MULTIPLEX

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Eurobodalla Regional Hospital

Multiplex Constructions Pty Limited

L22, 135 King St
Sydney, NSW 2000
Australia
T: +61 2 9322 2000
F: +61 2 9322 2001

multiplex.global

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared by Multiplex Constructions (MPX) to provide a coordinated high level plan that details, at a project level, the waste management strategies and procedures that will be adopted on the Eurobodalla Regional Hospital (ERH). This WMP outlines the procedures to be employed in the recycling, removal, disposal and monitoring of waste that may be generated from ERH works packages.

This plan forms part of Multiplex Constructions Management System which is certified to AS/NZS IS0 9001:2008 – Quality Management, AS/NZS ISO 14001:2004 – Environmental Management System, AS/NZS 4801:2001 – Occupational Health and Safety Management System, and the NSW Government Environmental Management system Guidelines Edition 4

1.2 Scope of this Plan

This plan applies to the works associated with the project and consists of measures to effectively manage waste, with emphasis on minimisation during construction works.

This plan has been developed to satisfy SSD Conditions listed in table 4 – development conditions.

1.3 Abbreviations

The abbreviations used in this Plan are outlined below.

Abbreviation	Definition
AS/NZS	Australian and/or New Zealand Standard
WMP	Waste Management Plan
MPX	Multiplex Constructions Pty Ltd
MSOP	Management System Operational Procedures

Table 1 *Abbreviations*

1.4 Precedence

Where ambiguity is detected between the procedures and requirements in this plan and the MSOPs located on Multiplex Operating System, then the procedures nominated in this Plan will take precedence.

1.5 Interface with other Operational Procedures and Project Plans

This Plan should be read in conjunction with the MSOP and Management Plans detailed in Section 1.10 of this Plan.

The MSOP referenced in this Plan are confidential documents, and as such, will not be issued outside of Multiplex. However, they will be made available, for the purpose of surveillance and audit.

1.6 Project Location

The Eurobodalla Regional Hospital is located in the Eurobodalla Shire, south of the Moruya township.

Site Address	Eurobodalla Regional Hospital, Lot 2 DP1281576, Moruya, 2537

Site Identification	Lot 2 DP1281576
Development Area	15 Hectares
Adjoining Site Uses	N/A
LGA	Eurobodalla Shire

Table 2 *Project Location*

1.7 Legal and Other Requirements

1.7.1 Legislative References

The parties must meet regularly to evaluate and monitor performance of the Contract.

The pertinent Acts, Regulations and Guidelines that apply to the project are outlined below:

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	
Acts	
» *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2011* » *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*	» *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* » *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
Regulations	
» NSW EPA Resource Recovery Orders and Resource Recovery Exemptions » Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014	» NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1994 » Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011
Guidelines/Codes of Practice	
» Landfill Waste Classifications and Waste Definitions' – classified as a Special Waste (Type 1) » Code of Practice How to Safely Remove Asbestos – August 2019 (NSW)	» Guidelines for Health Surveillance [NOSHC: 7039 (1995)] » Waste Classifcation Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste

Table 3 *Legislative References*

1.7.2 Development Conditions

The relevant development conditions relating to construction waste management for the project are outlined below:

Condition No.	Requirement	Covered within the CWMP
» B18.	» The Construction Waste Management Sub-Plan (CWMSP) must address, but not be limited to, the procedures for the management of waste including the following: » (a) the recording of quantities, classification (for materials to be removed) and validation (for materials to remain) of each type of waste generated during construction and proposed use for materials to remain; » (b) information regarding the recycling and disposal locations; and	» Section 2.5

Condition No.	Requirement	Covered within the CWMP
	» (c) confirmation of the contamination status of the development areas of the site based on the validation results.	
» B29.	» Prior to the commencement of construction of waste storage and processing areas, evidence must be provided to the Certifier that the design of the operational waste storage area: » (a) is constructed using solid non-combustible materials; » (b) is designed to ensure the door/gate to the waste storage area is vermin proof and can be openable from both inside and outside the storage area at all times; » (c) includes a hot and cold water supply with a hose through a centralised mixing valve;	» Section 2.3 » Section 2.4 » Section 2.5 » Section 3.5
» C31.	» 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.	» Section 2.3 » Section 3.3 » Section 3.5
» C32.	» All waste generated during construction must be assess, classified and managed in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste (EPA, 2014).	» Section 2.5 » Section 2.9 » Section 3.5
» C33.	» 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.	» Section 2.3
» C34.	» 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.	» Section 1.7 » Section 2.3 » Section 3.3
» C35.	» 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.	» Section 3.3
» D25	Prior to the commencement of operation, the Applicant must prepare a Waste Management Plan for the development and submit it to the Certifier. The Waste Management Plan must: » (a) detail the type and quantity of waste to be generated during operation of the development; (b) describe the handling, storage and disposal of all waste streams generated on site, consistent with the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 and the Waste Classification Guideline (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2009); » (c) detail the materials to be reused or recycled, either on or off site; and	Section 3.5

