



## **WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (WMP)**

**HYAMS BEACH RFS  
ROSE ST,  
HYAMS BEACH, NSW 2540  
LOT 78-79 DP 755907**

Prepared For: **Shoalhaven City Council**  
Project Number: **ENRS1872**  
Date: **March 2022**

**ENRS**

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCE SOLUTIONS  
ENRS PTY LTD ABN 68 600 154 596  
T/F 02 4448 5490 M: 0401 518 443  
E: [projects@enrs.com.au](mailto:projects@enrs.com.au) [www.enrs.com.au](http://www.enrs.com.au)

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## Author and Document Control

Written/Submitted by:	Reviewed / Approved by:
 Matt Korvin (BSc) <i>Environmental Scientist</i> <i>SafeWork NSW Asbestos Assessor (LAA001302)</i>	 Rohan Last (BSc, MSc) <i>Hydrogeologist &amp; Environmental Scientist</i> <i>SafeWork NSW Asbestos Assessor (LAA000166)</i>

## Record of Distribution

Copies	Report No. & File Name	Status	Date	Prepared for:
1x PDF	ENRS1872_SCC_WMP	Rev.1	4 <sup>th</sup> March 2022	SCC

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

*Environment & Natural Resource Solutions (ENRS Pty Ltd)* were commissioned as independent environmental consultants by *Shoalhaven City Council* (the client), to prepare a Waste Management Plan (WMP) for the demolition of Hyams Beach Rural Fire Service (RFS) station at Rose St, Hyams Beach, NSW 2540 (herein referred to as the Site).

This WMP has been prepared in general accordance with the Shoalhaven City Council's *Development Control Plan* (2014), *Work Health and Safety Act* (2011), EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines*, Australian Standard (AS2601) *The Demolition of Structures* and SafeWork NSW (2019) *The Demolition of Structures*.

### 1.1 OBJECTIVES

The aim of this plan is to:

- Ensure waste and hazardous materials are removed and disposed of in a safe manner;
- Minimise the generation of waste to landfill;
- Maximise waste material avoidance and reuse on Site;
- Ensure that where practicable, an efficient recycling procedure is applied to waste materials; and
- Raise awareness among employees and subcontractors of their waste management responsibilities.

### 1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work for the project comprised the following tasks:

- Review Hazardous Materials Register (**Appendix A**) to identify potential waste types at the Site; and
- Prepare guidance materials on demolition and waste management.

