



Mount Druitt Hospital – Additional Beds Project

Health Infrastructure

Construction Demolition Waste Management Plan

169,692 | 70272 (Revision 2)

29 October 2025





We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea and community.

We pay respect to Elders past and present and in the spirit of reconciliation, we commit to working together for our shared future.

Caring for Country The Journey of JBS&G
Artist: Patrick Caruso, Eastern Arrernte



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Abbreviations

Term	Definition
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AS	Australian Standard
BCA	Building Code of Australia
Blacktown DCP	<i>Blacktown Development Control Plan 2015</i>
BMDH	Blacktown and Mount Druitt Hospital
CDWMP	Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan
DCP	Development Control Plan
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
JBS&G	JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd
LGA	Local Government Area
POEO Act	<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>
POEO Waste Regulation	<i>Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014</i>
WARR Act	<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001</i>
WSM Strategy	<i>NSW Government Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 Stage 1: 2021-2027</i>

1. Introduction

JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd (JBS&G) has been engaged by MostynCopper Pty Ltd on behalf of Health Infrastructure (the client) to prepare a Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (CDWMP) for the planned additional bed project at Mount Druitt Hospital, 75 Railway Street, Mount Druitt NSW (the project).

The site is located within the Local Government Area (LGA) of Blacktown City Council and is legally identified as Lot 11 in Deposited Plan (DP) 1268736.

The project site is part of the Blacktown and Mount Druitt Hospital (BMDH) which operates over two campuses. Mount Druitt Hospital provides 24 hours emergency care and a district wide role in the provision of planned surgery, with general, orthopaedic and breast surgery, paediatric and palliative care services. The original hospital building was constructed in 1982 as a 200-bed facility.

Health Infrastructure is planning to redevelop BMDH to deliver 60 additional beds across both campuses to provide modern health facilities and access to care in one location for the local community and surrounds. The Mount Druitt component includes 30 beds – 20 beds in Level 2 and 10 beds within the existing building (minor works – exempt development).

Construction and demolition waste poses environmental challenges both during and after building activities. Leftover materials such as concrete, timber, bricks, and metals often end up in landfills, contributing to land degradation and resource depletion. These materials also carry risks of soil and water contamination, especially when chemicals from paints, adhesives, or treated wood leach into the environment. Additionally, dust and particulate matter from cutting or demolishing materials can pollute the air and affect nearby communities.

Packaging waste, including plastics and cardboard, adds to the problem. Plastics, in particular, can be blown into natural areas or waterways, harming wildlife and ecosystems.

Waste generated by personnel—such as food scraps, drink containers, and cigarette butts—can lead to littering and water pollution if not properly managed. This type of waste can create unsanitary conditions on-site and attract pests, posing health risks to workers and nearby residents.

Hazardous waste, including solvents, paints, and asbestos, presents serious environmental and health risks. Improper disposal of these substances can lead to long-term contamination. Post-construction demolition waste further exacerbates the issue, producing large volumes of debris and contributing to noise and dust pollution.

To mitigate these impacts, this CDWMP is being prepared to support the Additional Bed Project for Mount Druitt Hospital, specifically, for the extension to the east of the existing main building of the Mount Druitt Hospital campus (**Figure 1-1**).

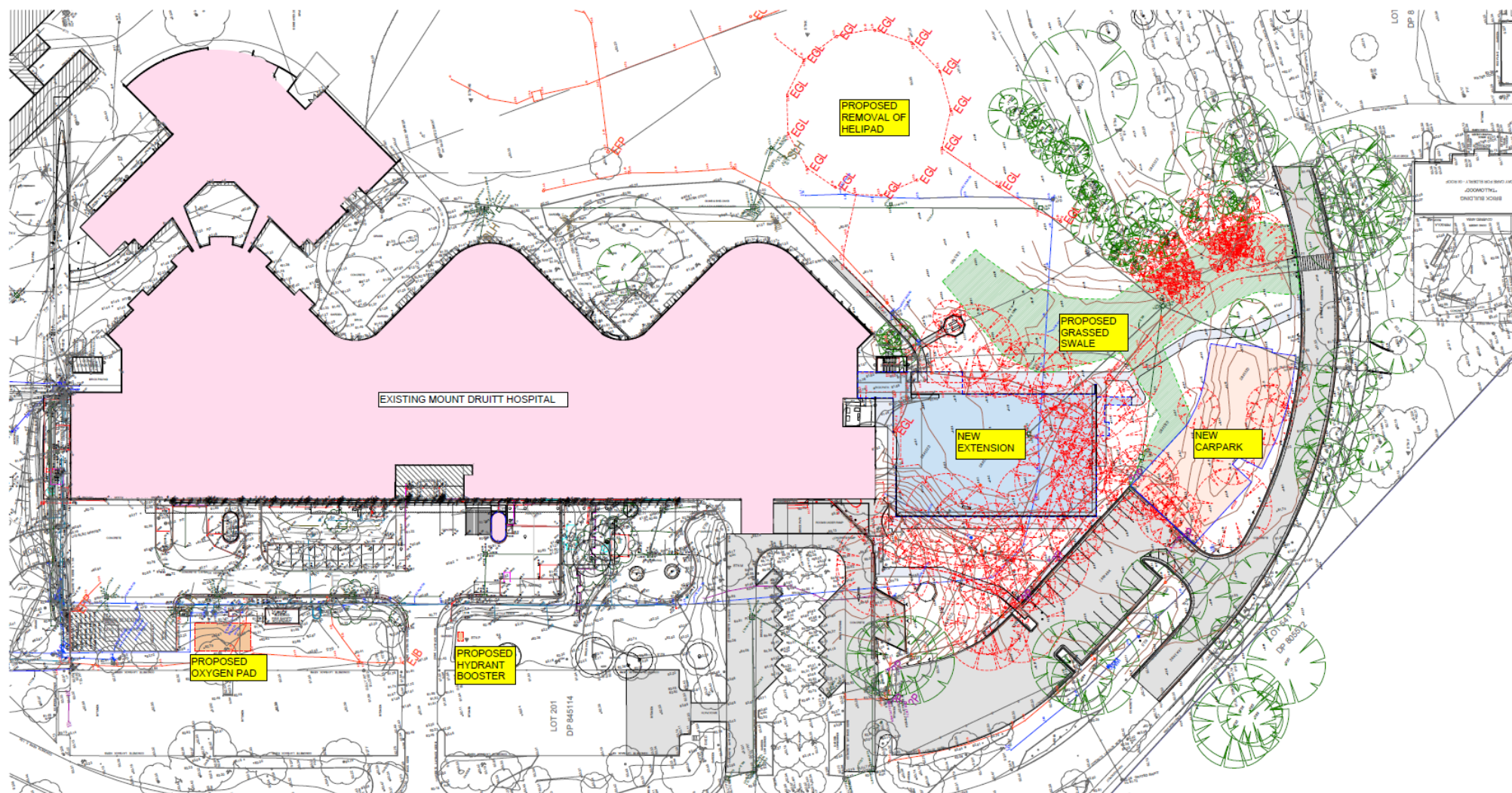


Figure 1-1: Site layout of Mount Druitt Hospital

1.1 Scope

This CDWMP has been prepared for Mount Druitt Hospital, 75 Railway Street, Mount Druitt NSW.

It has been prepared to meet the following:

- Part G – Waste management and minimisation of the *Blacktown City Council Development Control Plan 2015* (DCP) (DCP, 2015);
- Blacktown City Council's Guideline for Waste Management in New Developments (Blacktown City Council, 2015) referred to herein as the Blacktown City Council's guidelines; and
- NSW Health Policy Directives.

In accordance with the DCP, this CDWMP aims to address the following:

- Comply with all relevant legislation relating to waste and resource recovery, Environmental Protection, and Workplace Health and Safety, NSW Government Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 Stage 1: 2021-2027, NSW Health Policy Directives Infection Prevention and Control Policy (2017) and Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services (2020);
- Objectives of legislation in relation to waste obligations and minimisation (including *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* and *Protection of the Environment and Operations Act 1997*); and
- Support existing Health Infrastructure NSW waste management guidelines including *Design Guidance Note No. 015 – Asbestos and other Hazardous Materials Management*, and *Design Guidance Note No. 060 – Contaminated Land Management Framework*.

1.2 Objectives

The key objectives of this CDWMP are to support the client through identifying the types and indicative quantities of potential waste streams, and to establish management measures to prevent environmental harm, minimise waste generation and maximise resource preservation during the construction phase of the project.

This CDWMP specifically aims to provide details on the following objectives and requirements from section 2 Part G of the Blacktown DCP:

Waste minimisation:

- Establish the framework for the delivery of Australian and NSW Government waste reduction targets;
- Provide waste management objectives and performance standards to assist in designing developments with suitable waste management systems for ongoing use; and
- Help reduce the overall negative environmental effects of waste.

Waste management:

- Expected volumes and types of waste being generated during demolition and construction;
- Storage and treatment of waste and recyclables onsite; and
- Disposal methods for waste and recyclables during construction.