Condition No.	Requirement	Covered within the CWMP
	» (d) include the Management and Mitigation Measures included in 'Operational Waste Management Plan' (Rev 2), prepared by JBS&G Australia and dated 8 February 2023.	
» GC21	» Waste minimisation will be conducted through evaluation and monitoring which was encapsulate the following categories as per clause 6.3 of the GC21. - Waste Minimization and Management - Monitoring - Referencing » This will address the following elements: - Recycling and any diverting of surplus soil, rock, and other materials from landfill where possible. Collect and separate waste materials (e.g., concrete, bricks, timber, metals) for recycling. Ensure waste is only disposed of at lawful waste facilities. Recording of waste volumes, disposal methods, and locations. A submission of a progress report every two months will be provided with a summary report prior to project completion. The Inclusion of waste disposal certificates and/or company certifications with the summary report will be provided. EPA 'Construction and demolition waste' toolkit checklists will also be referenced in the submission of these certifiifcates	
» Soil Ref & Roundabout	» The implementation of waste minimisation will be applied as per clause 6.3 the preliminary works of GC21 Noting that waste is not generated under the soil ref works , it will continue to be monitored until the completion of the works.	

Table 4 *Development Conditions.*

1.8 Document Control

Revisions to this Management Plan shall be made as required to reflect the current system requirements. Amendments to this Management Plan are approved by the Project Manager or Construction Manager.

All changes will be identified as below, and communicated to all relevant personnel.

Revision	Date	Description	Page	Reviewed By	Approved By
1	13/06/2024	Initial issue	All	Lee Rolls	Jason Cotter

Table 5 *Document Revisions Control*

2. Waste Management System Framework

2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Multiplex has identified levels of individual responsibility and accountability for managing waste across all roles within the Project Team. The general responsibilities of key project personnel in relation to waste are as follows:

Construction Manager – David Maher: The Construction Manager is responsible for establishing and resourcing the project team to meet the requirements for waste management on the project. The Construction Manager reports directly to the Regional Director on all matters relating to the project.

Project Manager – Tane Patchett: The Project Manager is responsible for ensuring that the Waste Management Plan and procedures are implemented on the project and has line control of Multiplex project personnel.

Contracts Manager – Ben Moore: The Contracts Manager must ensure contract provisions are made for procurement that includes waste management, take-back policies. Subcontractors are expected to extend all avenues to ensure recycling and reuse occurs.

Site Manager – Jason Cotter: The Site Manager is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of waste management and coordination of disposal and overlooking site supervisors to ensure that are managing waste appropriately within their areas of responsibility.

2.2 Potential Impacts

Potential waste generated during construction may include domestic, biological and physical materials. Domestic refuse will be collected and removed from the project area on a frequent basis.

Biological waste including vegetation and spoil will be stored and re-used on site where appropriate, confirming it is contaminant- and acid sulphate-free. Otherwise, biological waste will be removed and disposed of at a facility lawfully able to accept it. Biological waste from site toilets is to be pumped and removed by the toilet supplier.

2.3 Management Strategies

The approach to be implemented by Multiplex is shown below:

Figure 1: Waste Minimisation Approach

2.4 Subcontractor management

All subcontractors are required to operate with the requirements of the WMP and associated documents.

Any demolition, civil and landscape subcontractors will be required to develop a WMP for their Scope of Work detailing the type of waste generated and waste avoidance, reduction, reuse and recycling strategies.

Details on the principles of waste management and methods for reducing construction waste, waste classification and storage locations are included in the project induction.