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 SITE IDENTIFICATION

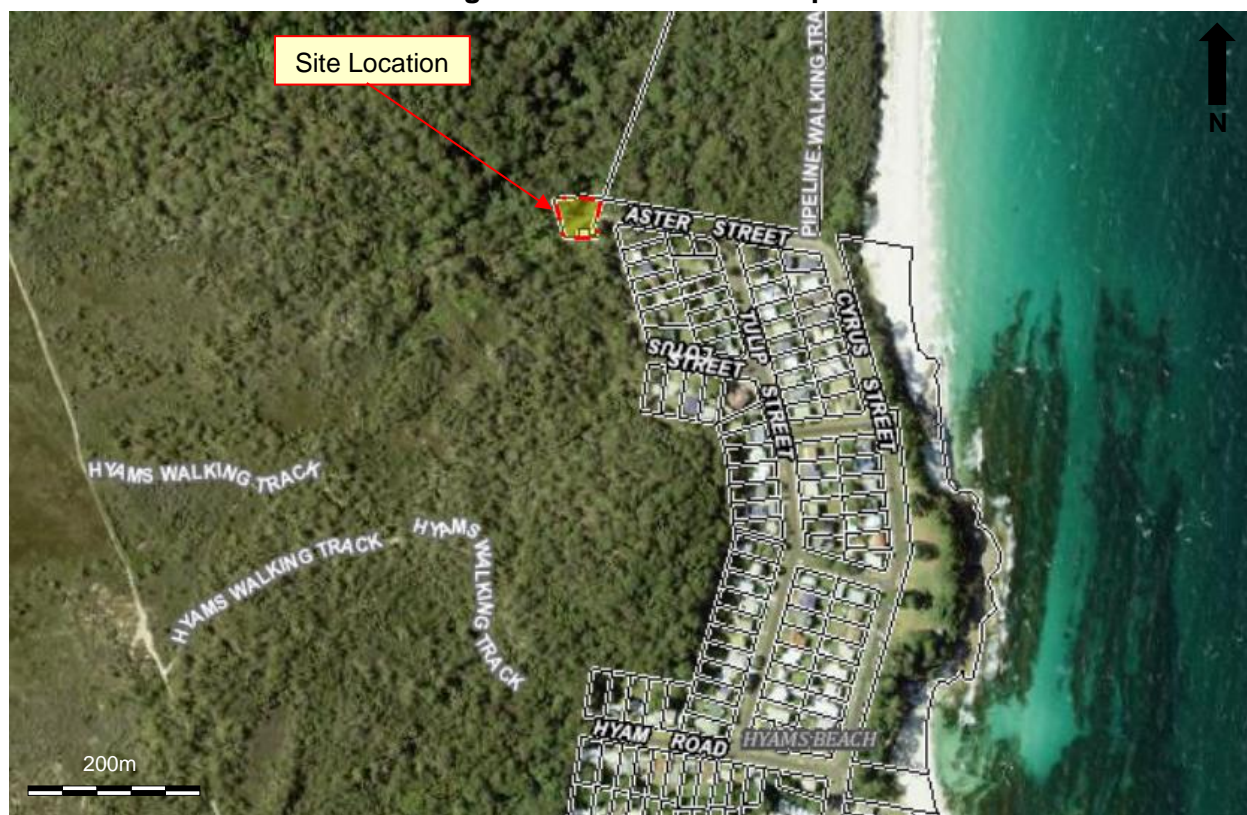
The Site is located on Rose Street, Hyams Beach, as shown in **Figure 1**. The key features required to identify the Site are summarised in **Table 1** below.

**Table 1: Site Identification**

SITE	DESCRIPTION
Street Address	Rose Street, Hyams Beach, NSW, 2540
Site Description	Coastal land with former Rural Fire Service Station.
Lot / Deposited Plan	79//755907
Easting/Northing (GHA94)	56H N6113876 E289418
Current Owners	NA
Current Occupiers	Shoalhaven City Council & The Lands Council
Site Area	~1375 m <sup>2</sup>
Current Zoning	SP2 – Infrastructure (Shoalhaven LEP 2012).
Local Government Area	Shoalhaven City Council
Locality Map	Huskisson 9027-4N
Trigger for assessment	WMP required prior to commencement of demolition to satisfy Shoalhaven City Council's DA requirements.
Local Council statutory controls (if any)	Shoalhaven City Council Local Environment Plans (LEPs) (2014), associated Development Control Plans (DCPs) and SEPP55.
Legal permissions to Access the Site obtained or required	N/A.
Consent of adjoining land owners and/or occupiers to access land (if required)	Not Required



**Figure 1: Site Location Map**



Source: [www.sixmaps.com.au](http://www.sixmaps.com.au) (cited 13/01/2022)

## 2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

A review of the Site topography was conducted with reference to current series topographic maps (Huskisson 9027-4N). The Site is situated on a slight overall gradient dipping towards the east. Surface water runoff from the Site, if any, is expected to mimic local topography and flow to the east towards Rose and Aster Street.

## 2.3 HAZARDOUS BUILDING MATERIALS (SUMMARY)

The Site was subject to one (1) previous Hazardous Building Materials Survey:

- ENRS (May, 2021), Hyams Beach Rural Fire Service – Hazardous Materials Survey Report (HAZMAT).

