

Austral Public School Upgrade

Austral, NSW 2179

REF

Construction & Demolition Waste Management Report

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DISCLAIMER

This report is based on information provided by the **Department of Education**, coupled with Foresight Environmental's knowledge of waste generated within the education sector. To that extent this report relies on the accuracy of the information provided to the consultant. It has been compiled by Foresight Environmental on behalf of **Department of Education**.

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1. Introduction

This Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (C&DWMP) has been prepared to support a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the Department of Education (DoE) for the upgrade of Austral Public School (APS) (the activity). The purpose of the REF is to assess the potential environmental impacts of the activity prescribed by *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* (T&I SEPP) as “development permitted without consent” on land carried out by or on behalf of a public authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The activity is to be undertaken pursuant to Chapter 3, Part 3.4, Section 3.37 of the T&I SEPP.

The proposed activity is for the upgrades to the existing APS at 205 Edmondson Avenue, Austral, NSW, 2179 (the site).

The purpose of this report is to detail how the waste and recycling generated during the C & D phases of the activity will be managed, and that a plan is in place to achieve 90% recovery of demolition and construction waste. This will be done by qualifying and quantifying the waste estimates from budget estimates and architectural plans, and identifying what waste can be minimised, re-used or is to be left over.

1.1 Site and Locality Description

APS is located at 205 Edmondson Avenue, Austral on the south-eastern corner of the intersection between Edmondson Avenue and Tenth Avenue. The site has an area of 2.986 ha and comprises of 6 allotments, legally described as:

- Lot 1 DP 398105
- Lot 1 DP 398106
- Lot 1 DP 509613
- Lot 1 DP 512119
- Lot 2 DP 509613
- Lot 865 DP2475

The site currently comprises an existing co-educational primary (K-6) public school with:

- 8 permanent buildings;
- 14 demountable structures;
- interconnected paths;

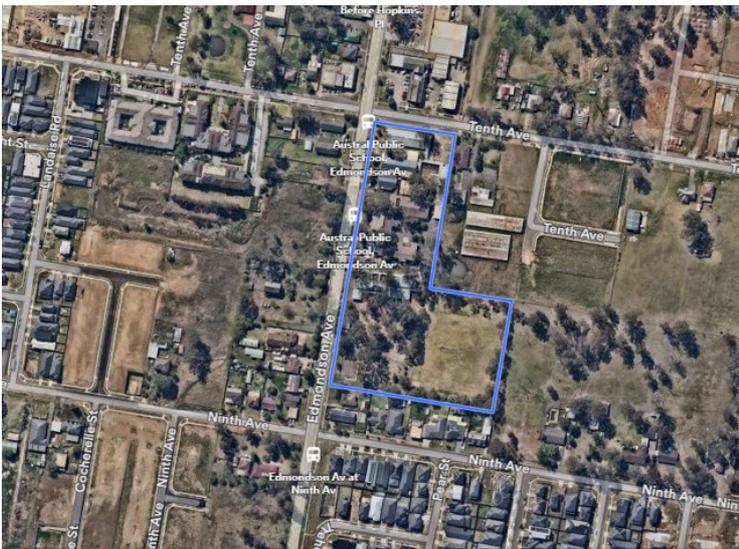


- covered walkways;
- play areas: and
- at-grade parking.

The Austral Community Pre-school is also located within the site.

The existing buildings are clustered in the northern part of the site, ranging between 1 to 2 storeys in height. There is a sports oval in the south-eastern portion of the site, and a densely vegetated informal play area located in the south-western portion of the site.

Figure 1: Aerial image of the site, outlined in blue (Source: NearMap, taken 24 Sept 2024)

