



SITE WASTE MINIMISATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

HEALTH SERVICES FACILITY (CONSULTING ROOMS),
ASSOCIATED CIVIL WORKS, LANDSCAPING AND PROPOSED
DEMOLITION OF EXISTING DWELLING HOUSE

AT

5 VIDLER AVENUE, WOY WOY, NSW, 2256

(LOT 5, DP23987)

Prepared by Perception Planning on behalf of Landmark Homes

Contact:

Ashlee Rutherford

Perception Planning Pty Ltd.

PO Box 107

Clarence Town, NSW, 2321

Phone: 0428 801 720 | Email: ashlee@perceptionplanning.com.au

| | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Ashlee Rutherford Senior Town Planner PO Box 107 Clarence Town, NSW, 2321 | Phone: 0428 801 720 Email: ashlee@perceptionplanning.com.au | | | |
| PP Reference | J002941 | | | |
| Prepared for (client) | Landmark Homes | | | |
| Document Versions and Control | | | | |
| SWMP, 5 Vidler Avenue, Woy Woy | | | | |
| Version | Date | PP ref | Author | Reviewed by |
| 1 | 9/12/22 | SWMP – 5 Vidler Avenue, Woy Woy | AR | MB/Client |
| 2 | 14/12/22 | SWMP – 5 Vidler Avenue, Woy Woy | Client | AR |
| Disclaimer: This document may only be used for the purpose for which it was commissioned and in accordance with the contract between Perception Planning and the client. The scope of services by defined in consultation with the client by time and budgetary constraints imposed by the client, and the availability of reports and other data of the site. Changes to information, legislation and schedule are made on an ongoing basis and readers should obtain up to date information. Perception Planning accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for or in respect of any use of or reliance upon this report and its supporting material by any third party. Information provided is not identified to be suitable for a site-specific assessment or legal advice in relation to any matter. Unauthorised use of this report in any form is prohibited. | | | | |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Perception Planning Pty Ltd has been engaged by Landmark Homes (**'the client'**) to prepare a Site Waste Management Plan (**SWMP**) for proposed health services facility (health consulting rooms), associated civil works, landscaping and demolition of existing dwelling house over 5 Vidler Avenue, Woy Woy, NSW 2256 (LOT: 5 DP:23987) (**'the site'**).

In planning a construction project, it is important to understand what excess materials are likely to be generated and then focus on how the generation of those excess materials can either be avoided or the material can be diverted from landfill. One approach is to develop a waste management plan. The key objectives of any waste management plan should be to:

1. Minimise the amount of waste generated as part of the project
2. Maximise the amount of material which is sent for reuse, recycling or reprocessing
3. Minimise the amount of material sent to landfill.

When developing and implementing this waste management plan, the following key elements have been considered:

1. **Waste streams:** identify which waste streams are likely to be generated and estimate the approximate amounts of material
2. **Focus on waste avoidance:** instead of managing the waste once it has been generated, look at ways to avoid the generation of that waste in the first place
3. **Services:** select an appropriately qualified waste management contractor who will provide services for the waste streams generated and data on waste/recycling generation
4. **On-site:** understand how the waste management system will work on-site, including bin placement and access
5. **Clearly assign and communicate responsibilities:** ensure that those involved in the construction are aware of their responsibilities in relation to the construction waste management plan
6. **Engage and educate personnel:** be clear about how the various elements of the waste management plan will be implemented and ensure personnel have an opportunity to provide feedback on what is/isn't working
7. **Monitor:** to ensure the plan is being implemented, monitor on-site
8. **Evaluate:** once the project is complete, evaluate your estimates in the plan against the actual data for waste generated and consider feedback from personnel.

OUTLINE OF PROJECT

| |
|---|
| Site address: 5 Vidler Avenue, Woy Woy, NSW 2256 (LOT: 5 DP:23987) |
| Applicants name: Ashlee Rutherford (Perception Planning) |
| Mailing address: PO Box 107 Clarence Town, NSW, 2321 |
| Phone: 0428 801 720 |
| Email: ashlee@perceptionplanning.com.au |
| Buildings and other structures currently on-site (if any): Residential dwelling |
| Brief description of proposal: The objective of the proposed development is to obtain consent for the construction of health services facility (health consulting rooms), associated civil works, landscaping and demolition of existing dwelling house |

The details provided in this report accurately describe the proposed waste management actions to be undertaken as part of this project. It should be noted that all waste management practices will be contained within the subject site (where necessary) – This is not relevant to material that will be transported in and out of the site.