2.5 Waste Control Methodology

A Waste Control Methodology has been prepared for the project to include key information including the following where relevant. It is located in **Appendix 1** and details the following:

» Location of worksite waste management facilities and waste collection point

The following mitigation measures will be implemented in order to prevent adverse impacts in relation to waste generated by the proposed works:

- No materials will be used in a manner that will pose a risk to public safety and waste generated from the proposed works will be recycled where possible.
- Unnecessary resource consumption will be avoided.
- Non-recyclable wastes will be collected and disposed of or recycled in accordance with Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guidelines.
- Batched concrete mixing plant is not anticipated during the works, therefore clean out of batched concrete mixing plant is not permitted within any construction compound
- Burning or burying of waste is not permitted
- Any bulk garbage bins delivered by authorised waste contractors are to be placed and kept within the property boundary

Anticipated waste production:

Type of Waste	Volume Anticipated Soil Conservation REF works	Volume anticipated SSDA Works
Excavation material	Nil	TBC
Green waste	Nil	TBC
Bricks	Nil	TBC
Concrete	Nil	TBC
Timbers	Nil	TBC
Plasterboard	Nil	TBC
Metals	Nil	TBC

2.6 Induction and Training

Several levels of training activity are managed within the project. Training will be developed to incorporate the requirements of the contract and will include:

» Site induction (including subcontractors and, where applicable, visitors). The induction will contain content on the waste management and mitigation measures for the project. The induction will include appropriate information on the significant risks for the project.
» Unexpected hazardous waste find (protocol)
» Ongoing training and awareness activities throughout the Project Term

» Competency based training (e.g. waste management, spill response and hazardous substances for construction work).

2.7 Emergency Management

Emergency incidents and emergency situations shall be managed in accordance with the Emergency Management Plan (located within the Project Management Plan) which has been developed for the Project. The plan provides guidance in the event of any environmental (waste) or safety related emergency affecting the project.
Relevant details of the Emergency Management Plan shall be provided to all personnel during the site induction and information posted on notice boards.

2.8 Hazardous Substances

Hazardous substances supplied to the project shall be isolated, registered, correctly stored, decanted, used and disposed in accordance with the material safety data sheets (MSDS) and regulatory requirements. Hazardous waste to be landfilled will be transferred and disposed of at authorised hazardous landfill sites (**by the civil subcontractor**). Employees shall be trained in the safe work method statements based on the MSDS and provided with the appropriate PPE.

2.9 Audits of Waste System

An environmental auditing programme shall be established and consist of:

» Internal systems audits which shall focus on those sections of the Waste Management Plan that are relevant to current operations;
» Subcontractor compliance audits based on a risk assessment of the activities being undertaken.

Results of the audits shall be documented and brought to the attention of personnel having responsibility for the area audited and reported to the Project Manager. Any deficiencies or non-compliances identified will result in corrective action initiated using the 'Non-Conformance Report' or detailed as 'Observations' in the audit report.

3. Waste Minimisation and Management Sub Plan

Waste can affect different aspects of the environment and may cause contamination, impacts on visual amenity and health effects. Waste materials that may be produced on the Project include:

- Building material waste – off cuts, overspill of concrete, packaging, steel, etc.
- Plant maintenance waste – oil, batteries etc.
- Work compound (on-site employee) waste - litter including food and drink packaging etc.
- Packaging waste
- Black and grey water – onsite portable toilets
- Office equipment (portable offices) – paper, cardboards, etc.

3.1 Objectives and Targets

Objective	Target	Key Performance Indicator
» Solid and liquid waste to be disposed of as per Regulatory requirements.	» All waste to be disposed of by a licensed waste contractor.	» Onsite waste disposal facilities confirmed and documented.
» No waste to affect nearby premises.	» No complaints related to construction waste affecting nearby premises during construction.	» Number of complaints relating to waste.
» Minimise waste and recycling generated on site	» Ensure all subcontractors are informed of and implement site waste management procedures.	» Waste reporting by waste contractors
» Segregate waste on site to maximise reuse and recycling	» All waste to be segregated into provided separate waste type storage.	» Waste reporting by waste contractors
» Segregate contaminated or hazardous waste for appropriate treatment and disposal, where applicable	» All hazardous waste to be disposed of in accordance with SafeWork NSW and NSW EPA requirements	» Waste reporting by waste contractors
» Divert construction waste from landfill	» Recycle 90% of demolition and construction waste by weight.	» Waste reporting by waste contractors

Table 7 *Waste Objectives and Targets Indicators, in line with the Bays Precinct Transformation Plan 2015*