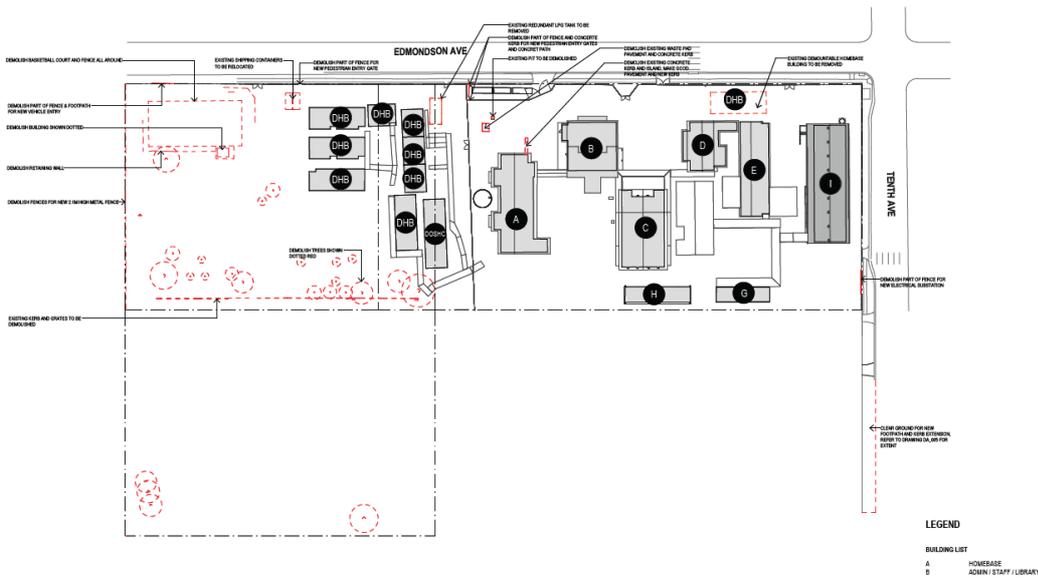


1.2 Proposed Activity Description

The proposed activity involves alterations and additions to the existing APS, including the following:

- Demolition of existing structures and removal of trees, as well as other site preparation works;
- The erection of a new 3-storey building comprising teaching spaces that includes 20 permanent teaching spaces and 3 support teaching spaces;
- Refurbishment and change of school function of Building I from classrooms to a Library;
- At-grade parking (57 new spaces, including 1 accessible space);
- New driveway and access gate from Edmondson Road;
- Erection of a substation within the site on the northern boundary;
- Upgrade of the sports field;
- Internal pathways, fencing, utility upgrades and associated works; and

Figure 3: Demolition Site Plan



2. Waste Generation Estimate

The aim of this Plan is to ensure that all waste resulting from construction and demolition activities is managed in an effective and environmentally aware manner. Specifically:

- To maximize the reuse and recycling of demolition materials
- To reduce the volume of materials going to landfill
- To maximise waste material avoidance and reuse on site
- To ensure that where practicable, an efficient recycling procedure is applied to waste materials
- To ensure efficient storage and collection of waste

The quantity of waste materials to be generated onsite are estimates based on the information provided to Foresight Environmental and therefore the systems that will be put in place need to incorporate flexibility to allow for variation in the total quantities generated.

Please note the approximate percentage of recovered waste listed in the tables below is only indicative and has been derived from various resource recovery centres in the Sydney district, and as such it is high level and subject to change. Once the specific waste contractor for the site is known, a more detailed analysis can be calculated.



2.1 Demolition

The testing and classification of any excavated material is covered within the Detailed Site Investigation and the Geotechnical reports prepared for the REF and is not covered in this report.

2.1.1. Demolition Estimate Methodology

To generate demolition waste generation estimates, the following method was used:

1. Material quantities have been derived from 30% detailed design cost plans and *Issue for REF* architectural drawings.
2. Use these quantities to estimate demolition wastage generation based on material percentages derived from industry standards¹.

The table below details the results - the estimated composition by volume of demolition waste to be generated. See Appendix 1 for a list of construction and demolition definitions.

Table 1 - Estimated composition of demolition waste by volume

| MATERIAL | m ³ | TONNES | APPROX % RECOVERED |
|------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Plasterboard | 0.01 | 0.0075 | 94 |
| General Residual | 0.2 | 0.2 | 20 |
| Timber* | 0.21 | 0.2 | 33 - 100* |
| Brick | 1.0 | 1.3 | 100 |
| Metals | 55 | 415 | 100 |
| Concrete | 56 | 140 | 100 |
| Asphalt | 75 | 187 | 70 - 100 |
| Green Waste** | 20 (no. of trees) | - | 100 |
| TOTAL | 187 | 743 | - |

**Untreated timber has approximately 100% recovery rate, whereas treated timber is closer to 33%.
Green waste not included in total*

¹[waste-management-guidelines-chapter-1-demolition-sep22.pdf \(nsw.gov.au\)](https://www.nsw.gov.au/waste-management-guidelines-chapter-1-demolition-sep22.pdf)



2.2 Construction

Active site management during the construction phase will ensure all waste/recyclable materials are disposed of appropriately and that all waste receptacles are of sufficient capacity to manage onsite activities. Table 2 below details the estimated composition by volume of construction waste to be generated.