Construction

| Type of waste generated | Description | Reuse | Recycling | Disposal | Specific method of onsite reuse, contractor and recycling outlet and or waste depot to be used |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| Excavation material | An amount of soil will be disturbed for the levelling of the site and installation of footings of the proposed buildings. | Potentially. Minor fill may be required on land that was over excavated. | Excess unused fill will be reused as per normal practices. | Excess fill will not be disposed (unless found to be contaminated). As such, soil will be treated accordingly. | Soil erosion measures will be put into place as per normal around construction site to prevent soil erosion/ mudslides onto other parts of the site/ neighbouring lots. |
| Metal | May be used primarily for structural support and identified | Where necessary, metal onsite will be cut to relevant size to ensure | Excess metal will be recycled accordingly and where necessary. | Disposal of metal will be located within designed skip bins/ material waste areas in | Metal will be managed before, during and after construction phase to ensure minimal resources wastage |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| | during demolition. | maximum usage of material | Material will be transported to specialised metal recycling centres | close proximity to the proposed developments. | is achieved during this development. Excess material will be taken from site to be further used/ managed for potential disposal at relevant waste management centre. |
| Packaging (used pallets, pallet wrap) | Packaging will be generated from incoming material for construction | Pallets will be returned to supplier to ensure continued reuse of material packaging. Pallet wrap will be disposed of. | Pallets will be returned for reuse to the supplier. Depending on pallet wrap, material will be disposed of accordingly. | Disposal of pallet wrap will be located within designed skip bins/ material waste areas in close proximity to the proposed developments | Packaging will be organised prior to construction. Pallet boards will be taken from site to be further used by the supplier. |
| Containers (cans, plastic, glass) | Will be used to assist in the construction of the development (paint, silicon, nail boxes etc.) | Containers will not be reused for this development | Containers that are recycle friendly will be managed accordingly | Disposal of containers will be located within designed skip bins/ material waste areas in close proximity to the proposed developments. | Containers will be managed before, during and after construction phase to ensure minimal resources wastage is achieved during this development. |
| Residual waste | | | | | |
| Other (specify) | Food scraps Will be generated by applicable tradespersons and other relevant people(s) on site | Will not be re-used. | Organic and general waste will be managed accordingly | Will be disposed of in separate areas to separate material from food waste/ packaging | Will be managed accordingly. |
| Ongoing Waste Management | | | | | |
| General Waste | General Waste stream, including no- | Will not be re-used. | Will not be recycled | Waste from the site is securely stored at the | Council kerbside pickup will be utilised to transport general waste from |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|---|---|--|
| | recyclable items, generated during the everyday function of the proposed development. | | | rear of the building and collected by a private contractor at regular intervals. | the site to a licenced facility. |
| Recyclable Materials | Recyclable materials including cardboard, glass and plastics. | Will not be re-used. | Will be recycled by a licenced facility. | Recyclable materials from the site is securely stored at the rear of the building and collected by a private contractor at regular intervals. | Council kerbside pickup will be utilised to transport recyclable materials from the site to a licenced facility. |
| Green Waste and Food Waste | Food waste, lawn trimmings and garden prunings | Will not be re-used. | Organic and green waste will be managed accordingly through the use of appropriately sited compost bin. | Any additional green or food waste that is not suitable to be composted will be included for collection by the general waste contractor. | Council kerbside pickup will be utilised to transport general materials from the site to a licenced facility. |

OPERATIONAL WASTE

This Section of the SWMMP outlines measures to manage and mitigate waste generation and resource consumption during the operation of the development.

This SWMMP includes details on the following:

- Volume and type of waste and recyclables to be generated;
- Storage and treatment of waste and recyclables on site;
- Disposal of residual waste and recyclables; and
- Operational procedures for ongoing waste management once the development is complete.

1. WASTE GENERATED

1.1.1 Waste types

The operation of the health services facility development generates a range of waste types, inclusive of general waste and recycling, sharps, chemotherapy waste.

Waste materials fall into four categories for management, which include:

- Re use;
- Recycle;
- Residual wastes; and
- Landfill.

1.1.2 Re-use

If surplus materials can be used in future operations, they are classified as materials which can be re-used. Materials that can be reused in their present form will be labelled, and storage area recorded for future reference.

1.1.3 Recycling

If surplus materials cannot be reused in their present form but could be used in a different form, they will be sent to recycling or labelled as future recycling.