3.2 Management Strategies

Parameter	Action	Timing	Responsibility
» Induction	» During inductions all personnel shall be made aware of individual responsibilities in regards to waste management, including the understanding that all personal rubbish and construction rubbish generated is to be properly disposed of in designated disposal facilities.	» Establishment	» All subcontractors
» Waste Reduction	» Specify reusable, stackable and returnable packaging. » Design in waste minimisation during the design phases by standard sizing of materials, the use of modular and prefabricated construction techniques. » Stockpile clean fill during the excavation phase for use as backfill on-site » Provide sub-contractors during the construction phase with clear guidance for reducing packaging on their own materials by both their suppliers and subcontractors, by accurate ordering and handling of materials.	» Establishment / Construction	» MPX, Consultants and Subcontractors
» Waste Management Plan	» Demolition and excavation subcontractors will be required to develop a Waste Management Plan for their Scope of Work detailing the type of waste generated, waste avoidance / reduction / reuse / recycling strategies.	» Establishment	» Demolition and Excavation Subcontractors

Parameter	Action	Timing	Responsibility
» Waste disposal storage area	» Appropriate waste disposal facilities (e.g. bins) shall be provided in strategic locations onsite (refer **Appendix A**). » Waste bins shall be located such that they do not affect the community and not close to surrounding premises. » Separation of waste for recycling will be enforced and monitored. » Small bins will be placed around the site as required to collect construction waste. These small bins will then be emptied into the large Construction Waste bins, which will be craned onto trucks within the perimiter of the construction zone. These Construction Bins will be strategically placed around the site depending on the progression of works.	» Establishment/ Construciton	» MPX / subcontractor
	» Waste disposal facilities shall be regularly collected or emptied by a licensed waste collector in accordance with local council health laws.	» Construction	» Subcontractor
	» Where possible a storage area allocated for the separation, collection and recycling of wastes will be established.	» Construction	» Subcontractor
» Recycling / waste reduction	» Recycling initiatives will be investigated and where practicable implemented onsite. This may include dedicated bins for different waste streams and use of alternative products.	» Establishment / Construction	» MPX / All subcontractors
» Waste contractors	» Licensed contractors shall be engaged to remove construction waste. A minimum target of 90% landfill waste diversion by weight will be achieved.	» Establishment	» Subcontractor
» Hazardous waste	» Hazardous waste will be managed and disposed of as per MSDS requirements and relevant legislation. Refer Section 4.	» Construction	» MPX / all subcontractors
» Servicing	» Where practicable plant will be serviced offsite to reduce the generation of hydrocarbon waste onsite and potential for spills.	» Construction	» All subcontractors
» Site office	» The site office shall implement the following office waste minimisation techniques: » Organising recycling paper bins in the office for waste paper » Recycle toner cartridges pick-ups » Using electronic storage to reduce use of paper » Purchasing products in bulk to reduce packaging	» Establishment	» MPX
» Package Minimisation	» Subcontractors shall be required to minimise the packaging they bring onto the site and to reuse off-cuts of material where possible	» Construction	» All Subcontractors
» Putrescibles waste (Organic waste)	» All putrescible waste to be placed in a lidded bin and removed separately.	» Establishment	» MPX
» Pallets and Reels	» Pallets and reels shall be separated and stored by subcontractors for return to the suppliers with other reusable packaging	» Construction	» All Subcontractors

Table 8 Waste *Management Strategies*

The strategies outlined in the table above are to be read in conjunction with the Waste Control Methodology outlined in Appendix A.

3.3 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting will be undertaken on a regular basis and as reasonably required by the Principal. Multiplex will check waste status daily, ensuring all waste is disposed of correctly and that bins are emptied at the appropriate frequencies, avoiding any overflow and littering. Reporting will align with the requirements below:

Type of Monitoring / Reporting	Timing	Responsibility	Record
» Percentage of diversion from landfill	» Monthly	» MPX	» Monthly Waste Report - Supported by dockets/receipts of waste removal from waste disposal contractor.
» Segregated waste and appropriate waste placement	» Weekly	» MPX	» Environmental Site Inspection
» Recycling and diverting from landfill surplus soil, rock and other excavationed materials	» 2 Monthly	» MPX	» Supported by dockets/receipts of waste removal from waste disposal contractor.
» Waste disposal certification	» 2 Monthly	» MPX	» Submit every two months the waste disposal certification and/or company certification confirming approporate, lawful disposal of waste.

Table 9 *Waste Monitoring and Reporting*

3.4 Demolition and Excavation Phase Waste Management

The Eurobodalla Regional Hospital Works package includes demolition and excavation works to facilitate Princess Highway upgrades. Waste materials generated by these works, such as asphaltic surfaces, concrete pavements, and other miscellaneous materials, will fall within the civil Contractor's scope. These materials will be disposed of in accordance with this plan. Recyclable percentages will be provided by the waste disposal contractor.