2.2.1. Construction Estimate Methodology

To generate construction waste generation estimates, the following method was used:

1. Material quantities have been derived from 30% detailed design cost plans and *Issue for REF* architectural drawings.
2. Use these quantities to estimate construction wastage generation based on material percentages derived from industry standards².

The table below details the results - the estimated composition by volume of construction waste to be generated. See Appendix 1 for a list of construction and demolition definitions.

Table 2 - Estimated composition of construction waste by volume

| MATERIAL | m ³ | TONNES | APPROX % RECOVERED |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Asphalt & Asphalt Paving | 6 | 14 | 100 |
| Metals | 28 | 213 | 100 |
| Green Waste | 33 | 33 | 100 |
| Timber | 40 | 44 | 20 |
| Plasterboard | 47 | 36 | 94 |
| General Residual | 50 | 50 | 20 |
| Bricks & Tiles | 85 | 111 | 100 |
| Recycling Residual | 121 | 121 | 80 |
| Concrete | 179 | 448 | 100 |
| TOTALS | 590 | 1,070 | - |

² [Waste Management Plan Application Template.doc \(live.com\)](#)

3. Waste Management Strategy

Consideration of waste management during all phases of the activity will provide the best opportunity to minimise the volume of waste generated throughout the project’s lifetime. Whilst recycling and reuse of materials are important aspects of waste management, waste minimisation techniques incorporated into construction and demolition can prevent materials from being brought onto the site that will eventually become waste. The following waste hierarchy will be used as a guiding principle:

Figure 4: The waste management hierarchy



The construction and demolition teams will implement this Waste Management Plan, incorporating the following best practice management techniques as a minimum:

3.1 Avoid and Reduce

Minimise the production of waste materials in the construction process by:

- Assessing and taking into consideration the resultant waste from different design and construction options
- Purchasing materials that will result in less waste, which have minimal packaging, are pre-cut or fabricated. Where possible, arrange for packaging to be removed by the delivery company
- Not over ordering products and materials
- Ordering materials cut to size to reduce waste material onsite

3.2 Reuse

- Ensure that wherever possible, materials are reused either onsite or offsite
- Identify all waste products that can be reused
- Any demolition and excavation materials should be salvaged and retained onsite for re-use where possible
- Put systems in place to separate and store reusable items
- Identify the potential applications for reuse both onsite and offsite and facilitate reuse

3.3 Recycling

- Identify all recyclable waste products to be produced on site
- Provide clear signage to ensure appropriate disposal of all waste types
- Process the material for recycling either onsite or offsite

Note: In some cases, it may be more efficient to send the unsorted waste to specialised waste contractors who will separate and recycle materials at an offsite location.

3.4 Disposal

Waste products which cannot be reused or recycled will be removed and disposed of. The following will need to be considered:

- Ensure the chosen waste disposal contractor complies with OEH requirements
- Implement regular collection of bins
- Maintain records of both recycled and general waste volumes being transferred offsite or reused onsite.
- The only materials to be sent to landfill are those that cannot be recycled due to contamination, legal requirements or lack of facilities to enable recycling.

4. Waste Management Systems

4.1 Onsite and Offsite Systems

Onsite separation of the various waste streams is encouraged to lower recycling costs so to avoid additional fees for sorting at appropriate facilities – this is particularly relevant for higher value recycling stream i.e., metal. However, to maximise operational and spatial efficiency, it is highly likely that the majority of materials will be disposed together and will be collected for separating and processing at an offsite recycling facility.

The following tables combine the estimated volumes for each component of the activity as the recycling practices are to be replicated during each respective phase.