The following points summarise the key findings:

- Non-friable Asbestos Containing Materials were identified by visual observation (VO) and NATA accredited laboratory analysis within the building. At the time of this assessment, the ACM was considered to be non-friable and in fair to good condition. The quantity of non-friable asbestos is estimated to comprise **~125 m<sup>2</sup> of bonded ACM**. The reader is referred to **Appendix A** for a Site-specific register and Site Photographs;

- Friable Asbestos in building dust was identified through NATA accredited laboratory analysis within the Fire Tender Room (Garage). At the time of this assessment, the internal surfaces of the external corrugated asbestos 'shadow line' walls to the Fire Tender room were considered to be Friable. These surfaces were not painted and in a deteriorated state which had likely shed fibres into building dust. The external surfaces of the building are sealed with paint and were considered to be bonded. Garage Tender Room is estimated to contain **~45 m<sup>2</sup> of Friable Asbestos in Dust**. The reader is referred to **Appendix A** for a Site-specific register and Site Photographs;
- Asbestos Fibre Background Air Monitoring was conducted in the Meeting Hall and Outside the Garage Roller Door. Air monitoring results were reported below the lowest detectable limit of <0.01f/mL.
- Laboratory analysis of the two (2) paint samples reported concentrations of **hazardous metalloids below the threshold criteria** outlined in AS/NZS 4361.1:2017. No further action is required.
- Light fittings were visually observed at the Site and were presumed to contain PCB's inside capacitors (ANZECC;1997). PCBs are to be managed in accordance with the Code of Practice: Demolition work (SafeWork NSW; 2019);
- SMF was identified in linoleum within the Kitchen and Hallway. SMF is to be managed in accordance with the Code of Practice: Demolition work (SafeWork NSW; 2019); and
- Hazardous chemicals associated with commercial cleaning products and mechanic fluids, were observed in the Store room. Hazardous Chemicals should be removed and transported in accordance with the following Codes of Practice: Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace (SafeWork NSW; 2019); Demolition work (SafeWork NSW; 2019); and Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail Edition 7.6 2018 (NTC; 2018).

## 3.0 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 3.1 LEGISLATION

- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act);
- Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014;
- Asbestos - In NSW, asbestos is regulated under the NSW Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (WHS Act 2011) and the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (WHS Regulation 2017). Chapter 8 of the **WHS Regulation 2017** outlines the specific requirements for asbestos management, removal work, and licensing.



## 3.2 CODES OF PRACTICE & STANDARDS

Specific requirements on how to manage waste and comply with the legislation are provided in the following Codes of Practice and must be adhered to during the scope of work:

- Code of Practice- Construction Work (SafeWork NSW, 2019);
- Code of Practice- Demolition Work (SafeWork NSW, 2019);
- Code of Practice - How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace (SafeWork NSW;2019);
- Safe Work Australia (2019) Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne contaminants;
- Code of Practice - How to Safely Remove Asbestos (SafeWork NSW;2019);
- Code of Practice – Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace (SafeWork NSW;2019);
- Code of Practice – Demolition work (SafeWork NSW;2019);
- Code of Practice – Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail edition 7.6 2018 (NTC 2018);
- Australian Standard AS4361.2 (2017) Guide to hazardous paint management. Part 1. Lead and other hazardous pigments in industrial applications; and
- Australian Standard AS4361.2 (2017) Guide to hazardous paint management. Part 2. Lead Paint in residential, public and commercial buildings.

## 3.3 INDUSTRY GUIDELINES

Management of waste shall be conducted in accordance with the following industry guidelines:

- NSW EPA Construction demolition waste management toolkit (NSW EPA;2020);
- NSW EPA Guidelines for Asbestos and Fire-Damaged Buildings (EPA;2015);
- NSW EPA Standards for Managing Construction Waste in NSW (EPA;2019);
- NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1 (EPA;2014);
- NSW EPA Addendum to Part 1: Classifying Waste (EPA;2016);
- SafeWork NSW (2015) Safe management of synthetic mineral standards (SMF) – glasswool and rockwool. May 2015;
- Managing asbestos in or on soil (WorkCover NSW;2014);
- Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method (MFM) for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres, 2nd Edition [NOHSC:3003 (2005)];
- NEPC (2013). National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure; and

- WA Gov.(2021) Guidelines for the Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos-Contaminated Sites in Western Australia;

## **4.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **4.1 WASTE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES**

The following waste management principles shall be used to guide the management of waste onsite.