Excavation will involve cutting and filling works. Any contaminated waste or acid sulphate soil will be disposed of appropriately in accordance with the Remediation Action Plan (RAP) and Acid Sulphate Soils Management Plan. The Table below provides a detailed breakdown of waste management during the demolition and excavation phase.

MATERIALS ONSITE	REUSE AND RECYCLING		DISPOSAL
	ONSITE		OFF - SITE
Type of Materials	**Specify methods**	**Specify contractor and recycling outlet**	**Disposal**
DEMOLITION			
Masonry, brick & tile	General waste bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle – Waste Subcontractor	90% Recycling

Concrete	General Waste bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle – Waste Contractor	
Timber	General waste bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle – Waste Subcontractor	
Metal	General waste bin / dedicated steel scrap bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle – Waste Subcontractor	
Mixed waste	General waste bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle – Waste Subcontractor	
Bitumen	General waste bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle – Civil Subcontractor	
Asbestos	As per standards	Transfer & disposal at landfill lawfully able to accept it – Civil, Landscape, Marine Subcontractor	Landfill lawfully able to accept it
EXCAVATION			
Clean Fill	Assess, excavate & stockpile	Transport & fill	Nil
Any hazardous waste will be isolated and managed as per the legislation for hazardous waste. A high percentage of the clean excavation material will be diverted from landfill.			
The Civil Subcontractor prior to the commencement of excavation must develop a Waste Management Plan for areas of contamination and acidic soils. Materials are to be disposed at a waste facility lawfully able to accept them.			

Table 10 Demolition and Excavation Phase Waste Management

3.5 Construction Phase Waste Management

Construction phase waste is to be managed in accordance with the below Table:

MATERIALS ONSITE	**REUSE AND RECYCLING**		**DISPOSAL**
ONSITE		**OFF-SITE**	
Type of Materials	**Specify methods**	**Specify contractor and recycling outlet**	**Disposal**
Concrete	General waste bin.	Transfer for reprocess or recycle - Waste contractor	90% Recycling
Masonry, Brick & Tile	General waste bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle - Waste contractor	
Timber	General waste bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle - Waste contractor	
Metal	General waste bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle - Waste contractor	
Cardboard	Separate in designated bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle - Contractor to be confirmed	
Mixed waste	General waste bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle - Waste contractor	

Batteries	Separate in designated bin	-Recycle – Waste contractor	
Glass	General waste bin	-Transfer for reprocess or recycle – Waste contractor	
Packaging	Separate in designated bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle - Waste contractor	
Paper	Separate in designated bin	Transfer for reprocess or recycle - Waste contractor	Divert from Landfill
Toner Cartridge	Separate in designated bin	-Transfer for reprocess or recycle/Waster contractor	Divert from Landfill
Waste will be minimised through reduction of waste generated, reuse of products and recycling. The waste stream will be separated where possible to maximise landfill diversion. Subcontractors will be responsible for recycling and reuse of their waste material and for removing non-recyclables from the work area to the main bin onsite.			