4.1.1. Demolition

Table 3 - Waste Management Systems

| MATERIAL | ESTIMATED VOLUME (m ³) | ONSITE (RE-USE OR RECYCLE) | OFFSITE (RE-USE OR RECYCLE) |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Timber | 0.21 | | Timber products and off cuts should be separated and free from contamination to be collected by contractor to be processed/reused |
| Bricks | 1.0 | Crushed and reused onsite as aggregate/road base where possible | Removed from site as required for recycling/reuse at C&D facility for processing. |
| Concrete | 56 | | |
| Asphalt | 75 | | |
| Plasterboard | 0.01 | | Collected by contractor to be sorted and re-processed at an appropriate C&D recycling facility into recycled products where possible |
| General Residual | 0.2 | | |
| Metals | 55 | | |
| Green Waste | 20 trees | | Separated where possible and taken to appropriate organic processing facility i.e. Australian Native Landscapes |

4.1.2. Construction

Table 4 - Waste Management Systems

| MATERIAL | ESTIMATED VOLUME (m ³) | ONSITE (RE-USE OR RECYCLE) | OFFSITE ONSITE (RE-USE OR RECYCLE) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Green Waste | 33 | Mulched and reused onsite where possible (landscaping) | Separated where possible and taken to appropriate organic processing facility i.e. Australian Native Landscapes |
| General Residual | 50 | | Collected by contractor to be sorted and re-processed at an appropriate C&D recycling facility into recycled products where possible |
| Recycling Residual | 121 | | |
| Metals | 28 | | |
| Timber | 40 | | Timber products and off cuts should be separated and free from contamination to be collected by contractor to be processed/reused |
| Plasterboard | 47 | | Stockpiled onsite and collected by plasterboard supplier/recycler or taken to appropriate recycling facility |
| Concrete | 179 | Crushed for road base | Separated where possible and taken to concrete recycling facility - deposited onsite directly into skips or trucks to be removed from site. |
| Bricks & Tiles | 85 | | |
| Asphalt & Asphalt Paving | 6 | | |

It should be noted that there are multiple offsite recycling/disposal facilities available for the appropriate processing of the materials detailed above and the facility choice will depend largely on the waste contractor/supplier engaged. See section 8.

If the above reduce, reuse, recycle protocols are adhered to then the activity will be on track to achieve 90% recovery of demolition and construction waste.

5. Cumulative Impact Assessment

As this is a redevelopment of an existing school, we do not foresee any cumulative impacts arising, whereby associated demolition and construction risks will be mitigated as per Table 5 below.

6. Mitigation Measures

The table below details potential construction and demolition impacts to the environment, community and individuals from the introduction of complex school developments, and then specific mitigation measures that could be implemented to address them.

Table 5 - Mitigation measures

| MITIGATION NAME | ASPECT/SECTION | MITIGATION MEASURE | REASON FOR MITIGATION MEASURE | REPORT DELIVERABLE |
|--|---|---|--|--------------------|
| Waste and servicing arrangements - Waste removal | Environmental impact on the community during construction and post-construction | Any vehicle removing waste will be properly covered before leaving the site | To prevent spills or the escape of any dust, waste or spoil from the vehicle | Section 7.2 |
| | | It is a requirement of the WMP that all mud, splatter and/or dust to be removed from the vehicle before leaving the site | | Section 7.2 |
| Waste and servicing arrangements - waste minimisation and waste reuse and recycling | | Construction waste would be minimised by accurately calculating materials brought to the site and limiting materials packaging | To avoid excess materials requiring stockpiling and then disposal into landfill | Section 3.1 |
| | | The Head Contractor will take practical measures to prevent waste generation where possible, and maximise separations of recyclable where | To avoid cross contamination of materials and maximise reuse and recycling opportunities | Section 7.4 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | | The Site Manager will be responsible for the safe and effective management of the construction and demolition sites, from securing waste storage areas, engaging appropriate contractors and correct bin signage and monitoring | To ensure on-site safety and a site that prioritises best practice waste management | Section 7.4 |
| Whether the activity will have adverse environmental impacts | Risk to the safety of the environment | Minimise and eliminate any potential pollution Sediment, erosion, dust, run-off by silt sock | To eliminate pollution from run-off, leakage, and littering | |
| Waste, including hazardous waste | Pollution of the environment | Prior to commencing any works on DoE Facility buildings, the hazardous materials (asbestos) register must be completed. The existing register is a non-destructive survey to be used as a guide. If there is any doubt, then an intrusive survey and additional sample collections and analysis is to be organised via the use of the DoE hygienist panel. If hazardous waste or special waste is encountered it must be removed/encapsulated under controlled conditions prior to the commencement of any demolition/construction work in accordance with the relevant legislation, codes of practice, and Australian Standards | To protect the environment and personnel | Section 7.3 |
| Environmental problems of waste during and after construction (left over construction materials, and personnel waste) | Environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste | General construction and demolition wastes, and personnel waste from site offices, would be collected for off-site recycling wherever practicable | To encourage the efficient disposal of resources so as to minimise the potential adverse environmental impacts | Section 3.4 & 8 |
| Cumulative Impacts | Cumulative impacts from waste | 100 per cent reuse of useable spoil is to be reused in accordance with the spoil reuse hierarchy | To reduce the adverse effect of cumulative waste | Section 3 |



| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|-----------|
| | | A minimum 90 per cent recycling target is to be achieved for construction and demolition waste | on site and on the environment | Section 4 |
| Proximity to waste transfer depots or landfill sites | Other relevant environmental factors | Nearest transfer depots and/or landfill sites identified – see Section 8 | To minimise distance waste needs to travel to reduce potential for accidents, spills, etc. | Section 8 |

7. Onsite Management Protocols

7.1 Waste Storage and Collection

Designated waste storage areas will be established for the collection of all waste and recyclables. The waste storage areas shall have appropriate signage to clearly identify the area to construction workers and to prevent unauthorised access to the area.

Stockpile size or bin numbers should be minimised by regular removal of waste from site and construction staging plans must allow for the waste storage area to move within the site as the activity progresses if necessary.

The waste storage areas do not have to be enclosed, but as an added precaution due to the activity being undertaken in a school, fencing can be erected as an extra mitigation measure. However, bins should be covered where possible to prevent transmission of dust and fine particles, odour, wind impacts, vermin and vandalism or theft. Bins will be stored on a hardstand area with appropriate sediment control measures implemented to mitigate run-off into stormwater. Any spillages in the waste storage area should be treated immediately using a spill kit. Contaminated or hazardous wastes should be stored in a secure area with appropriate signage.

7.2 Site waste control and management

To ensure adequate site environmental standards are maintained, it is recommended that the following controls be implemented and enforced by the proponent:

1. All waste generated during the project is assessed, classified, and managed in accordance with the "Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste" (DECCW, December 2009)
2. The body of any vehicle or trailer, used to transport waste or excavation spoil from the premises, is covered before leaving the premises to prevent any spill or escape of any dust, waste or spoil from the vehicle or trailer
3. Mud, splatter, dust and other material likely to fall from or be cast off the wheels, underside or body of any vehicle, trailer or motorized plant leaving the site, is removed before the vehicle, trailer or motorized plant leaves the premises.
4. Appropriate control measures to eliminate/minimise the airborne emission of dust and fibres, such as:
 - a. Dust screening barrier around site and relevant areas within site
 - b. Cover stockpiles
 - c. Water suppression
 - d. Silt sock, coir logs, etc.

7.3 Hazardous Waste

During any demolition and material recovery activities, all contractors should be aware of potentially hazardous materials. Hazardous construction materials should be disposed of in accordance with EPA guidelines to protect the environment and personnel. In order to avoid risk to the environment and any breach of legislation all contractors involved in construction and demolition at the site will be responsible for observing the following practices:

- Early identification and reporting of hazardous waste
- Reporting of any suspicious activities of involved stakeholders (waste generator, transporter, or receiver) to including handling waste unlawfully or illegally dumping waste through the Environment Line on 131 555.
- Ensure waste is transported to a place that can lawfully accept it under Section 143 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

- Take all reasonable precautions and exercise due diligence at all times to prevent/minimise commission of any offence.
- Keep accurate written records such as:
 - who transported the waste (company name, ABN, vehicle registration and driver details, date and time of transport, description of waste)
 - copies of waste dockets/receipts from the waste facility (date and time of delivery, name and address of the facility, its ABN, contact person).

7.3.1. Asbestos

The DoE have a detailed Asbestos Management Plan - Asbestos Management Plan for NSW Government Schools 2015 (AMP), which should be referred to, to assist in managing and minimising asbestos related health risks to personnel working on or visiting the site. The AMP contains the following information:

- scope and limitations of the AMP
- overview of the risk assessment process
- asbestos related regulatory requirements
- organisational responsibilities
- management of in-situ asbestos containing materials
- safe working practices requirements for asbestos removal
- training, and
- emergency response procedures.