1.3 Compliance Requirements

All waste management is to be designed and constructed to be in compliance with the Blacktown Council's Development Control Plan 2015 Part G Site Waste Management and Minimisation.

The table below (**Table 1-1**) summarises the waste compliance requirements under the Blacktown DCP and associated Blacktown City Council's guidelines, and provides reference to the where in the document each requirement is addressed.

Table 1-1: Compliance Table Requirements from Blacktown City Council DCP and Guidelines

Guideline requirements	Where addressed in this CDWMP
Section 4 Part G – Waste management and minimisation of the Blacktown DCP	
The waste management plan must indicate how waste reduction at the demolition and construction stages will be achieved allowing for reuse of solid waste either on or offsite through: - Staging of works; - Appropriate onsite storage; and - Source separation.	Section 6.1 and Section 6.1.1
Identify volumes of waste materials likely to be generated from the demolition and construction activity.	Section 5
Identify the materials and their expected volumes that can be recycled or reused either on or offsite.	Section 6.5
Detail the methods chosen to ensure the separation of materials for reuse, recycling and disposal. Consideration must be given to environmental factors such as slope, drainage, location of waterways, stormwater outlets, vegetation, and access and handling requirements.	Section 6.4
Outline the arrangements that will be made with contractors to ensure materials that cannot be reused or recycled are safely separated and disposed of at licensed landfills. Receipts for all disposed materials must be kept and made available for inspection by regulatory authorities.	Section 6.3 and Section 6.8
Outline how asbestos containing material, hazardous and/or intractable wastes will be disposed of in line with WorkSafe NSW and Environment Protection Authority requirements. Refer to our policy on <i>Asbestos Management in Blacktown City</i> for more specific information on how to deal with asbestos containing materials.	Section 6.3
Outline measures for onsite litter management, including the methods to reduce airborne litter and litter entering the stormwater system.	Section 6.4
Detail methods used to reduce site disturbance and eliminate unnecessary excavation.	Section 6.1
Identify the condition of materials and any possible contamination from hazardous materials such as asbestos containing material.	Section 4.1
Comply with the required information as outlined in the waste management plan template in the <i>Blacktown City guideline for waste management in new developments</i> .	See guideline compliance below
The waste management plan must be supported by scaled site and floor plans that clearly identify the: - Nominated area onsite for separate collection bins for residual waste. Bin and storage areas must be clearly signposted to identify their intended contents and purpose; and - Storage requirements for goods and materials onsite including the provision of a temporary storage area for materials generated by demolition and construction activity that can be used at a later stage.	Appendix A
Blacktown City Council's guidelines – section 2.2.1 Demolition and construction	
Measures to minimise waste and maximise reuse and recycling	Section 6.1.1

Guideline requirements	Where addressed in this CDWMP
Amount and type of waste and recyclables to be generated	Section 5
Proposed storage and treatment of waste and recyclables	Section 6.3 and Section 6.4
Proposed purchasing policies that will assist with sustainable development	Section 6.1.1
Opportunities to close the loop and support a circular economy.	Section 6.5
Health Infrastructure Planning Approval Letter	
Identify, quantify and classify the likely waste streams to be generated during construction and operation including pollution and dust during construction.	Section 4
Provide the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of this waste.	Section 6.2 and Section 6.3
Identify appropriate servicing arrangements for the site	Section 6.3
If buildings are proposed to be demolished or altered, provide a hazardous material survey.	Completed separately.
Assess environmental problems of waste during and after construction (left over construction materials, and personnel waste), transport and disposal of waste, ongoing use and eventual decommission of the development and cumulative impacts from waste.	Section 1

1.3.1 Waste management targets

The Western Sydney Local Health District (WSLHD)'s waste strategy is currently still in development and will be incorporated into the BMDH waste management strategy once published. The following waste reduction targets are currently in place by the NSW government, and BMDH is working at developing implementation strategies to meet these targets:

- **NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2021-2027:**
 - Phase out problematic plastics by 2025;
 - 30% reduction in plastic litter by 2025;
 - 10% reduction in per capita waste by 2030;
 - 80% recovery rate across all waste streams by 2030;
 - Triple plastics recycling rate by 2030;
 - Halve organic waste to landfill by 2030; and
 - Net zero emissions from organics to landfill by 2030.
- **NSW Net Zero Government Operations Policy 2024-2030:**
 - Implement organics collection by 1 July 2026; and
 - Demonstrate preference for recycled-content products on an "if not, why not" basis from 1 July 2025.
- **NSW Health Climate Risk Performance Measures:**
 - Report on WSLHD collaboration with HealthShare for cleaning, food services, general waste, and textiles as applicable.

In general, the implementation strategies that will be developed to meet the above targets will follow the measures outlined in **Section 6**.

2. Project Description

NSW Health Infrastructure (HI) proposes to provide 30 additional beds at Mount Druitt Hospital at 75 Railway Street, Mount Druitt as part of their delivery of infrastructure solutions and services to support the healthcare needs of the NSW communities.

To facilitate the provision of the additional beds the following works are proposed:

- Extension of the existing main hospital building across two levels at its southern-most extent:
 - Level 1 – extension to existing building
 - Relocation and Expansion of Outpatient Department (OPD) accommodating 23 separate rooms or points of care as well as ancillary rooms and spaces of about 833 m².
 - New enclosed lobby of about 75 m².
 - Future expansion zone (assumed as cold shell for future clinical or non-clinical purposes) of about 235 m².
 - Level 2 – extension to existing building
 - New 20 bed with ensembles in-patient unit (IPU) and support spaces of about 1,085 m² in area with external fire / access stairs to Level 1 / ground.
 - The 20 beds are set out in a 10 x 1-bedroom; 3 x 2-bedroom; and 1 x 4-bedroom configuration.

The works will also involve the following ancillary or supplementary works:

- Selected tree removal to accommodate the proposed development and its ancillary works, as further set out below.
- Demolition of the existing decommissioned helipad and make-good works.
- Civil and flood mitigation works to manage overland flow paths in the vicinity of the proposed extension and car park.
- Extension of the existing at-grade car park P1.
- New oxygen compound adjacent to the existing oxygen compound.
- Augmentation of the existing fire hydrant ring main adjacent to the western edge of the main hospital building and relocation and partial upgrade of the existing hydrant booster.
- Offset planting and new landscaping.

2.1 Location and Site Layout

Information relating to the project site are provided in **Table 2-1** below. The site location is presented in **Figure 2-1** and the site layout is presented in **Figure 1-1**.

Table 2-1: Site Details

Site Address	Mount Druitt Hospital, 75 Railway Street, Mount Druitt NSW
Lot and DP	Lot 11 DP1268736
Local Government Area	Blacktown City Council
Zoning	SP1 Health Services Facilities
Surrounding Land Use	North: Medium and low density residential areas with two small public recreation park spaces.

Estimated Building Construction Date Building status	East: The Mount Druitt Fire Station is directly adjacent to the site. Further east is a low density residential area. South: Directly south of the site is an education center, a sports complex and a high school campus. West: A shopping precinct with various supermarket, retail and hospitality commercial spaces.
	1982
	Blacktown and Mount Druitt Hospital (BMDH) is a single hospital operating across two campuses – one at Blacktown and one at Mount Druitt. The Mount Druitt Hospital was designed in 1980 by Sydney Architect Lawrence Nield and was opened in 1982 originally as a 200-bed facility. Since 1982 a variety of extensions and additional buildings have been constructed on the parkland campus. The extensions respect the design and geometry of the original building whereas the additional outbuildings are generally unrelated. The Stage 2 Redevelopment completed in 2017 included the new MRI, Community Dialysis Centre, Drug Health Expansion and New Recovery area on Level 2 of existing main building.

2.2 Existing Environment

2.2.1 Site Description

The Mount Druitt Hospital is located within the suburb of Mount Druitt and is approximately 42km west of the Sydney CBD as a part of the Blacktown LGA on the western fringe of suburban Sydney. It is approximately 8km east from the main Blacktown Hospital, as shown in **Figure 2-1** below.

The Mount Druitt Hospital campus is located on the Cumberland Plains of the Greater Western Sydney Region, along the eastern edge of the Mount Druitt town centre that includes a range of retail, commercial and educational facilities.

The project site is located within a Special Activities zone which includes Health Services Facility. The northern and eastern boundaries are shaped by the internal access road, with residential zones across. The southern boundary is framed by the Infrastructure land zone, and a Mixed Use land zone in the western boundary.

2.2.2 Topography

The project site is predominantly flat with a slight undulating landscape with a total difference in height at 5m. The site has an elevation of approximately 60 m Australian Height Datum (AHD). The lowest elevation (57 mAHD) and highest elevation (62.5 mAHD) are located around the boundary of the site.

2.2.3 Buildings, Structures and Roads

The existing Mount Druitt Main Hospital building is located in the middle of the lot boundary, along Railway Street. The existing main hospital has a central western location on the site serviced by an internal ring road providing entry/ exit access from Railway Street to the north-east and Luxford Road to the north-west. The ring road has a two-way traffic flow and runs to the south of the existing main hospital on the site.