#### **4.1.1 Avoid and Reduce**

Waste materials generated from construction and demolition are to be separated and sorted to maximise recyclables and minimise waste destined for disposal at landfill. This will be best achieved with the use of trained staff, spotters and financial gains in separating recyclables from landfill waste.

#### **4.1.2 Reuse**

Recyclables are encouraged to be re-used onsite or offsite for future projects. If possible, identify potential applications for reuse of recyclables prior to demolition to allow adequate time to plan and manage appropriate methods to separate, store and maintain recyclables.

#### **4.1.3 Recycling**

As aforementioned, prior to demolition identify all recyclable waste products that will be produced. The demolition contractor must provide systems for separating and storing, and clear signage to ensure waste materials are not mixed. Recyclables can be processed onsite or offsite.

#### **4.1.4 Disposal**

If waste materials are not suitable for reusing or recycling, such as hazardous waste materials, these materials will be disposed of at a licensed waste facility. It is important to ensure that the waste disposal contractor complies with regulatory requirements and the waste bins are collected regularly.

### **4.2 WASTE SOURCES**

The waste management principles presented above are to be applied to the following waste sources.

#### **4.2.1 Litter Management**

Litter is to be managed by:

- Daily Site inspections to identify the source, investigate the cause and reduce the potential for the issue to reoccur;

- Providing adequate quantities of waste and recycling bins and ensuring the bins have appropriate covers to avoid materials blowing away; and
- Train staff on litter management and allocate the role of litter manager weekly to each staff member.

#### **4.2.2 Green Waste**

Given the current scope for demolition of structures, it is not expected that green waste will be generated. If green waste is generated, it should either be reused as mulch onsite (if suitable material) or disposed of at a licensed waste facility.

#### **4.2.3 Liquid Waste**

Domestic quantities of hazardous chemicals were identified in the Site's Hazardous Materials Building Survey Report and should be removed and transported in accordance with the following Codes of Practice: Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace (SafeWork NSW; 2019); Demolition work (SafeWork NSW; 2019); and Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail Edition 7.6 2018 (NTC; 2018).

Liquid waste will be generated onsite in the form of dust suppression for asbestos removal works. Ensuring that water is used in moderation and taps are not left continuously running are methods that will be adopted to minimise the impact of liquid waste.

Any discharge from the Site should be appropriately treated to reduce the levels of suspended solids, oil and grease, and pH to comply with the relevant threshold criteria set by the regulator (Shoalhaven Water) before direction to the stormwater management system.

#### **4.2.4 Demolition Waste**

The table below details the different waste streams expected in the demolition phase. The relevant disposal/recycling facilities have not been detailed as the waste contractor and sub-contractors have not yet been appointed for the project.

All waste contractors/sub-contractors will be required to detail all intended disposal facilities to ensure that legislative and safety requirements are met, the guiding principles of the waste hierarchy are upheld and maximum diversion from landfill is achieved.

The quality and quantity of re-use and recycling materials on-site will be determined following demolition, as some materials will be damaged during this process.

**Table 2: Waste Management Systems**

Materials Onsite		Destination		
Type of Material	Estimated Quantity (tonne or m <sup>2</sup> )	On-site (reuse or recycle)	Off-site (Detail Contractor and Recycling Facility)	Disposal (Detail Contractor and Landfill Site)
<b>Asbestos</b>	~165m <sup>2</sup>	Not permitted	EPA licensed landfill	Disposal TBD
<b>Bricks</b>	~7.5t	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor
<b>Steel</b>	~4.5t	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor
<b>Timber</b>	~5t	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor
<b>Gyprock</b>	~2.2t	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor
<b>Tiles</b>	~2t	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor
<b>Concrete</b>	~144t	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor
<b>Carpet</b>	~1t	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor
<b>General Waste</b>	~20t	-	-	To be Determined (TBD) by Demolition Contractor
<b>Soil</b>	-	-	Pending testing and classification if required to be removed from site	Approved facility pending classification type

Please note, waste quantities above are rough estimates based on a limited visual inspection and Shoalhaven City Councils (2014) estimates for a three (3) bedroom weatherboard cottage within the following document '*Development Control Plan - Chapter G7 Waste Minimisation and Management Controls*'.