Table 11 Construction Phase Waste Management

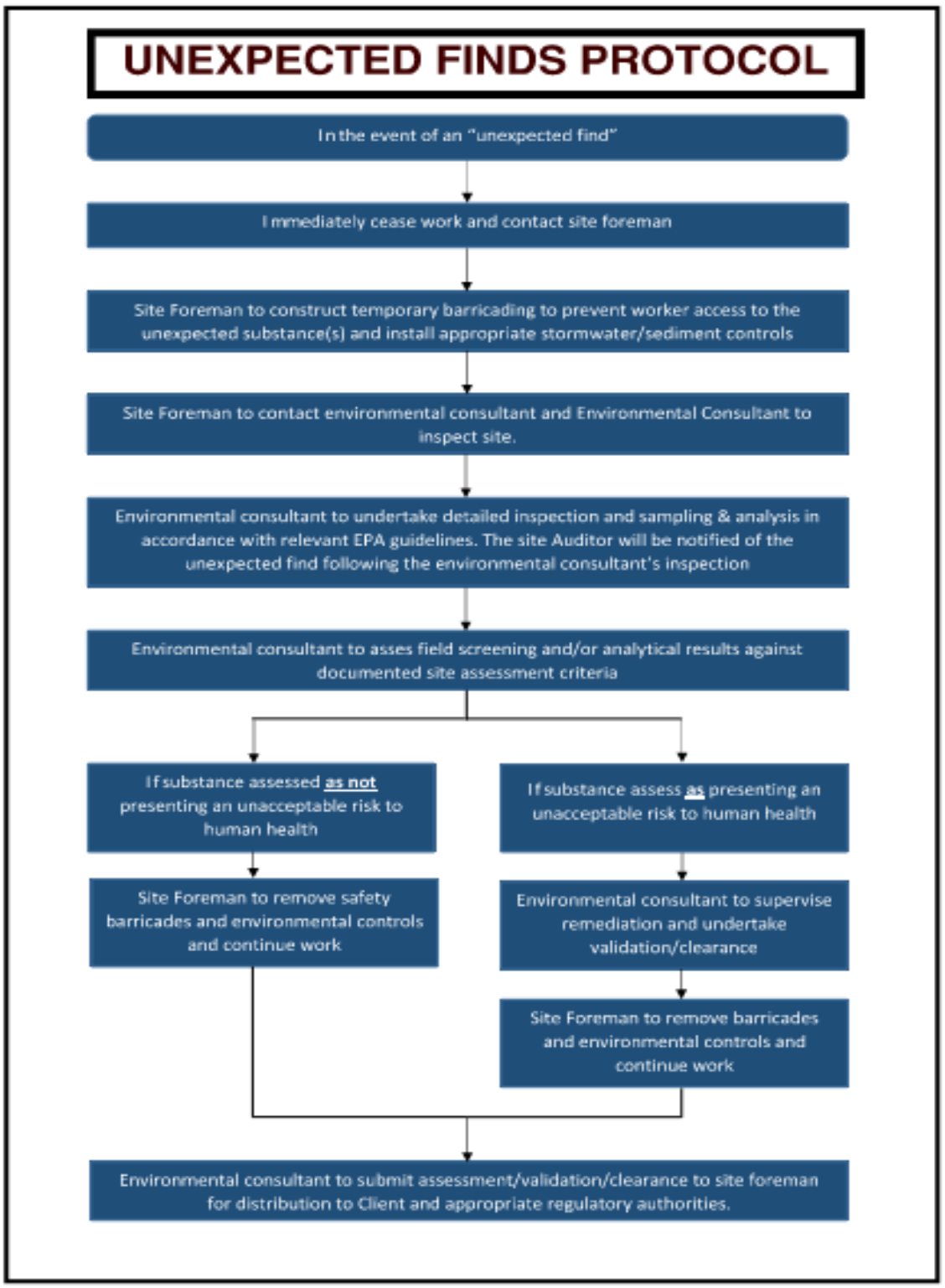
4. Hazardous Materials

4.1 Hazardous Waste Finds

Contaminated and/or hazardous materials and liquids, where identified, are to be removed by an appropriately licensed contractor and transported to facilities licensed to accept such materials for treatment and/or disposal in accordance with NSW EPA regulations.

Where suspected hazardous materials are encountered unexpectedly, the following protocol should be adhered to as a minimum:

- Work near the suspect material is to stop immediately, and access to the area restricted;
- Site manager is to contact a qualified hazardous materials assessor and/or environmental consultant (as necessary) to arrange an assessment of the suspect materials and advise on subsequent management procedures; and
- The building contractor's unexpected finds protocol, shall be implemented.



4.2 Asbestos and Hazardous Waste Removal and Containment.

Prior to excavating, all asbestos-containing material (ACM)-impacted soils must be dampened, but not drenched so as to avoid increase in both material weight and the risk of contaminated leachate run-off.

While excavating materials, the potential release and spread of ACM should be minimised by preventing loads being dropped from heights, controlling speed of on-site mobile plant and reducing the number and surface area of any temporary stockpiles between the excavation and loading point.

Stockpiles of ACM impacted soils must be:

- Managed in accordance with the remediation action plan
- Retained within the exclusion zone away from water bodies, to reduce potential impacts of stockpiles on surface water and sediment quality
- Maintained under moist conditions and provisions made to hydro mulch or otherwise stabilise the stockpile if not disposed of or removed from site within two weeks
- Bunded to contain soil or surface runoff. Material used for bunding is to be incorporated into the stockpile prior to burial or off-site disposal
- Following removal, soil validation sampling must be taken across the stockpile location to validate that contaminated soils have been successfully removed.

Decontamination of Soil

- If there is a risk of soil contamination, the area should be visually inspected by a competent person, and if any ACM is detected the soil must be decontaminated. The methods used for this decontamination should be based on a risk assessment and advice should be sought from a competent person.

