas will also be flexible in order to cater for change of use throughout the TAFE. Where space is restricted, dedicated stockpile areas will be delineated on the site, with regular transfers to dedicated skip bins for sorting.

All waste placed in skips or bins for disposal or recycling will be adequately contained to ensure that waste does not fall, blow, wash or otherwise escape from the site. Waste containers and storage areas will be kept clean and in a good state of repair.

Applicable weather protection measures should be considered for storage spaces.

In accordance with good practice waste management, areas designated for waste storage will:

- Allow unimpeded access by site personnel and waste disposal contractors

- Take into account environmental factors which could potentially cause an impact to the waste storage, such as slope, drainage and the location of watercourses and native vegetation
- Allow sufficient space for the storage of garden waste and other waste materials on-site
- Employ adequate environmental management controls to prevent off-site migration of waste materials and contamination from the waste. For example, consideration of slope, drainage, proximity relative to waterways, stormwater outlets and vegetation
- Consider visual amenity, safety and accessibility in their selection, and
- Not present hazards to human health or the environment.

5.7.3 Waste Servicing and Record Keeping

The Site Manager or equivalent role will:

- Arrange for suitable waste collection contractors to remove any construction waste from site
- Ensure waste bins are not filled beyond recommended filling levels
- Ensure that all bins and loads of waste materials leaving site are covered
- Maintain waste disposal documentation detailing, at a minimum:
    - Descriptions and estimated amounts of all waste materials removed from site
    - Details of the waste and recycling collection contractors and facilities receiving the waste and recyclables
    - Records of waste and recycling collection vehicle movements, for example, date and time of loads removed, licence plate of collection vehicles, tip dockets from receiving facility, and
    - Waste classification documentation for materials disposed to off-site recycling or landfill facilities.
- Ensure lawful waste disposal records are readily accessible for inspection by regulatory authorities such as Council, SafeWork NSW or NSW EPA, and
- Remove waste during approved hours.

If skips and bins are reaching capacity, removal and replacement will be organised as soon as possible. All site-generated building waste collected in the skips and bins will leave the site and taken to a site lawfully able to accept them.

5.7.4 Waste Servicing and Transport

The frequency of the waste removal will, in most cases, be dictated by the quantities of material being deposited into each of the dedicated skip bins. All skips leaving the site will be covered with a suitable tarpaulin to ensure that the spillage of waste from the skips while in transit is eliminated.

5.8 Signage

Standard signage will be posted in all waste storage and collection areas. All waste containers will be labelled correctly and clearly to identify stored materials.

Signs approved by the NSW EPA for labelling of waste materials are available online[8] and should be used where applicable. A selection of the EPA's signs is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - Examples of NSW EPA labels for waste and skip bins

5.9 Site Inductions

All staff, including sub-contractors and labourers, employed during the demolition and construction phases of the TAFE will undergo induction training regarding waste management.

Induction training will cover, as a minimum, an outline of the WMP including:

- Legal obligations and targets
- Emergency response procedures on-site
- Waste priorities and opportunities for reduction, reuse and recycling
- Waste storage locations and separation of waste
- Procedures for suspected contaminated and hazardous wastes
- Waste related signage
- The implications of poor waste management practices, and
- Responsibilities and reporting, including identification of personnel responsible for waste management and individual responsibilities.

[8] NSW EPA approved waste materials signage https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/recycling-and-reuse/business-government-recycling/standard-recycling-signs

5.10 Monitoring and Reporting

During the demolition and construction phases, the following monitoring practices will be undertaken to improve demolition and construction waste management and to obtain accurate waste generation figures:

- Conduct waste audits of current projects where feasible.
- Note waste generated and disposal methods.
- Look at past waste disposal receipts.
- Record this information to track waste avoidance, reuse and recycling performance and to help in waste estimations for future waste management plans.

Records will be maintained for all waste quantities that are recycled, reused or removed by a contractor. All demolition and construction waste dockets will be kept which show which facility received the material for recycling or disposal.

Daily visual inspections of waste storage areas will be undertaken by site personnel and inspection checklists and logs recorded for reporting to the site manager or equivalent role each week or as required. These inspections will be used to identify and rectify any resource and waste management issues.