2.2.4 Vegetation

Mount Druitt Hospital is surrounded by vast greenery with small parks and sports fields, including the Mount Druitt Town Centre Reserve, CathWest Innovation College, and Chifley College Senior Campus. The existing vegetation on site is predominantly characterised by scattered planted trees around the infrastructure with two tree zones, Tree Zone 1 and Tree Zone 2, in the east portion of the site (refer **Appendix A**).

The proposed scope includes the removal of various trees for the construction of the expansion on the south end of the main building.

2.2.5 Presence of Chemical Storage, Hazardous and Fill Material

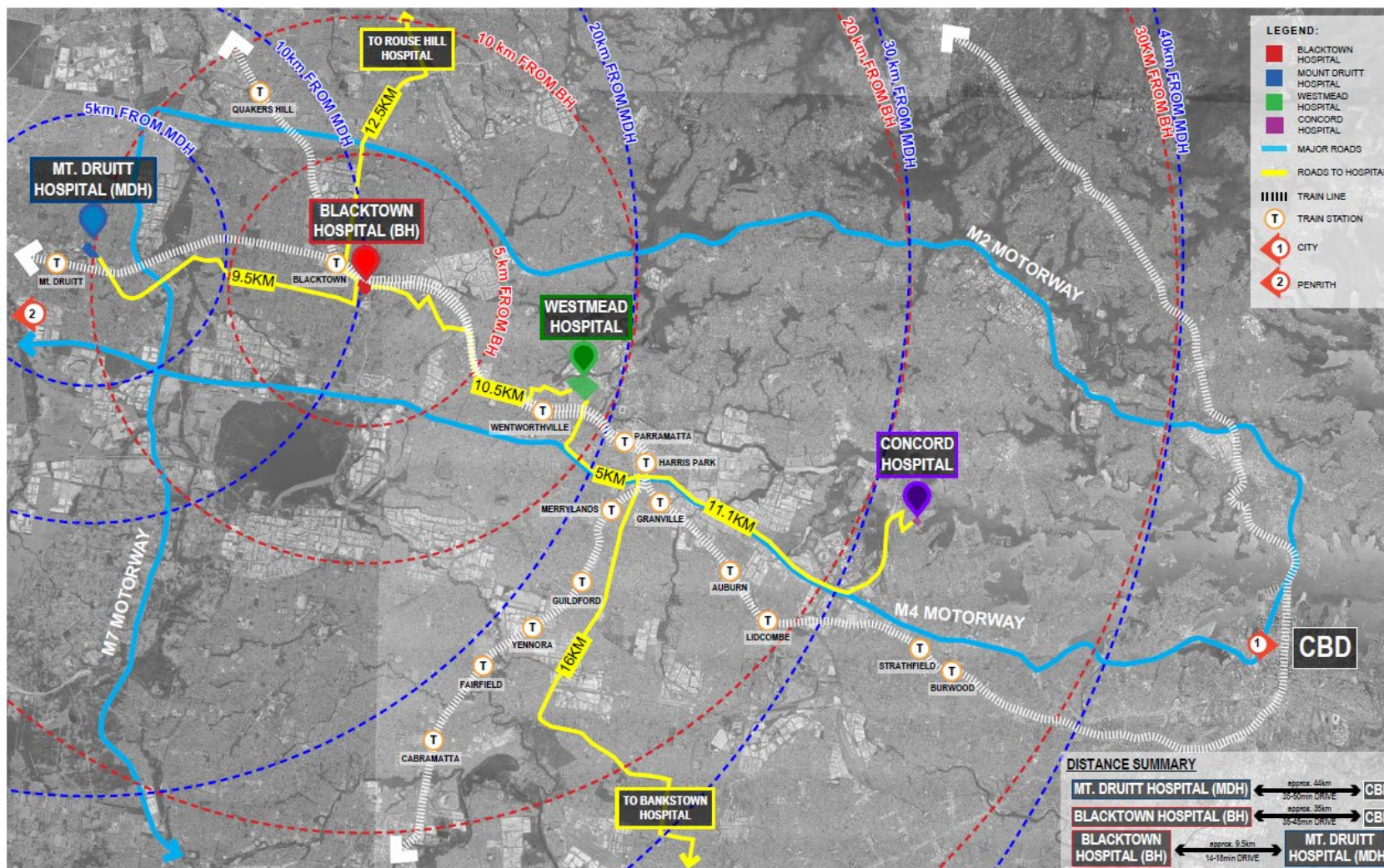
A previous Preliminary Desktop Site Investigation was undertaken for the site by JK Environments Pty Ltd (JK Environments, 2025) which concluded that fill materials, historical land use (agriculture) and previous use of pesticides are all potential sources of contamination, however these sources would not prevent the project from going ahead.

2.2.6 Presence of Hazardous Building Materials

The Main existing building was constructed around 1982, therefore there is a potential that asbestos containing materials might be present (prior to the asbestos ban in 2003).

During a hazardous material (HazMat) survey by JBS&G in 2025, a number of identified hazardous building materials present an exposure risk to current and future site occupants, in their current condition if not managed appropriately. All hazardous materials identified within the hazardous materials register are to be managed by the sites current hazardous materials management plan, including an Asbestos Management Plan, Lead Management Plan and/or Hazardous Materials Management Plan.

All hazardous building materials identified should be removed where feasible and disposed of accordingly. Any materials deemed to be consistent with those detailed in the Hazardous Materials Register that have not been previously identified should be assumed to have the same content and be treated accordingly.



CONTEXT MAP

CONTEXT & ENVIRONMENT - MASTER PLAN STUDY
MT DRUITT HOSPITAL

Figure 2-1: Site location (blue marker) (Source: Appendix A)

3. Legislative Requirements and Guidelines

3.1 Legislation

This CDWMP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the NSW *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* (WARR Act), and the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) and with reference to the *Clinical and Related Waste Management For Health Services Policy 2020*. A summary of key legislation relevant to waste management at the site is provided in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: NSW Waste Legislation Summary

Legislation	Purpose
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> (POEO Act) Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2020	The POEO Act and associated regulations is key environment protection legislation administered by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA). The object of the legislation is to achieve the protection, restoration and enhancement of the quality of the NSW environment. The POEO Act enables the Government to establish policy instruments for setting environmental standards, goals, protocols and guidelines. All material to be excavated and removed from the site (including associated activities such as classification) are required to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the POEO Act, including: • Ensuring waste is classified appropriately and in accordance with relevant guidelines; • Waste materials are disposed of at appropriately licensed facilities; and • Other materials are removed to facilities lawfully able to accept such materials. The POEO General Regulation 2020 supports the POEO Act by outlining detailed provisions for environment protection licenses, pollution control, and compliance measures.
Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (POEO Waste Regulation)	The POEO Waste Regulation outlines requirements relating to non-licensed waste activities and waste transporting. The proposed works on the site will not be required to be licensed. The Regulation requires that wastes are stored in an environmentally safe manner and that vehicles used to transport waste must be covered when loaded. The Regulation exempts certain waste streams from the full waste tracking and record keeping requirements (refer Section 6.8.1). Under Schedule 1 of the Regulation, waste tracking is required for: • Industrial waste; and • hazardous wastes.
<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001</i> (WARR Act)	The WARR Act promotes waste avoidance and resource recovery to achieve a continual reduction in waste generation, provides for development of a state-wide Waste Strategy, and introduces a scheme to promote extended producer responsibility for the life cycle of a product. Objectives of the Act include: • To encourage the most efficient use of resources and to reduce environmental harm; • To ensure that resource management options are considered against a hierarchy (see Section 3.3); • Provide for the continual reduction in waste generation; • To minimise the consumption of natural resources and the final disposal of waste;

Legislation	Purpose
	- To ensure that industry shares with the community the responsibility for reducing and dealing with waste; and - To assist in the achievement of the objectives of the POEO Act.
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021	The Act and the Regulation provide the overarching structure for planning in NSW. They provide for a number of other statutory documents to support the planning structure, including State Environmental Planning Policies and Local Environmental Plans. The objectives include: - The proper management, development and conservation of natural and artificial resources; and - To encourage ecologically sustainable development.
<i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i> Contaminated Land Management Regulation 2022	This Act establishes a process for investigating and (where appropriate) remediating land that the EPA considers to be contaminated significantly enough to require regulation. The Regulation provides administrative structure for the application of the Act.

3.2 Guidelines

Guidance documents and policies considered in the preparation of the CDWMP are included in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2: NSW Guidance Summary

Guideline	Purpose
Waste Classification Guidelines (Part 1: Classifying Waste) (EPA, 2014)	The Waste Classification Guidelines have been established by the NSW EPA to assist waste generators to classify wastes. Wastes are classified into groups that pose similar risks to environment and human health. Waste classifications are discussed further in Section 4.1 .
A management toolkit: Construction and demolition waste (EPA, 2020)	The toolkit provides guidance on how to reduce the risk of unlawful or fraudulent behaviour by contractors and subcontractors during the tender, contract and project management phases of construction and demolition projects.
Building Code of Australia (BCA)	The BCA contains technical provisions for the design and construction of buildings and other structures, covering such matters as structure, fire resistance, access and egress, services and equipment, and energy efficiency as well as certain aspects of health and amenity.
NSW Government Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 Stage 1: 2021-2027 (WSM Strategy)	The WSM strategy aims to continually improve the state's policies and targets for waste reduction and landfill diversion. Stage 1 of the strategy sets the following targets: - Reduce total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030; - Have an 80% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2030; - Significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry; - Phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025; and - Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill by 2030.
NSW EPA Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities 2012	The guide provides advice to assist architects, developers, council staff and building managers to incorporate better waste management practice into the design, establishment, operation and ongoing management of waste services in commercial and industrial developments.