- The topsoil should be dampened down, to minimise the generation of dust, and all visible pieces of ACM debris should be picked up individually, so that the risk of ACM fibre inhalation is effectively eliminated. If this is not practicable, the contaminated topsoil should be removed to a depth at which there is no visible ACM contamination or debris.

Remediation Options

- Treated on-site – hand-picking (emu-bob) any visible ACM fragments. Tilling and screening to separate ACM fragments from soil stockpiles. Testing and validation by a competent person via on-site screening through a < 7mm sieve of soil stockpiles and lab analysis prior to prescribing the soil as non-contaminated with ACM.

- Removed off-site - Contaminated soil is excavated to a depth where visible ACM fragments are no longer present. The contaminated soil is placed in a licensed truck and disposed of at a licensed landfill facility. Onsite visual inspection and further lab analysis by a competent person to prescribe the soil as uncontaminated.

Exclusion Zones & PPE

- The boundaries of the ACM work area and ACM removal site should be determined by the Licensed Removalist in consultation with a competent person and MPX. ACM removal boundaries must be defined with barricading and signage.
- Anyone involved in ACM work must wear respirators, coveralls, protective gloves and safety footwear. Where practical, this gear should be disposable. If not disposable this PPE, and any equipment used, must be appropriately decontaminated.

Monitoring and Clearance

- A competent person must assess the requirements for clearance inspections, control monitoring and clearance monitoring prior to starting the works based upon the risk identified by the asbestos removal works.

- A competent person must undertake clearance inspections which may include visual inspection, soil/dust/debris sampling, airborne fibre monitoring or a combination of them all.

Further details for management of removal, containment and control of other hazardous wastes is detailed in the site's Acid Sulphate Soil Management Plan, Remedial Action Plan and Hazardous Materials Management Plan.

5. Waste Disposal onsite

5.1 Storage Areas & Recycling

It is anticipated that on commencement of works, a main skip with capacity 15m3 for the site's general solid (non-putrescible) waste will be established. This skip size will be able to fulfil the building waste disposal requirements of the project. This bin will be emptied at whatever frequency is required to ensure that waste is not placed in the bin beyond its rim, to prevent potential overflowing waste. Lidded bins separate to this skip will be located at site amenities areas for the removal of general solid waste (putrescible).

This skip bin will be positioned within the boundary of the project's main site entry, this will allow unimpeded access by site personnel and waste disposal contractors. The skip will be collected at this designated location, where sufficient space for the collection trucks to manoeuvre and reverse to the bin will be provided. The location described may changed based on construction progression and requirements. The bin zone may be changed to basement areas with adequate height clearance and/or a ground loading zone at later stages. Any changes to the main collection points will be communicated to the site workforce and the waste contractor.

Environmental controls such as drain covers, silt socks and sediment curtains will be established at bin storage areas, and outside the site, to manage any potential waste material or contamination entering the environment.

Wet down methods will be used during all bin emptying to minimise dust emissions which may impact nearby Princess Highway or other external or public areas. Physical screening may also be used to mitigate the potential impact from waste emptying and collection activities.

Where posssilbe, the project will aim to separate ferrous, concrete and other identified waste streams onsite. All other streams of waste will be separated offsite by a licensed contractor. Separate bins for recyclable cans and bottles are planned to be established near site amenites. Any proceeds from the recycling of this waste stream, including collection and refund of deposit containers,will be donated to a charity yet to be determined.

5.2 Internal Bin System.

All waste produced onsite will be delivered to the skip bin as detailed in the previous section. Smaller quantities of waste will be collected in 240 L, 660 L and 1100 L wheelie bins and craneable skips with a capacity of 2 tonnes and will be emptied regularly into the site's main skip bin.

These smaller bins will positioned to accommodate waste expected to be produced during construction. Contractors will also be responsible for supplying bins for their own waste generation activities.

These bins will be transported to the internal collection point and emptied into the skip bin as required. No bins will be left full in the storage area. Multiplex will ensure that this is enforced by each Subcontractor and emphasised in tool box meetings and pre-starts where required. In the unlikely event that the skip bins are full, bins will be stored neatly and placed out of the way of site activities.

Bins for general putrescible (organic waste) and recycling will be established at site amenity areas and will be removed separately to the main skip onsite.

5.3 Waste Transport

All waste collection vehicles will follow routes specified in the Construction Traffic & Pedestrian Management Plan. Trucks will access the site via the entry point (gate 1) located on Princess Highway. If during the material handling process, unpleasant odours are produced, these materials will be relocated to an area away from public interfaces and removed immediately from the site.