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

5.11 Roles and Responsibilities

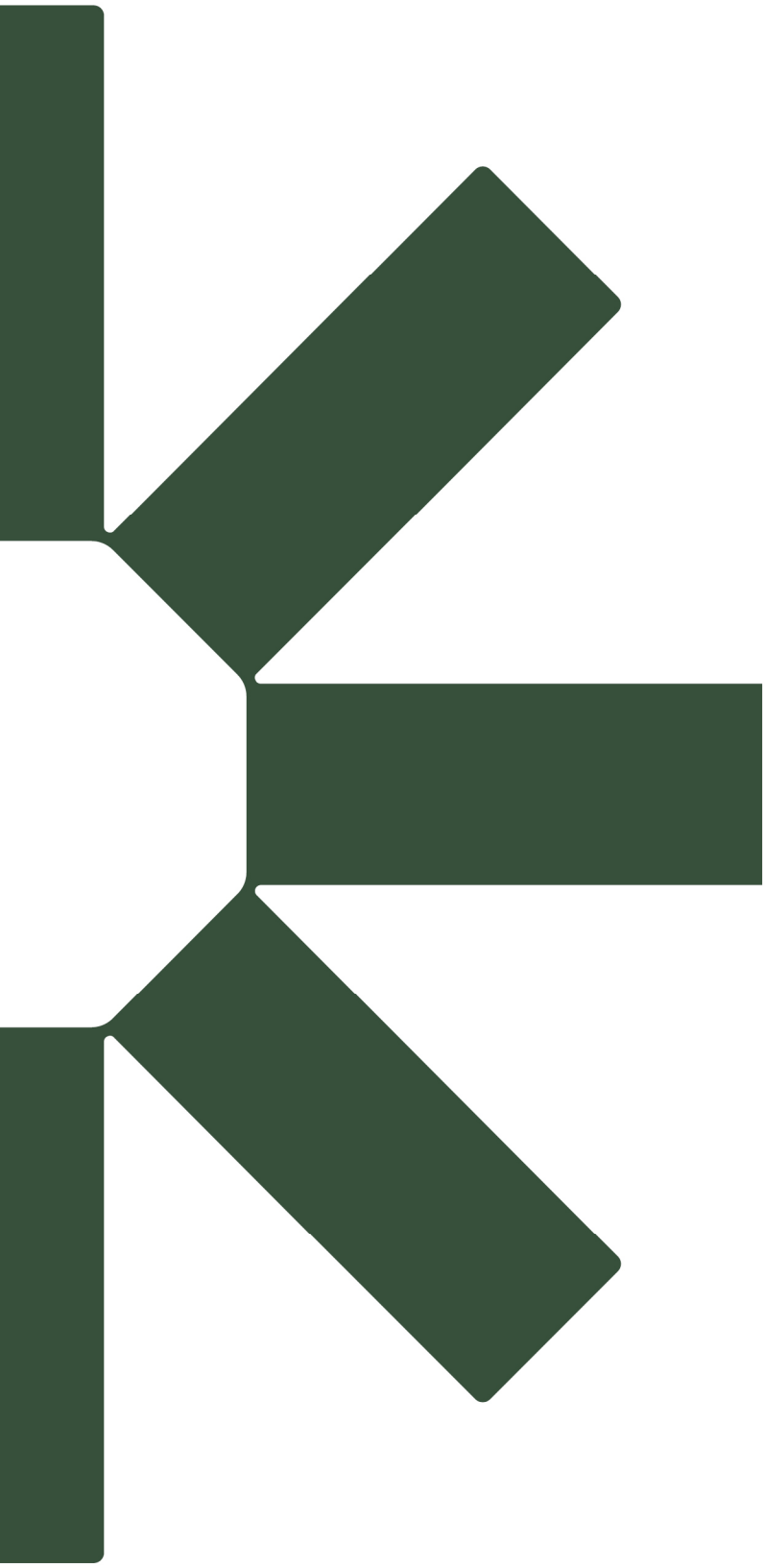
All personnel have a responsibility for their own environmental performance and compliance with all legislation. It will be the responsibility of the site manager, or equivalent role, to implement the WMP, and the responsibility of employees and subcontractors to ensure that they comply with the WMP at all times.

Suggested roles and responsibilities for waste management at the site are provided in Table 3. Where possible, a construction environmental manager, or equivalent role, should be appointed for the demolition and construction work. An equivalent construction environmental manager role is defined to be a person dedicated to overseeing the environmental compliance and performance of a development. Where a construction environmental manager is not appointed, responsibilities in Table 3 for the construction environmental manager will become those of the site manager.

Table 3 Suggested demolition and construction waste roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Site Manager	• Ensuring plant and equipment are well maintained • Ordering only the required amount of materials • Keeping materials segregated to maximise reuse and recycling • Ensuring that waste sorting and storage areas are maintained in a tidy and functional state and do no present hazards to human health or the environment • Ensure hazardous or contaminated materials are appropriately managed and disposed • Ensure site records and documentation is kept and is complete • Ensure this WMP are implemented, and

Role	Responsibilities
	• Liaise with Council and regulatory authorities as required. • Ensure site is clean, tidy and no litter or materials leave or blow off the site
Construction Environmental Manager or equivalent	• Ensuring staff and contractors are aware of site requirements for waste management • Establishing separate skips and stockpiles and recycling bins for effective waste segregation and recycling purposes • Developing or identifying, and using, local commercial opportunities for re-use of materials where re-use on-site is impractical • Facilitate correct waste collection • Engage suitable waste collection and disposal contractors • Approval of off-site waste disposal locations and checking licensing requirements • Arranging for the assessment of potentially hazardous or contaminated materials • Arranging for appropriate contaminated waste management and approval of off-site waste transport, disposal locations and checking licensing requirements • Retaining disposal dockets • Monitor and maintain site environmental controls and • Monitoring, inspection and reporting requirements.



Making Sustainability Happen