Guideline	Purpose
How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace, SafeWork NSW Code of Practice, 2019 (NSW Government)	The Code of Practice is an approved code of practice under section 274 of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>. The Code provides guidance on how to manage risks associated with asbestos and asbestos containing material at the workplace and thereby minimise the incidence of asbestos-related diseases such as mesothelioma, asbestosis and lung cancer.
How to safely remove asbestos, SafeWork NSW Code of Practice, 2022 (SafeWork NSW, 2022)	The Code of Practice is an approved code of practice under the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>. The code provides practical guidance on how to safely remove asbestos from all workplaces including structures, plant and equipment and is to be read in conjunction with <i>How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace</i> Code of Practice.
Australian Government Construction and Demolition Waste Guide, 2011	The aim of the guide is to help develop effective markets for materials diverted or derived from construction and demolition waste streams.
Australian Government Sustainable Procurement Guide, 2021.	The guide aims to reduce the adverse environmental, social and economic impacts of purchased products and services throughout their life through considerations such as waste disposal and the cost of operation and maintenance over the life of the goods. The guide was developed to assist Australian Government purchasers to include sustainability considerations in all stages of the procurement process, from identifying the business need to disposal of goods.

3.3 Waste Hierarchy

Waste management for the project will be undertaken in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which underpins the objectives of the WARR Act. The waste hierarchy shown in **Figure 3-1** below demonstrates preferred approaches to waste management to ensure sustainable development and use of resources.



Figure 3-1: Waste Hierarchy

The hierarchy also aims to maximise efficiency and avoid unnecessary consumption of resources. This CDWMP seeks to implement the waste hierarchy to minimise waste disposal and promote waste reduction in order of preference:

- Reduce or avoid waste through selection of items and design;
- Reuse materials without further processing;
- Recycle and process waste for reuse as a new product;
- Recover energy through combustion of materials where acceptable and in accordance EPA Regulations;
- Treat waste to stabilise the waste product for disposal or reuse; and
- Dispose of waste when no other management options are appropriate.

4. Waste Stream and Classification

4.1 EPA Waste Classification

The NSW EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste* provides for the clarification of waste into groups that pose similar risks to the environment and human health (EPA, 2014), which are defined in the POEO Act. Classes of waste described in the guideline are described in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1: Summary of NSW EPA Waste Classifications

Waste Classification	Description
Special waste	Special wastes are wastes that pose specific regulatory requirements due to the risks of harm to the environment and human health. These wastes include clinical and related waste, asbestos waste, waste tyres, and anything classified as special waste under an EPA gazettal notice.
Liquid waste	Liquid waste is classified as any waste (other than special waste) that meets the following criteria: • Has an angle of repose of less than 5 degrees above horizontal; • Becomes free-flowing at or below 60 degrees Celsius or when it is transported; • Is generally not capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel; and/or • Is classified as liquid waste under an EPA gazettal notice.
Pre-classified waste: • Hazardous waste • Restricted solid waste • General solid waste (putrescible) • General solid waste (non-putrescible).	Where the waste is neither liquid nor special waste; the EPA has pre-classified other commonly generated waste types, as defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act. This includes hazardous waste, restricted solid waste, general solid (putrescible) and general solid (non-putrescible) waste. Putrescible waste is the component of the waste stream that is liable to become putrid, and usually refers to vegetative, food and animal products. A list of all currently gazetted waste classifications is provided on the EPA website at: https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/. Where material is classified as hazardous waste, it is noted that such materials cannot be directly disposed of and must be treated prior to disposal by an appropriately licensed facility/operator.
Wastes classified via chemical assessment: • Hazardous waste • Restricted solid waste • General solid waste (putrescible) • General solid waste (non-putrescible).	Where the waste does not fall into one of the above categories, chemical assessment of the material is required to finalise a waste classification as per the procedures outlined in detail in EPA (2014) and/or consideration of General or Specific Waste immobilisation approvals as approved under the POEO Waste Regulation.

The “A Management Toolkit: Construction and Demolition Waste” (EPA, 2020) provides the following flow chart (**Figure 4-1**) for management of waste during construction and demolition activities. This flow chart provides considerations for potential waste streams and their typical reuse or disposal. These principles are detailed within this waste management plan.



Figure 4-1: EPA Waste Flow Considerations During Construction and Demolition (Source: (EPA, 2020))

4.2 Waste Streams and Classification

A variety of waste types will be generated during demolition and construction activities. Potential waste types and corresponding EPA classifications are summarised in **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-2: Potential Waste Types and Classifications

Waste Type	EPA Classification	Generated	Project Phase
Excavated Soil	Subject to Waste Classification as per EPA 2014 following excavation	✓	Excavation and Construction
Rock and excavated stone	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Potential	Excavation and Construction
Green waste (Garden Organics)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	✓	Excavation and Demolition
Metals (steel, aluminium, stainless steel, and copper piping or wire)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	✓	Construction
Green/Wood waste	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	✓	Excavation, Demolition and Construction
Blockwork	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Potential	Demolition
Glazed bricks	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Potential	Demolition
Concrete (Building frames, cores & roof, external works, slab, grouts)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	✓	Demolition
Glass	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Potential	Demolition and Construction
Asphalt	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Potential	Demolition and Construction
Plastic - durables (non-packing)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Potential	Demolition and Construction
Plastic and foam packaging	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Potential	Construction
General refuse	General solid waste (putrescible), and General solid waste (non-putrescible)	✓	Demolition and Construction
Electrical (HV and LV)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Potential	Construction
Optic fibre wiring	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Potential	Demolition and Construction
Light bulbs	Hazardous waste	Potential	Demolition
PVC pipes (stormwater, electrical, optic fibre, sewer)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Potential	Demolition and Construction
Sewage	Liquid waste	Potential	Demolition and Construction
Contaminated materials (including asbestos and contaminated soil)	Special waste	✓	Demolition and Construction
Batteries	Hazardous waste	Potential	Demolition and Construction

5. Approximate Waste Quantities

5.1 Estimates Quantities

Indicative quantities of waste likely to be generated during construction have been calculated based on published waste generation rates for construction projects. Published data for total waste volumes per unit area and for waste composition have been used and combined with the total areas of each component of the project to estimate waste generation.

Estimates of total waste volumes per unit area have been derived from benchmark data developed by the UK Building Research Establishment (BRE, 2012) in **Table 5-1**, which is based on waste generation at various construction projects.

A value of 19.1 m³ per 100 m² has been adopted, consistent with the 'Healthcare' waste value, which most closely reflects this project component.

Table 5-1: Average Volume of Waste Produced by Different Project Types

Project Type	Average volume (m ³) of waste per 100 m ²
Residential	18.1
Public buildings	20.9
Leisure	14.4
Industrial Buildings	13.0
Healthcare	19.1
Education	20.7
Commercial Other	17.4
Commercial Offices	19.8
Commercial Retail	20.9

Indicative waste composition information shown in **Table 5-2** (derived from the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Progress Report 2014-15* (EPA, 2017)) has been applied to the estimated total waste volumes to estimate quantities for each waste stream during construction and demolition.

Table 5-2: Guideline to Waste Composition and Volumes – Construction and Demolition

Waste Type	Estimated Waste %	Conversion Factor (Density) (Tonnes per m ³)
Masonry materials (including asphalt, concrete/bricks/tiles, rubble and plasterboard/cement sheets)	60.04	1.5
Metals (including steel, aluminium and other non-ferrous)	8.44	0.5
Organics (including timber and vegetation)	7.32	0.19
Paper / cardboard	0.38	0.2
Plastics (including PET, HDPE and other)	0.36	0.14
Glass	0.08	0.347
Hazardous materials (including industrial waste and asbestos)	2.25	1.31
Other (textiles, rubber and composites)	21.13	1.3

Table 5-3 summarises the waste types and indicative volumes that have been estimated for the demolition and construction scope of works for the project. The total waste volumes for the development were estimated using the construction footprint (2,544m²), including the Extension Building (2,421.12 m²) and the Helipad (123 m²), and the average volume of waste being 485.9 m³ based on **Table 5-1**.

The quantities are outlined in **Table 5-3** are high level estimates and are intended to provide an indication of potential waste generation quantities. It is expected that actual waste quantities and composition will vary depending on outcomes of detailed design, materials specification and construction planning and methods. Strategies that will be implemented to minimise waste generation and maximise reuse and recycling are outlined in **Section 6**.