All trucks exiting the site will have their loads covered with tarps or other approved coverings prior to leaving the site or construction boundary. Once loaded, each truck's tyres will be inspected to ensure that debris is removed as best as possible prior to leaving the site.

A truck wash facility will be installed at Gate 1 where trucks will be exiting the site. All loading zones will be kept clean at all times to ensure truck and vehicle tyres are in the same condition they were when they entered.

Furthermore, on-going sediment controls will be implemented to prevent waste, debris, saltation or contaminated liquid discharges onto roads and the local environment as well as preventing damage, loss, injury or nuisance caused by sediments and other materials. Controls include but are not limited to:

- Regular housekeeping e.g. road sweeping (remove debris transported onto roadways).
- Physical screening
- Sediment fencing

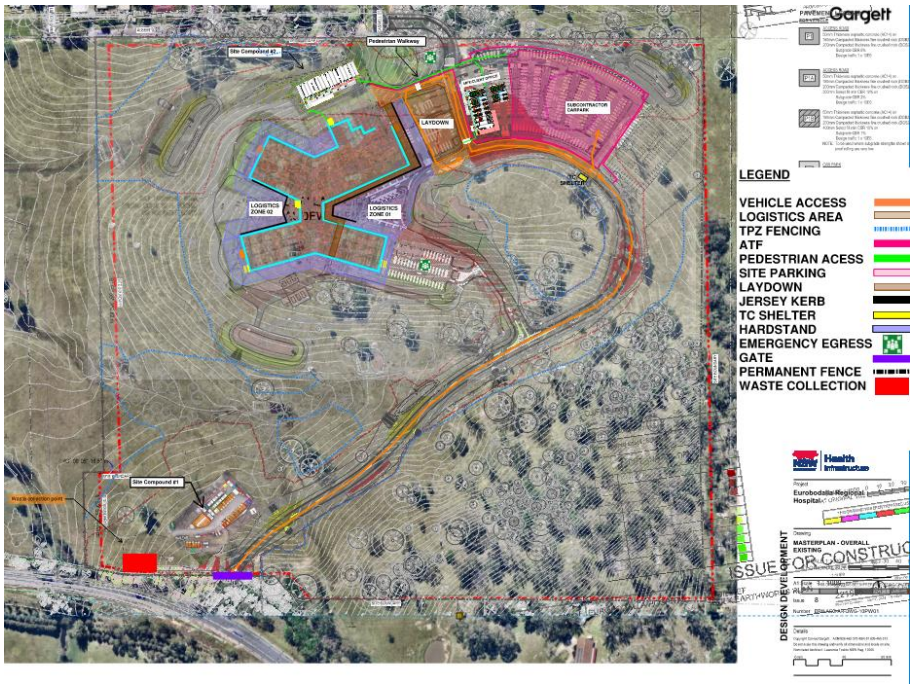
Trucks will transport materials along the fastest route to their end destination. Trucks will follow approved CTMP routes to disposal sites.

6. Appendices

6.1 Appendix 1: Waste Control Methodology

6.1.1 Worksite layout and boundary

The Eurobodalla Regional Hospital site and waste storage / collection areas are shown in the figure below. Waste Control will be developed in accordance with provided documentation in alignment with consultants and subcontractors where applicable. This location will be developed and distributed within the first 12 months of development.



Waste - estimated construction waste totals					
Waste Type (tonnes)	**NMH Totals (t)**	**NMH floor area**	**ERH Floor Area**	**ERH Multiplier**	**ERH Estimated Waste**
Recyclable Bricks/ Tiles	110.59	49500	19000	1.2	50.94
Recyclable Concrete	172.66			1.2	79.53
Recyclable Soil / Sand / Rubble Fines	130.71			1.2	60.21
Recyclable Metals (ferrous)	304.58			1.2	140.29
Recyclable Metals (non-ferrous)	33.95			1.2	15.64
Recyclable Timber	812.32			1.2	374.16
Recyclable Green Waste	0.37			1.2	0.17
Recyclable Cardboard / Paper	332.14			1.2	152.98
Recyclable Plastic	222.09			1.2	102.30
Recyclable Plasterboard	181.45			1.2	83.58
General Waste (landfill)	180.31			1.2	83.05
Total Recycled Waste (tonnes)	2300.85			1.2	1059.78
Total Landfill Waste (tonnes)	180.31			1.2	83.05
Total Waste (tonnes)	2481.16			1.2	1142.84
Total Waste (cubic metres)	11773.00			1.2	5422.72

6.2 Appendix 2: NSW Government Environmental Management Plan Review Checklist