The following areas were not accessible during the Site inspection: Rear bathrooms, and soil at the Site.

#### **4.2.5 Hazardous Waste Materials**

The hazardous waste management principles that need to be complied with are:

1. All hazardous wastes need to be correctly identified prior to commencement of demolition and managed in accordance with all relevant legislation and Codes of Practices; and
2. Hazardous material waste needs to be separated into their individual waste types and not mixed with other materials. Mixing waste materials will result in cross contamination and will incur larger waste disposal costs.

The site-specific Hazardous Materials Register (ENRS;2021) identified the following hazardous materials within the building structure:

- Friable and non-friable Asbestos;
- Synthetic Mineral Fibre (SMF); and
- Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB).

Contractors appointed must demonstrate their compliance with NSW EPA and SafeWork NSW requirements for the management of the hazardous waste materials prior to the commencement of work. Due to the identification of friable asbestos, demolition works are to be managed by minimum 'Class A' licensed asbestos removal contractor.

The Licensed Asbestos Removal Contractor is to provide for and maintain:

- Currency of their license to remove asbestos,
- Notifications (Safe Work NSW). The contractor is required to notify Safe Work NSW of the intention to conduct asbestos removal/clean-up works;
- Insurances (including asbestos liability insurance);
- A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS);
- An Asbestos Removal Control Plan (ARCP); and
- If materials are disposed offsite, copies of weighbridge receipts and transport dockets shall be compiled to document the transportation and/or disposal of asbestos materials has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 29 of the Protection of the Environmental Operations (Waste) Regulation

The named license holder and asbestos removal supervisor is required to be on site at all times. Asbestos removal works may only be performed by the removal contractor. The contractor shall ensure all personnel operating machinery and handling asbestos impacted material must have the appropriate training and experience for handling asbestos materials and follow the safe work and decontamination procedures outlined in the SWMS and ARCP. Decontamination facilities are to be provided and maintained by the asbestos contractor for all personnel working at the site.

SMF and PCB's are to be managed in accordance with the Code of Practice (2019) 'Demolition Work'.



### 4.3 SOIL CONTAMINATION

ENRS understands that only structural assessments have been conducted at the Site and no intrusive assessment of ground conditions for contamination have been conducted.

A Clearance Certificate (CC) should be issued for the ground surface of the Site by a *SafeWork NSW* licenced asbestos assessor (LAA) upon completion of asbestos removal works and building demolition works.

If soil contamination is encountered or any soil or excavated material is required to be removed or disposed offsite, it is to be managed by a contaminated land consultant in accordance with **Section 4.5** of this Plan and the EPA checklist's provided in **Appendix A**. Based on the Site history and operation by RFS, soil testing and classification should consider a range of Contaminants of Potential Concern (CoPC) as outlined in the NSW EPA (2014) Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste, and the EPA (2016) Addendum to Part 1: classifying waste.

### 4.4 TRAINING

All employees onsite are to be trained in the Waste Management Principles detailed in **Section 4.1**.

### 4.5 WASTE RECORDS

Any waste which is intended for disposal offsite, must be classified in accordance with the NSW EPA (2014) Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste.

The transportation and disposal of wastes must be carried out by a suitably licensed waste management contractor.

Section 143 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 requires waste to be transported to a place that can lawfully accept it.

Both the owner of the waste and the transporter are legally responsible for proving the waste was transported to a lawful place.

The owner of the waste and the transporter are each guilty of an offence when waste is transported to a place that cannot lawfully be used as a waste facility. The owner of the waste and the transporter can be ordered to clean up and pay for such waste to be taken to a lawful place. Relying on advice from others, such as consultants, contractors or managers of waste facilities, is no defence for transporting waste to a place that cannot lawfully be used as a waste facility. Owners of waste can protect themselves from fines and hefty penalties if they can show they did not transport the waste and can prove that

- the offence was due to causes over which they had no control, and
- they took reasonable precautions and exercised due diligence to prevent commission of the offence

Waste may only be disposed offsite at appropriately licensed facilities in accordance with the requirements of Section 29 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005.