1.1.4 Residual wastes

Residual waste can come in several forms including:

- Waste that cannot be disposed of due to its category, class or material. Ways of reusing or disposing of the waste from the site needs to be identified; and
- Unused equipment, products, medication, surgery care items and items of this nature will be identified and dated. These items will be assessed quarterly to gauge their importance for potential future use. Once an item is deemed to have little or no future potential to be utilised, it will be either assessed for reuse in another form or disposed of from the site.

Residual waste can be an eyesore, fire hazard and has potential to impact on the environment through leachates. Whilst the development is small in scale and will not generate large amounts of waste, all residual wastes will be identified on-site and kept track

of. Residual wastes that are deemed essential or have the potential for future use will be stored in a neat and tidy manner and where possible under cover to avoid or reduce the potential for further corrosion or damage to the product.

1.1.5 Landfill

If the above options cannot be satisfied, then the only alternative left is to send the surplus materials to landfill. Under no circumstances will biological (except biofouling) or non-biological waste be dumped into the ocean.

2 WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

2.1.1 Storage areas

Sharps and chemotherapy waste

Sharps and chemotherapy waste are collected and stored separately in appropriate sealable containers. There will be a sharps container in both the consultation rooms and procedure rooms. These are sealed safely in cupboards when full. Spare (unused and empty) sharps containers are available ready for use when others are full.

General waste

The waste storage area is located on the northern side of the building. This location is easily assessable and to users of the premises and provides suitable space for access for manoeuvring of bins.

The following bins will be provided to service the development:

- 1 x 360 litre general waste, collected weekly
- 1 x 360 litre recycling, collected fortnightly

Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO)

One food organic and garden organics (FOGO) mobile garage bin will be provided onsite. Materials that can be placed in the FOGO bin for collection include:

- Food scraps – fruit, vegetables, meat (including raw or cooked bones), seafood, chicken, bread, egg and egg shells, dairy products, rice, pasta, cereals, coffee grounds and tea bags.
- Garden waste - grass clippings, flowers, weeds, herbs, small branches and leaves
- Paper products – shredded paper, paper towels, paper napkins, tissues and food contaminated cardboard, e.g. food contaminated pizza boxes.

2.2.2 Collection frequencies and routes

Sharps and chemotherapy

Standard and sharps waste containers can be carried in one hand when full. Standard sharps will be collected on any day as needed by routine pathology courier. The chemotherapy sharps/ waste bin is collected once or twice monthly, as needed, by a contractor.

General waste

Emptying of waste receptacles from the site itself will be carried by hand by staff members in a smaller bin or receptacle, via the exist on the southern side of the building. Servicing of these bins will be via a private commercial waste service vehicle.

Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO)

The green waste FOGO bins would be serviced at the kerbside via a Council side lift waste truck on a fortnightly basis.

2.2.3 Chemicals

Storage of waste chemicals will be held to an absolute minimum on-site. Disposal will be in accordance with all identified Environmental Protection Authority requirements.

3 WASTE MINIMISATION

Wastes from the health services facility operation have the potential to impact on the environment with regard to the amount generated. This SWMMP has been developed to manage the risk associated with the potential impacts including minimising waste generation.

The proponent will implement all possible waste minimisation procedures and therefore reduce the amount of waste to be removed from sites. Management, staff, design teams, contractors and suppliers will all be encouraged to look at ways to minimise the amount of waste generated at the work sites.

Industry Best Practice

The proponent will follow industry best practice guidelines such as:

- Waste materials will be reduced, reused and recycled where possible;
- General wastes will be managed on-site for processing or disposal; and
- Residual materials that cannot be reused or recycled will be disposed of at an approved waste management facility.

4 MONITORING

The proponent is committed to minimising the risks associated with the generation of wastes in the operation of the health services facility.

The monitoring of the quantity and types of wastes being generated by the operations will be recorded in the wastes logbook and kept on site at all times so that regular reviews can be undertaken.

All products that are considered to be of a concern in relation to the waste being generated will be replaced where possible for products that are less wasteful and/or considered to be environmentally friendly. All waste storage containers will be inspected weekly to ensure that they are maintained in a condition appropriate for their use and containment of the specific waste.

Skips and/or bins will need to be monitored regularly to ensure that cross contamination doesn't occur. All waste removed from site including products for reuse will also be monitored to ensure no cross contamination.

The proponent will continue to review the type of surplus materials produced and were possible change the site design and operation to minimise products that go to landfill. Recycling or reuse of wastes are a priority.