Table 5-3: Approximate quantities of waste generated during demolition and construction phase

Waste Type	Approximate Quantity (m ³)	Estimated Tonnes (using the conversion factors in Table 5-2)
Masonry materials (including asphalt, concrete/bricks/tiles, rubble and plasterboard/cement sheets)	291.74	437.6
Metals (including steel, aluminium and other non-ferrous)	41.01	20.5
Organics (including timber and vegetation)	35.57	6.8
Paper / cardboard	1.85	0.4
Plastics (including PET, HDPE and other)	1.75	0.2
Glass	0.39	0.1
Hazardous materials (including industrial waste and asbestos)	10.93	14.3
Other (textiles, rubber and composites)	102.67	133.5
TOTAL	485.9	613.4

The volume of waste to be generated during construction at the site is estimated to be 485.9 m³ or 613.4 tonnes. This volume will be reduced by the Principal Contractor implementing the aspects proposed in this management plan as well as using additional detailed investigations which will provide a more accurate assessment of waste volumes.

5.1.1 Ancillary spaces

The works will also involve the following ancillary or supplementary works:

- Selected tree removal to accommodate the proposed development and its ancillary works, as further set out below.
- Demolition of the existing decommissioned helipad and make-good works.
- Civil and flood mitigation works to manage overland flow paths in the vicinity of the proposed extension and car park.
- Extension of the existing at-grade car park P1.
- New oxygen compound adjacent to the existing oxygen compound.
- Augmentation of the existing fire hydrant ring main adjacent to the western edge of the main hospital building and relocation and partial upgrade of the existing hydrant booster.
- Offset planting and new landscaping.

As the scope of works for the ancillary spaces only include minor refurbishments and/or relocation of rooms, there is not expected to be any excess waste or personnel within these spaces. For this reason, this scope has been excluded from the estimated waste quantity calculations in **Section 5.1** above.

5.2 Site-specific Establishment Predicted Waste

The site is estimated to be modified by civil earthworks during the site establishment and flood mitigation works to level the site. The estimated total cut and fill balances are in **Table 5-4** below.

Detailed earthwork plans are presented in **Appendix C**. This does not include the flood mitigation earthworks plan.

The estimates do not include the oxygen pad area, however the volume of material is expected to be minimal in comparison to the estimates in the table below and will be managed in accordance with the measures in this WMP.

Table 5-4: Cut and fill balance on site

Cut/Fill	Quantities
Total Cut	-2,306 m ³
Total Fill	+99 m ³
Total Balance	-2,207 m³ cut

The site will have approximately 2,207 m³ of excess cut. This will likely require offsite disposal during construction, therefore will be subject to testing by a qualified environmental consultant prior to offsite disposal at a suitably licensed facility.

Where material is deemed suitable, it may be reused on site for backfilling or other approved purposes. Any excess material, or material identified as contaminated will be segregated and appropriately handled. The proposed area for stockpiling will need to be coordinated with the hospital but will be located externally within a fenced compound. Stockpiles should be appropriately managed during earthworks to prevent cross contamination and/or mixing with inappropriate material to prevent the stockpile and/or fill material from eroding away. Stockpiles should be placed designed stockpile areas. All stockpiles should be constructed in accordance with the 'Blue Book', aligning with the following procedure:

- Stockpiles shall meet the following requirements:
 - Maximum slopes not exceeding 3H:1V;
 - Benches at 5.0 m vertical spacing to limit erosion and capture surface water;
 - Exposed surfaces of stockpiles are to be protected or stabilised by appropriate methods e.g. hydroseeding etc.; and
 - based on the size of the stockpile and if warranted a swale should be placed on the uphill side of the stockpile to divert stormwater away from the stockpile area and a sediment trap should be placed at its base to capture sediment runoff off the stockpile.

5.2.1 Green waste

In accordance with the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (CPS, 2025), the proposal includes the removal of approximately 67 trees in total and the partial removal of two tree groups. This green waste will be collected, transported, and disposed of off-site at a licensed facility for reuse purposes in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements.

6. Waste Management

Site specific waste management measures have been developed in line with the waste hierarchy (refer **Figure 3-1**) and in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements and guidelines (refer **Section 3**). These measures are applicable to the demolition and construction phases of the project.

6.1 Avoidance and Reduction of Waste

The demolition and construction contractor shall be required to avoid waste generation, and endeavour to reuse waste where possible, thereby minimising waste generation.

During the construction phase, waste generation will be avoided through strategic selection of materials during design and purchasing, considering options to reduce waste generation for the project. This includes consideration of procurement of materials which are prefabricated, use minimal packaging, and are suitable for reuse across the site. Selection of construction materials will also consider the use of recycled items where practicable.

Opportunities to avoid wastes generated by construction include:

- Develop a procurement policy which considers waste avoidance measures such as:
 - Order site specific or prefabricated items where practicable to minimise surplus material;
 - Consider packaging material provided by suppliers during purchasing and reduce this requirement where possible, or consider returnable packaging; and
 - Material selection to consider recycled items.
- Avoid site disturbance and focus on eliminating unnecessary excavation where practicable;
- Refine waste stream estimates to ensure adequate on-site storage and segregation; and
- Refine estimated volumes of materials for construction.

6.1.1 Purchasing policy

A purchasing policy is required to be implemented by the Principal Contractor and/or Health Infrastructure that will include the use of pre-fabricated and recycled materials, specifying exact requirements of goods and materials, arrangement for delivery of materials on an 'as needs' basis, and the option to return excess stock to the supplier.

6.2 Reuse and Recycling

To maximise opportunities for reuse of waste materials onsite, measures to separate waste streams shall be implemented. This includes segregating wastes into appropriate dedicated bins or areas for reclamation on site or transportation to a designated recycling facility. These will be located away from primary street frontages and suitably screened from public areas.

Concrete waste and waste rinse water are not to be disposed of at the site and rinse waters are required to be prevented from entering surface waters, including natural and artificial watercourses.

Procedures to manage the reuse and recycling of waste materials during construction include:

- Incorporate waste management into development staging to promote reuse of materials across the site;
- Ensure areas for waste segregation are easily accessible and clearly defined;
- Ensure contractors are familiar with onsite waste storage areas for appropriate waste segregation;
- Determine suitability of materials generated during demolition for use in construction; and

- Consider opportunities for materials reuse in areas in proximity to the site or local construction activities where practicable.

The Blacktown DCP outlines different opportunities to reuse and recycle building materials, which are outlined below.

Table 6-1: Blacktown DCP Opportunities to reuse and recycling building materials (DCP, 2015)

Waste material	Reuse and recycling opportunities
Concrete	Reused for filling, levelling or road base
Bricks and pavers	Cleaned for reuse, rendered over or crushed for landscaping or driveways
Roof tiles	Cleaned and reused in landscaping or driveways
Untreated timber	Reused as floorboards, fencing, furniture, mulched or sent to second-hand timber suppliers
Treated timber	Reused as formwork, bridging, blocking and propping or sent to second-hand timber suppliers
Doors, windows, fittings	Sent to second-hand timber suppliers
Glass	Reused as glazing or aggregate for concrete production
Metals	Removed for recycling
Synthetic rubber	Reprocessed for reuse in safety devices and speed humps
Significant trees	Relocated either on or off-site
Garden waste	Mulched or composted
Plasterboard	Removed for recycling or returned to the supplier

6.3 Treatment and Disposal

Project wastes may require treatment to stabilise them for appropriate disposal to reduce the risk of harm to human health or the environment. These materials are not suitable for reuse or recycling and must be segregated and disposed of via a suitably qualified contractor. Receipts for all disposed materials must be kept and made available for inspection by regulatory authorities.

Wastes will only be sent to landfill or disposal facilities where the prioritised management methods in the hierarchy cannot be effectively implemented. The construction contractor will liaise with the local council to determine appropriate disposal locations for potential waste streams.

If material containing asbestos is identified and cannot be safely removed/encapsulated, off-site disposal is the optimal option. The construction contractor will then liaise with a licensed asbestos removalist to determine a suitable disposal facility. This disposal will be undertaken in line with SafeWork NSW and EPA requirements (refer **Section 3**).

Measures to manage the treatment and disposal of waste materials during construction include:

- Ensure wastes which cannot be reused or recycled and require disposal are clearly segregated from those which have the potential to be reused;
- Provide segregated bins for subcontractors to dispose of construction waste (i.e., metal, plastics and cardboard);
- Ensure appropriate storage for all waste streams with clear signage to indicate the different types of waste;
- Contractors and staff to be inducted into site waste management practices;

- Hazardous materials including asbestos (if identified) to be disposed of in accordance with the handling and disposal requirements of SafeWork NSW and NSW EPA;
- General wastes to be disposed of in accordance with NSW EPA/local council requirements;
- Toilet facilities must be regularly serviced and emptied by a licensed contractor; and
- Concrete waste and waste rinse water are not to be disposed of at the site and rinse waters are required to be prevented from entering surface waters, including natural and artificial watercourses.
- Nominated locations for waste disposal or recycling is presented in **Appendix A**.