Vehicle tracking and waste disposal records shall be maintained for all waste disposal and maintained with site records.

## **5.0 DEFINITIONS**

### **5.1 ASBESTOS**

The Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) defines asbestos as: The fibrous form of those mineral silicates that belong to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals, including actinolite, amosite (brown asbestos), anthophyllite, chrysotile (white asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos) and tremolite.

### **5.2 ASBESTOS WASTE**

The POEO Act defines asbestos waste as: Any waste that contains asbestos.

### **5.3 BUILDING AND DEMOLITION WASTE**

The POEO Act defines building and demolition waste as: Unsegregated material (other than material containing asbestos waste or liquid waste) that results from – the demolition, erection, construction, refurbishment or alteration of buildings other than:

- chemical works, or
- mineral processing works, or container reconditioning works, or waste treatment facilities, or
- the construction, replacement, repair or alteration of infrastructure development such as roads, tunnels, sewage, water, electricity, telecommunications and airports,

and includes materials such as; bricks, concrete, paper, plastics, glass and metal, and timber, including unsegregated timber, that may contain timber treated with chemicals such as copper chrome arsenate (CCA), high temperature creosote (HTC), pigmented emulsified creosote (PEC) and light organic solvent preservative (LOSP), but does not include excavated soil (for example, soil excavated to level off a site prior to construction or to enable foundations to be laid or infrastructure to be constructed

### **5.4 CONTAMINATED SOIL**

The POEO Act defines contaminated soil as: Soil or sediment that contains a substance at a concentration above the concentration at which the substance is normally present in soil or sediment from the same locality, being a presence that presents a risk of harm to human

health or any other aspect of the environment, where harm to the environment includes any direct or indirect alteration of the environment that has the effect of degrading the environment.

## **5.5 EXCAVATED NATURAL MATERIAL (ENM)**

The resource recovery order 'Excavated Natural Material Order 2014' defines, for the purposes of the order, excavated natural material as: naturally occurring rock and soil (including but not limited to materials such as sandstone, shale, clay and soil) that has: been excavated from the ground, and contains at least 98% (by weight) natural material, and does not meet the definition of Virgin Excavated Natural Material in the Act. Excavated natural material does not include material located in a hotspot; that has been processed; or that contains asbestos, Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS), Potential Acid Sulfate soils (PASS) or sulfidic ores.

## **5.6 VIRGIN EXCAVATED NATURAL MATERIAL (VENM)**

The POEO Act defines virgin excavated natural material as: natural material (such as clay, gravel, sand, soil or rock fines): that has been excavated or quarried from areas that are not contaminated with manufactured chemicals, or with process residues, as a result of industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural activities and that does not contain any sulfidic ores or soils or any other waste, and includes excavated natural material that meets such criteria for virgin excavated natural material as may be approved for the time being pursuant to an EPA Gazettal notice.

## 6.0 LIMITATIONS

This report and the associated services performed by ENRS are in accordance with the scope of services set out in the contract between ENRS and the Client. The scope of services was defined by the requests of the Client, by the time and budgetary constraints imposed by the Client, and by the availability of access to the site.

ENRS derived the data in this report primarily from visual inspections, and, limited sample collection and analysis made on the dates indicated. In preparing this report, ENRS has relied upon, and presumed accurate, certain information provided by government authorities, the Client and others identified herein. The report has been prepared on the basis that while ENRS believes all the information in it is deemed reliable and accurate at the time of preparing the report, it does not warrant accuracy or completeness and to the full extent allowed by law excludes liability in contract, tort or otherwise, for any loss or damage sustained by the Client arising from or in connection with the supply or use of the whole or any part of the information in the report through any cause whatsoever.

Limitations also apply to analytical methods used in the identification of substances (or parameters). These limitations may be due to non-homogenous material being sampled (i.e. the sample to be analysed may not be representative), low concentrations, the presence of 'masking' agents and the restrictions of the approved analytical technique. As such, non-statistically significant sampling results can only be interpreted as 'indicative' and not used for quantitative assessments.