7.4 Contracts and Purchasing

Each subcontractor working on the site will be required to adhere to this C&DWMP. The Head Contractor will ensure each subcontractor:

- Takes practical measures to prevent waste being generated from their work
- Implements procedures to ensure waste resulting from their work will be actively managed and where possible recycled, as part of the overall site recycling strategy
- Implements source separation of off cuts to facilitate reuse, resale or recycling.

The Site Manager will be responsible for:

- Ensuring there is a secure location for on-site storage of materials to be reused on site, and for separated materials for recycling off site.
- Ensuring all skips/bins/stockpiles are clearly labelled identifying which material is suitable for each receptacle
- Engaging appropriate waste and recycling contractors to remove waste and recycling materials from the site
- Co-coordinating between subcontractors, to maximise on site reuse of materials
- Monitoring of bins on a regular basis by site supervisors to detect any contamination or leakage
- Ensuring the site has clear signs directing staff to the appropriate location for recycling and stockpiling station/s. And that each bin/skip/stockpile is clearly sign posted
- Providing training to all site employees and subcontractors in regard to the WMP as detailed in section 7.5 below.
- Should a subcontractor cause a bin to be significantly contaminated, the Site Manager will be advised by a non-conformance report procedure. The offending subcontractor will then be required to take corrective action, at their own cost. The non-conformance process would be managed by the Head Contractors' Quality Management Systems
- Retaining demolition and construction waste dockets to confirm and verify which facility received the material for recycling or disposal.

7.5 Training and Education

All site employees and sub-contractors will be required to attend a site-specific induction that will outline the components of the C&DWMP and explain the site-specific practicalities of the waste reduction and recycling strategies outlined in the C&DWMP.

All employees are to have a clear understanding of which products are being reused/recycled on site and where they are stockpiled. They are also to be made aware of waste reduction efforts in regard to packaging.

The site manager will post educational signage in relation the recycling activities on site in breakout areas, lunchrooms etc.



8. Waste Facilities

The following waste recycling facilities provide disposal options within reasonable distance to the project. It is the responsibility of the site manager to ensure that the chosen facilities can accept the material being sent to it.

Benedict Recycling Centre - Chipping Norton

| CONTACT | MATERIALS ACCEPTED |
|---|---|
| 33/39 Riverside Road, Chipping Norton Chipping Norton Waste Management Recycling Centre (benedict.com.au) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed Waste • Concrete & Brick • All Metals |

Remondis Resource Recovery Centre

| CONTACT | MATERIALS ACCEPTED |
|---|--|
| 29 Powers Road, Seven Hills Construction demolition // REMONDIS Australia (remondis-australia.com.au) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete • Metals • Plasterboard |

Paintback

| CONTACT | MATERIALS ACCEPTED |
|---|---|
| Various Locations - search collection/drop off sites via website: FAQ - Collection Locations Paintback | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint |



9. Conclusion

The details of this C&DWMP confirm that the waste facilities and waste strategy during the construction and demolition phases adequately supports a REF for the DoE for the upgrade of APS. This was done through review of the potential cumulative impacts of the activity and the forecasting of any potential issues and the mitigating measures to combat these should they arise. This report confirms that any environmental issues relating to waste will not be considered a significant impact.



Appendix

Appendix 1: Definitions of construction and demolition materials

| MATERIAL | DEFINITION |
|---------------------------|--|
| Brick | Clay, concrete based masonry blocks, decorative |
| Concrete | Unused concrete, demolition debris, reinforced concrete |
| Excavation | Rock and (top)soil |
| General Residual | Soft plastic, broken glass, styrofoam, ceramics, windows, mirrors and treated glass, lightbulbs, and certain types of wood |
| Green Waste | Turf, mass planting, mulch |
| Metal | Metal roof sheeting, metal roofing, metal clad lightweight external walls, metal cut-offs |
| Plasterboard | Panels used for internal walls and ceilings |
| Recycling Residual | Hard plastic, paper & cardboard, and any other material that can be recycled but is not listed |
| Timber | Solid wood, engineered wood (plywood, particle board, treated wood) |