6.4 Waste Stream Management Options

In addition to the waste management measures in **Section 6** aligned to the waste management hierarchy, management options specific to waste streams will be implemented across the site to ensure appropriate waste handling. Key waste streams identified for this project are discussed in more detail in **Table 6-2** to facilitate appropriate waste handling for each type of waste.

Each waste stream shall be separated and stored appropriately to ensure each type of waste is handled in the most appropriate and efficient way. The numbers and size of waste storage bins, containers, stockpile areas and loading zones on site should be determined by the construction contractor. 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. The waste storage shall be appropriately located with consideration of slope, drainage, location of waterways, stormwater outlets, vegetation and access and handling requirements.

The Principal Contractor appointed by the client will implement its own waste management systems in accordance with this plan to ensure any existing waste management systems are not impacted by the redevelopment works.

Table 6-2: Site specific waste stream management during construction and demolition

Waste Stream	Project Phase	Management
Concrete	Construction	Concrete waste is likely to be generated during the demolition of existing structures at the site, and construction works.
		There is also a possibility that concrete waste may be generated from excess concrete poured during construction, although this will be minimised wherever possible using the methods outlined in Section 6.1 .
		Concrete can be reprocessed and may, in some instances, be reused across the subject site, however, the general practice is to break up/crush the concrete and arrange for disposal to a recycling facility or disposal offsite.
		Options may include disposal of excess concrete to a lined pit on site, to allow for regular reprocessing or disposal to a recycling facility. Wet supply may be placed back into supply trucks to return to the producer.
Excavated Soil	General Excavation and Civils	Soil is likely to be generated during establishment activities, removal of trees, excavation to establish required site levels and other construction activities. Excavated soil will be re-used on site to achieve site levels or disposed appropriately offsite. Around 766 m ³ of topsoil is to be exported and disposed of offsite at a suitably licenced facility.
		In general, it is expected that assessment of relevant material will identify that undisturbed natural soil and bedrock at the site will meet the definition of Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM) or Excavated Natural Material (ENM). Formal classification will be required if removal from site is necessary during construction works. Any general fill soils removed from the property must first be formally classified as per the <i>NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines 2014</i> prior to disposal.
		If, during excavation, soil is uncovered that is noticeably stained, has an odour or is suspected to be contaminated outside the known scope, then work should cease in that area immediately. The soil or material should be suitably assessed and sampled for possible contaminants.
		If excavated material cannot be retained for reuse on site (e.g. additional contamination is identified, drilling mud) then it must be disposed of at a licensed waste facility.
		Any imported fill shall be sampled prior to importation and shall conform to VENM as per the <i>EPA Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1: Classifying Waste</i> (EPA, 2014).
		Where stockpiling is required prior to redistribution on site, control measures to avoid sediment and erosion will be implemented where appropriate. This may include establishing a bund or lining of the base with an impermeable HDPE plastic liner.

Metals	Construction	There is a possibility that metal waste may be generated from the demolition of existing structures at the site, and from excess materials purchased for the site as part of construction work, although this will be minimised wherever possible using the methods outlined in Section 6.1. Principal Contractor appointed by the client will investigate and determine appropriate storage and recycling of metals to reduce waste, including location and signage of skip bins onsite. Where recycling of metal is not feasible, for example distribution to salvage yards for reuse, the contractor will organise disposal of the metal to a licensed waste facility.
Green/Wood Waste	Excavation and Construction	Green/wood waste will be generated during removal of trees. It is likely that wood waste (timber) may be generated from the demolition of existing structures at the site, and from excess materials purchased as part of building construction works, although this will be minimised wherever possible using the methods outlined in Section 6.1. Principal Contractor appointed by the client will investigate and determine appropriate storage and recycling of timber to reduce waste. It is assumed the waste will be mulched and reused on site for soft landscaping.
Plastics	Construction	Plastic wastes associated with packaging for construction materials can be recycled or in some cases returned to the supplier of the materials for reuse. Where possible, plastic (non-durable) wastes will be reduced using the methods outlined in Section 6.1.
General Waste	Excavation and Construction	Wastes such as food waste, organics and biodegradable material will be created as a result of worker activity on site. Non-putrescible wastes are generally inert, or solid, and are not able to be composted, recycled, reprocessed or reused. Principal Contractor appointed by the client will ensure adequate bins are provided on site for putrescible waste. General waste will need to be visually inspected daily and removed accordingly. This is particularly important around worker congregation areas, site office areas and toilet facilities. It is likely that general waste will increase at times of internal and service fit out during construction, primarily associated with excess packaging materials and workers on site. Principal Contractor will determine the location of skip bins and specify waste stream separation measures across the site. Where possible, co-mingled recycling bins will be provided in common areas at work sites for plastic and glass bottles, soft drink cans, aluminium and tin cans to avoid these items being disposed to landfill. Specialised bins for cigarette butts will also be provided in designated smoking areas. All bins will be covered when not in use to reduce airborne litter and litter entering the stormwater system.

Plasterboard	Excavation and Construction	Plasterboard is likely to be generated during the demolition of existing structures at the site, and the construction phase due to excess materials purchased for the site as part of the works. However, this will be minimised wherever possible using the methods outlined in Section 6.1. Principal Contractor appointed by the client will investigate and determine appropriate storage and recycling of plasterboard to reduce waste, including location and signage of skip bins onsite. Uncontaminated plasterboard (e.g. offcuts) or material with low levels of contamination, such as nails and screws, are completely recyclable and can be recycled for use in new plasterboard or the gypsum used in agricultural soil conditioners.
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6.5 Diversion of Waste from Landfill

To support a circular economy, the WSLHD's waste strategy focuses around the *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2021-2027* which aims to have an 80% average recovery rate of waste from all waste streams (refer **Section 1.3.1**). Using typical recycling rates from the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Progress Report 2014-15* (EPA, 2017), the estimated diversion of waste from landfill will be 81%. This recovery rate can be further improved by the responsible construction waste contractor.

Table 6-3: Approximate quantities of landfill diversion for waste generation during demolition and construction

Waste type	Estimated waste (tonnes)	Management Option			Typical recycling rates % (EPA, 2017)	Estimated waste diverted from landfill (tonnes)
		Re-use on site	Recycle on site	Landfill		
Masonry materials (including asphalt, concrete/bricks/tiles, rubble and plasterboard/cement sheets)	437.6	✓	✓		95	415.7
Metals (including steel, aluminium and non-ferrous)	20.5		✓	✓	95	19.5
Organics (including food organics, garden organics and timber)	6.8		✓	✓	40	2.7
Paper and Cardboard	0.4		✓	✓	95	0.35
Plastics (including PET, HDPE and PVC)	0.2		✓	✓	20	0.05
Glass	0.1		✓	✓	95	0.13
Hazardous Material (including contaminated soil and chemicals)	14.3			✓	0	0
Other (including leather/textiles, tyres/rubber and composites)	133.5		✓	✓	45	60.06
Total	613.4					498.5
Total Diversion of Waste from Landfill						81%

6.6 Roles and Responsibilities

This CDWMP forms the basis of waste management on site for the demolition and construction phase of the development works.

It is expected that all construction personnel will commit to the CDWMP and be responsible for their own actions in adhering the waste management objectives. Waste management criteria (such as those contained in this report) is to be contractually binding for all contractors working on the site.

A Construction Site Manager will be the key person responsible for implementation of the CDWMP and adherence to applicable legislation, guidelines, licensing and project conditions outlined herein.

Table 6-4 suggests responsibilities for waste management during demolition and construction noting that the job titles may vary during the delivery of the project.

Table 6-4: Roles and responsibilities during construction and demolition

Role	Responsibility
Environmental Management Representative	- Compliance with applicable environmental licences, legislation and project conditions. Ensure environmental management plan(s) across the site are adhered to and accurate to site conditions. - Undertake inspections to ensure compliance.
Construction Site Manager	- Review the CWMP in light of any changes to construction activities or further information which may alter waste management practices. - Ensuring workers and subcontractors are inducted into the CDWMP along with other applicable management plans. - Responsible for undertaking procurement of construction materials in accordance with the waste management hierarchy. - Segregation/classification of waste streams where required to ensure appropriate use, reuse, treatment and/or disposal. - Ensure waste quantities generated are recorded, including tracking of receipts from waste recycling or disposal via the appointed waste contractor(s). - Undertake auditing of contractor waste management against the requirements of the CDWMP and initiate corrective action by the contractor (as necessary). - Undertake visual inspections daily to ensure waste management controls are implemented and maintained across the site.
Health and Safety Manager	- Safety inductions for all staff, workers and visitors. - Work with Construction Site Manager to determine safe handling of asbestos waste in compliance with regulatory requirements. - Compliance with applicable environmental licences, legislation and project conditions. Ensure environmental management plan(s) across the site are adhered to and accurate to site conditions. - Undertake visual inspections daily to ensure waste management controls are implemented and maintained across the site. - Undertake auditing of waste management across the site as a component of broader environmental site monitoring.
Site Workers	- Responsible for acting in accordance with the CDWMP and site inductions. - Informing the Construction Site Manager of any waste management incidences and Health and Safety Manager of any safety issues associated with on-site activities.