In practice, it is generally impossible to locate all asbestos in the course of an inspection due to factors including but not limited to access restrictions to certain areas including subsoil, the need to avoid damage, minimising inconvenience, operating plant, unavailability of specific information regarding the premises. The presence of asbestos and asbestos containing materials (ACM) is determined visually while the surveyor will collect samples of suspected ACM and have them analysed in a laboratory. Any restrictions on the amount of sampling will reduce confidence in the inspection findings. The ACM that cannot be seen will not be found.

The data, findings, observations, conclusions and recommendations in the report are based solely upon the state of the site at the time of the investigation. The passage of time, manifestation of latent conditions or impacts of future events (e.g. changes in legislation, scientific knowledge, land uses, etc) may render the report inaccurate. In those circumstances, ENRS shall not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on, the contents of the report.

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It is the responsibility of the Client to accept if the Client so chooses any recommendations contained within and implement them in an appropriate, suitable and timely manner.

# **APPENDICES**



# **Appendix A**

## **Waste Management Checklist**

**(Adapted from the NSW EPA Toolkit)**

**Table A1 Building and Demolition Waste (B&D wa-te) - CHECKLIST**

No.	Checklist	Requirement	Evidence	Note
1	Is any of the waste B&D waste?	<p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>classify waste onsite using the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines</li> </ul> <p>if the waste is subject to an RRO and RRE, all conditions of the RRO and RRE must be complied with.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>waste classification report</li> <li>any records including sampling results</li> <li>records required by RRO including sampling results and copies of the statements of compliance</li> </ul>	
2	Will the B&D waste be transported offsite?	<p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>waste tracking requirements apply if waste is generated in the metropolitan levy area (MLA) and transported outside NSW</li> </ul> <p>loads must be covered during transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>records detailing where material was transported to</li> <li>transport records (e.g. GPS trackers)</li> </ul>	
3	Will the B&D waste be sent for recycling/re-use/processing?	<p>If yes:</p> <p>receival facility must have planning approval and may require an EPL for those waste types</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>copy of receival facility's EPL (available on public register), if required.</li> <li>if no EPL, records showing the facility can receive the waste lawfully e.g. copy of the receival facility's development consent</li> <li>weighbridge receipts</li> <li>invoicing and payment receipts from receival facility.</li> </ul>	It's recommended that you pay receival facility costs directly to the facility.
4	Will the B&D waste be sent for disposal?	<p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disposal facility must have planning approval and may require an EPL to dispose of those waste types.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>copy of disposal facility's EPL (available on public register), if required.</li> <li>if there is no EPL, evidence demonstrating the disposal facility can receive and dispose of the waste lawfully e.g. copy of the disposal facility's development consent</li> <li>weighbridge receipts</li> <li>invoicing and payment receipts from disposal facility.</li> </ul>	It's recommended that you pay receival facility costs, including the waste levy, directly to the facility.