6.7 Training and Awareness

Staff present on site during the demolition and construction stage of the project will be required to undertake induction and awareness training inclusive of the CDWMP and site-specific waste management. This includes:

- Induction to the waste management hierarchy and use across the site;
- Details of responsibilities for waste management and key personnel;
- Site specific waste management practices relevant to the project stage such as:
 - Waste storage and stockpiling locations;
 - Waste disposal requirements;

- Hazardous or special wastes;
- Record of waste disposal details and receipts;
- Knowledge of emergency response procedures and contacts; and
- Asbestos Awareness Training.

Signage will be provided on site to ensure waste management measures are communicated across the site, particularly for contractors and visitors who are not regularly on site. Signage will highlight correct procedures for separating wastes where required, locations of bins and waste storage areas, labelling of designated bins, potential hazards associated with the waste streams and handling, and contact details should any issues be encountered.

Signage will be prepared and located on site in accordance with the Australian Standard (AS 1319) *Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment*, and the NSW EPA and Australian Standard for recycling signage.

6.8 Monitoring and Reporting

The activities outlined in **Table 6-5** below are required to be undertaken to inform the onsite waste management process.

Table 6-5: Activities to be undertaken to inform onsite waste management process

Activity	Frequency
Ensure waste quantities generated are recorded, including tracking of receipts from waste recycling or disposal via the appointed waste contractor.	Ongoing throughout construction
Record waste classification and any potential testing results.	Ongoing throughout construction
Review the CDWMP in light of any changes to construction activities or further information which may alter waste management practices.	Ongoing throughout construction
Undertake visual inspections to ensure waste management controls are implemented and maintained across the site.	Daily
An incident register must be maintained on-site at all times and should include the contact details of SafeWork NSW as well as the 24-hour EPA Pollution line.	Daily
Implementation of enough waste disposal bins for the operational needs of the project.	Ongoing throughout construction
Outcomes of audits and waste tracking will be reported to Health Infrastructure NSW, potentially through monthly reporting to ensure waste management objectives are adhered to.	Monthly
Undertake final review of the CDWMP upon project completion to ensure information accurately reflects site activities, and to assist future waste management.	At project completion

6.8.1 Waste Tracking

Under the POEO (Waste) Regulation, certain types of waste are classified as trackable waste, meaning they must be monitored from the point of generation to disposal or recycling. Under Schedule 1 of the Regulation, waste tracking is required for:

- Industrial waste; and
- hazardous wastes.

Under this Regulation, the abovementioned waste types must be tracked using the EPA's WasteLocate system or an approved alternative. Generators, transporters and receivables of trackable waste must maintain

records and submit reports. Waste is also required to be transported by a licensed transporter and disposed of at a licensed facility.

6.9 Corrective Action

Where formal auditing, daily visual inspections or incident reporting identify incorrect storage or disposal procedures, or maintenance or waste management issues, observations will be promptly reported to the Construction Site Manager and recorded. The Construction Site Manager will determine appropriate measures to rectify the issues in a timely manner in consultation with the Environmental Management Representative and Health and Safety Manager where required.

7. Limitations

Scope of services

This report (“the report”) has been prepared by JBS&G in accordance with the scope of services set out in the contract, or as otherwise agreed, between the Client and JBS&G. In some circumstances, a range of factors such as time, budget, access and/or site disturbance constraints may have limited the scope of services. This report is strictly limited to the matters stated in it and is not to be read as extending, by implication, to any other matter in connection with the matters addressed in it.

Reliance on data

In preparing the report, JBS&G has relied upon data and other information provided by the Client and other individuals and organisations, most of which are referred to in the report (“the data”). Except as otherwise expressly stated in the report, JBS&G has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the data. To the extent that the statements, opinions, facts, information, conclusions and/or recommendations in the report (“conclusions”) are based in whole or part on the data, those conclusions are contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the data. JBS&G has also not attempted to determine whether any material matter has been omitted from the data. JBS&G will not be liable in relation to incorrect conclusions should any data, information or condition be incorrect or have been concealed, withheld, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed to JBS&G. The making of any assumption does not imply that JBS&G has made any enquiry to verify the correctness of that assumption.

The report is based on conditions encountered and information received at the time of preparation of this report or the time that site investigations were carried out. JBS&G disclaims responsibility for any changes that may have occurred after this time. This report and any legal issues arising from it are governed by and construed in accordance with the law as at the date of this report.

Environmental conclusions

Within the limitations imposed by the scope of services, the preparation of this report has been undertaken and performed in a professional manner, in accordance with generally accepted environmental consulting practices. No other warranty, whether express or implied, is made, including to any third parties, and no liability will be accepted for use or interpretation of this report by any third party.

The advice herein relates only to this project and all results conclusions and recommendations made should be reviewed by a competent person with experience in environmental investigations, before being used for any other purpose.

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8. References

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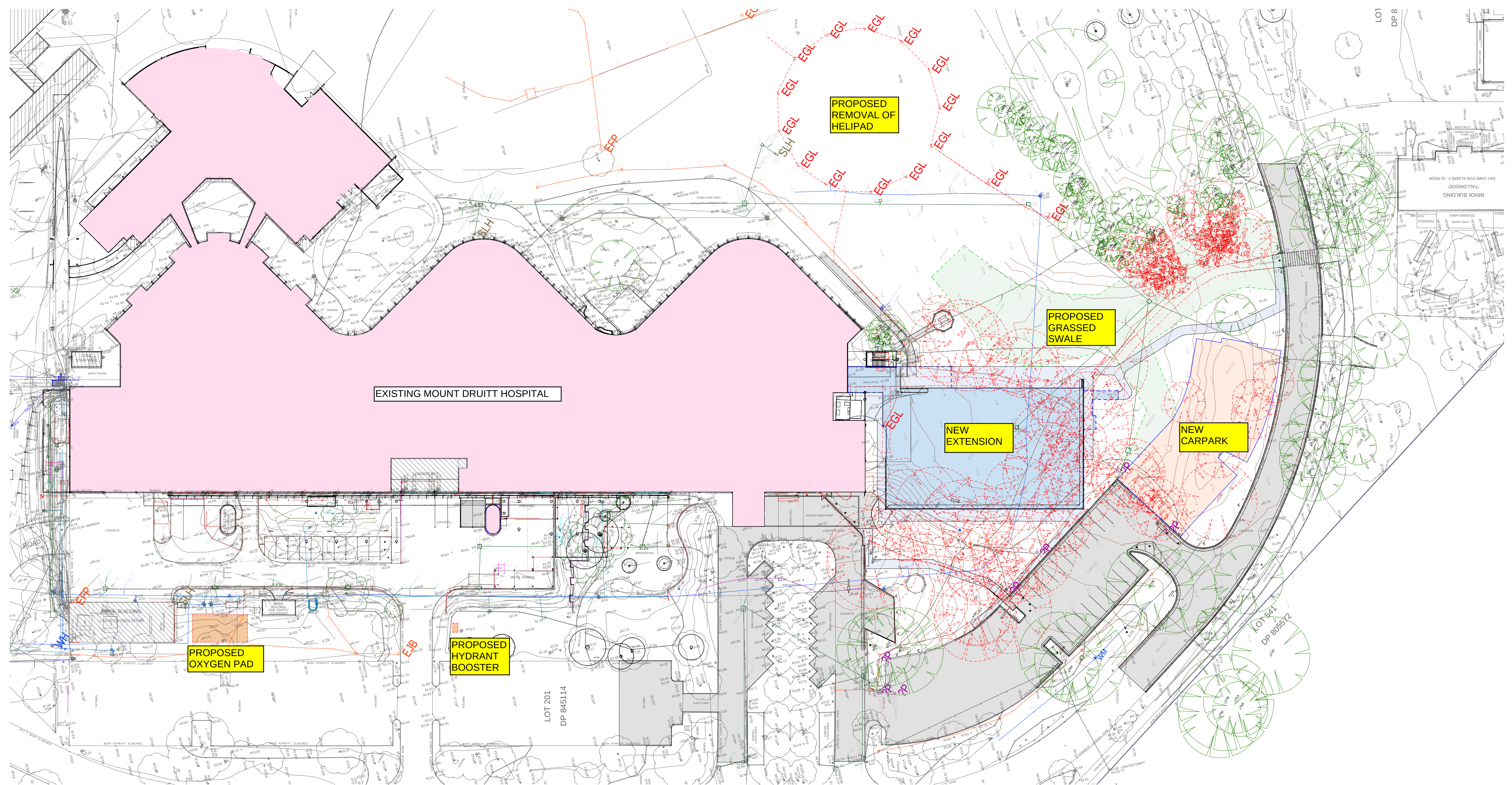
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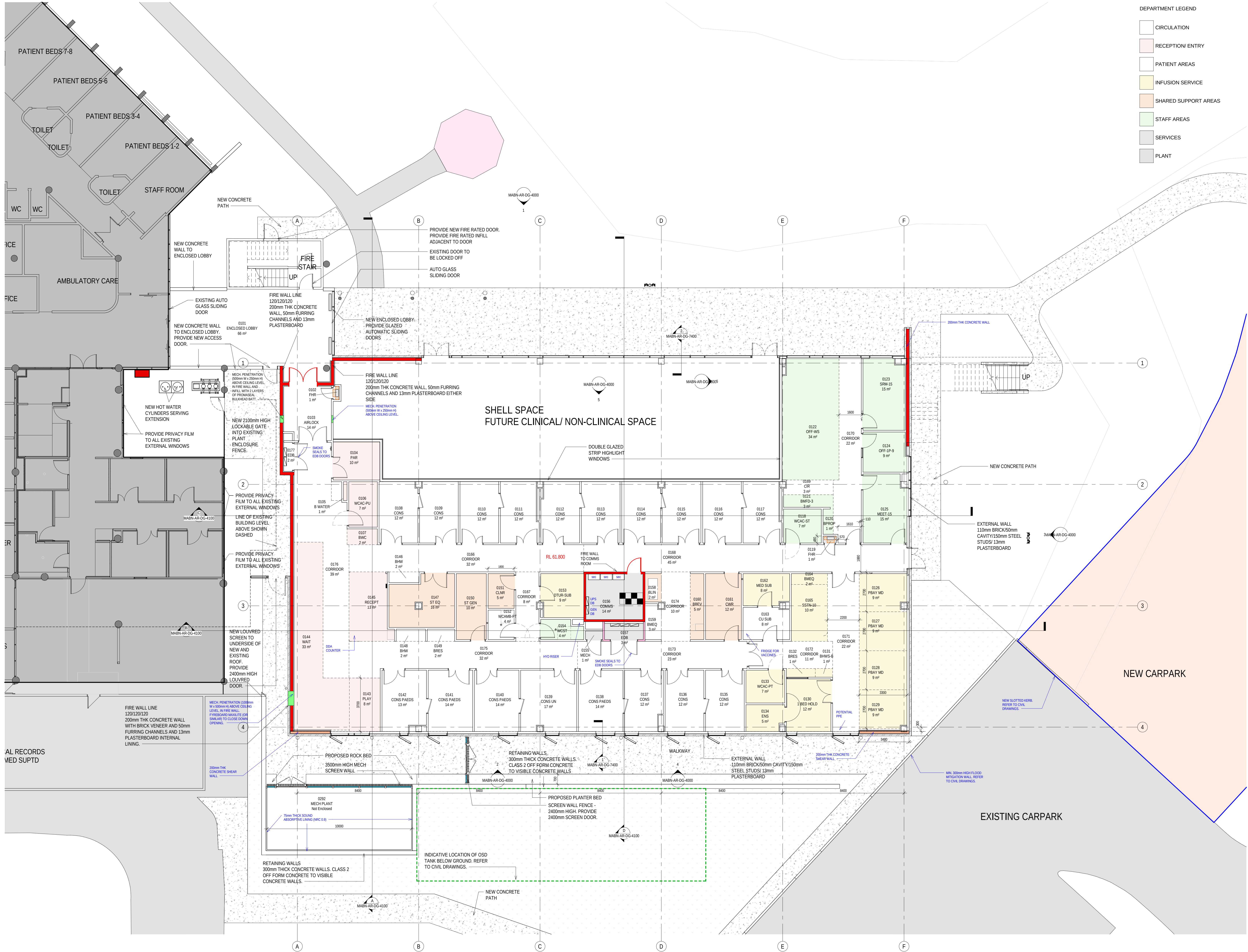
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Appendix A Site Design Drawings