**Table A2 Asbestos Waste (including asbestos-contaminated so-ils) - CHECKLIST**

No.	Checklist	Requirement	Evidence	Note
1	Is any of the waste asbestos waste?	<p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>classify waste onsite using the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines</li> <li>SafeWork NSW may require written notification of asbestos removal work by a licensed asbestos removalist</li> </ul> <p>you may need a clearance certificate under work, health and safety laws to verify that the site is safe for normal use and can be re-occupied.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>waste classification report</li> <li>any records including sampling results</li> <li>records of site checks</li> <li>asbestos audit</li> <li>copy of SafeWork NSW notification, if required</li> <li>copy of asbestos removalist's licence</li> <li>clearance certificate</li> </ul>	'Asbestos waste' is any waste that contains asbestos, including asbestos-contaminated soil.
2	Will the asbestos waste be transported offsite?	<p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>asbestos sheets must be wrapped</li> <li>friable asbestos must be in a sealed container</li> <li>soils contaminated with asbestos waste must be wetted down and covered</li> <li>loads must be covered during transport</li> <li>if asbestos waste is &gt;100kg or 10 square metres and being transported in NSW, the consignment must be tracked in WasteLocate</li> <li>the transporter must use a smart phone or tablet that connects to the internet to record on-road details in WasteLocate</li> <li>waste tracking requirements apply if asbestos waste &gt;10 tonnes is transported outside NSW.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WasteLocate consignment number (audit consignments) or consignment authorisation</li> <li>transport records (e.g. GPS tracker)</li> </ul>	
3	Will the asbestos waste be sent for storage?	<p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the receival facility must have planning approval and may require an EPL to store asbestos waste. the receival facility must have a QR plate to scan for WasteLocate consignment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>copy of receival facility's EPL (available on public register), if required</li> <li>if there is no EPL, evidence demonstrating the receival facility can receive and store asbestos waste e.g. a copy of the receival facility's development consent</li> <li>weighbridge receipts</li> <li>invoicing and payment receipts from receival facility</li> <li>WasteLocate consignment number (audit consignments)</li> </ul>	It's recommended that you pay receival facility costs directly to the facility.
4	Will the asbestos waste be sent for disposal?	<p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the disposal facility must have planning approval and an EPL to dispose of asbestos waste. the disposal facility must have a QR plate to scan for WasteLocate consignment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>copy of disposal facility's EPL (available on public register).</li> <li>weighbridge receipts</li> <li>invoicing and payment receipts from disposal facility</li> <li>WasteLocate consignment number (audit consignments)</li> </ul>	It's recommended that you pay disposal facility costs, including the waste levy, directly to the facility.

**Table A5 Excavated Material (ie GSW, RSW or Soil Waste other than VENM, ENM or asbestos-contaminated soil) - CHECKLIST**

No.	Checklist	Requirement	Evidence	Note
1	Is any of the waste excavated material (other than VENM, ENM and asbestos-contaminated soil)?	<p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• classify waste onsite using the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines</li> <li>• if the waste is subject to an RRO and RRE, all conditions of the RRO and RRE must be complied with.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• waste classification report</li> <li>• sampling results</li> <li>• records required by RRO including sampling results and copies of the statements of compliance</li> <li>• geo-tech report (if available)</li> <li>• immobilisation approvals</li> </ul>	Prior to disposal, hazardous waste must be treated to lower its waste classification, either onsite or off-site at a licensed hazardous-waste processing facility. Treatment may include immobilisation under an immobilisation approval.
2	Will excavated material (other than VENM, ENM and asbestos contaminated soil) be transported offsite?	<p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• waste tracking requirements apply if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ waste &gt;10 tonnes generated in the MLA is transported outside NSW, or</li> <li>◦ waste is of a type described in Schedule 1 of the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• loads must be covered during transport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consignment authorisations and waste transport certificates, if required</li> <li>• records detailing where material was transported to</li> <li>• transport records (e.g. GPS trackers)</li> </ul>	
3	Will excavated material (other than VENM, ENM and asbestos-contaminated soil) be sent for re-use or processing?	<p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• receival facility must have planning approval and may require an EPL to re-use or process those waste types</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• copy of receival facility's EPL (available on public register), if required</li> <li>• if there is no EPL, evidence demonstrating the facility can re-use or process the waste lawfully e.g. a copy of the receival facility's development consent</li> <li>• weighbridge receipts</li> <li>• invoicing and payment receipts from receival facility</li> <li>• statutory declaration from owner of receival facility</li> </ul>	It's recommended that you pay receival facility costs directly to the facility.
4	Will excavated material (other than VENM, ENM and asbestos-contaminated soil) be sent for disposal?	<p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• receival facility must have planning approval and may require</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• copy of disposal facility's EPL</li> <li>• (available on public register), if required</li> <li>• if there is no EPL, evidence demonstrating the disposal facility can dispose of the waste lawfully</li> <li>• e.g. a copy of the disposal facility's development consent</li> <li>• weighbridge receipts</li> <li>• invoicing and payment receipts from disposal facility.</li> </ul>	It's recommended that you pay disposal facility costs, including the waste levy, directly to the facility.