OVERALL SCOPE OF WORK

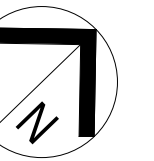


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B	06/10/25	DRAFT DD ISSUE
A	11/07/25	FINAL SD ISSUE

KEY PLAN



PROJECT MANAGER

MostynCopper

CLIENT



JACOBS

Level 7, 177 Pacific Highway,
North Sydney, NSW, 2060
Tel: +61 2 9628 2100
Fax: +61 2 9628 2510
Web: jacobs.com

PROJECT
MOUNT DRUITT
HOSPITAL - ADDITIONAL
BEDS - NEW BUILD

PROJECT NO.
IA316200

DRAWING TITLE
GENERAL
ARRANGEMENT PLANS -
LEVEL 1

STATUS

DRAWN
JN

DESIGNED
DGJS

CHECKED
RG

APPROVED
CY

SCALE @ B1
1 : 100

DRAWING NO.
MABN-AR-DG-1500

REVISION
B



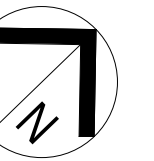
- DEPARTMENT LEGEND
- CIRCULATION
 - PATIENT AREAS
 - SUPPORT AREAS
 - STAFF AREAS
 - SHARED AREAS
 - SERVICES

NOTES

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REV	DATE	AMENDMENT
1	11/07/23	FINAL SD ISSUE
2	06/10/25	DRAFT DD ISSUE

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PROJECT MANAGER

MostynCopper

CLIENT



Jacobs

Level 7, 177 Pacific Highway,
North Sydney, NSW, 2060
Tel: +61 2 9628 2100
Fax: +61 2 9628 2510
Web: jacobs.com

PROJECT
MOUNT DRUITT
HOSPITAL - ADDITIONAL
BEDS - NEW BUILD

PROJECT NO.
IA316200

DRAWING TITLE
GENERAL
ARRANGEMENT PLANS -
LEVEL 2

STATUS

DRAWN
JN

DESIGNED
JN/RG

CHECKED
RG

APPROVED
CY

SCALE @ B1
1 : 100

DRAWING NO.
MABN-AR-DG-1501

REVISION
B

Appendix B Blacktown City Council Waste Management Plan Template

15. Appendix 4 - waste management plan template

Waste management plan requirements

The relevant sections of this waste management plan template must be completed and submitted with your development application as required in the *Blacktown Development Control Plan 2015*.

This form will help you:

- comply with the planning controls
- avoid delays in the assessment process as you have provided all necessary information
- facilitate access to our waste service in new residential developments
- provide suitable waste management systems for new developments
- provide opportunities for recycling in all stages of your development
- help meet NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 recycling targets.

The information provided in this waste management plan and on submitted architectural drawings will be assessed against the objectives of the Development Control Plan. There are checklists at the end of this waste management plan that must be completed as part of your waste submission to Council.

Note: If the space is insufficient in the tables, please provide attachments.

Applicant details

Surname:		First name:	
Company name:			
Address:			
Suburb		Postcode:	
Phone (h):		Phone (w):	
Phone (m):		Fax:	
Email:			

Lawful disposal of waste

You should be aware that under the *NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, **both the owner and transporter of waste** are legally responsible for ensuring that waste is taken to a place that can lawfully accept it.

☐

I understand that it is my responsibility to manage waste on site to prevent the creation of litter.

☐

I am aware of my responsibilities under the *NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* in relation to waste.

☐

Where I am not the person responsible for waste management on the site, I will ensure that the person responsible is also aware of the above.

Outline of proposal

Site address:

Suburb:

Block size:

Brief description of proposal including the development type, number of units, centre-based child care number of enrolments, retail tenancies etc

Buildings and other structures onsite:

Declaration

I declare that the information provided in this waste management plan is to the best of my knowledge true.

Applicant signature:

Date:

Print name:

Owner's signature:

Date:

Print name:

Demolition – waste generation					
Type of material	Amount		How will this waste be managed?		
	Volume (cubic metres)	Weight (tonnes)	ONSITE Specify proposed reuse or recycling methods	OFF SITE Specify contractor and recycling outlet	LANDFILL Specify contractor and landfill site
Excavation material					
Garden waste					
Asbestos Include the WasteLocate consignment number from the asbestos transporter.					
Glass, cupboards, doors etc					
Bricks, tiles and concrete					
Timber (clean/treated)					
Plasterboard					
Metals (specify)					
Carpets, paints, plastics etc					
Other (specify)					

Demolition – additional information

The following details must be shown on a site map in your set of architectural plans:

- location of sorting area(s) where waste will be sorted for disposal or recycling
- location of storage area(s) where waste and soil stockpiles will be stored onsite including colour coding of waste containers or the provision of detailed signage
- collection area which is clear of any encumbrances.

Use this section to detail how demolition activity will be managed to reduce waste and increase opportunities for reuse and recycling of waste materials. Example: tool box talks, inductions, staff training, waste management requirements included in contracts with service providers, deconstruction instead of demolition, regular site inspections, onsite litter management etc.

Construction – waste generation

Type of material	Amount		How will this waste be managed?		
	Volume (cubic metres)	Weight (tonnes)	ONSITE Specify proposed reuse or recycling methods	OFF SITE Specify contractor and recycling outlet	LANDFILL Specify contractor and landfill site
Excavation material					
Garden waste					
Glass, cupboards, doors, cardboard, fittings etc					
Bricks, tiles and concrete					
Timber (clean/treated)					
Plasterboard					
Metals (specify)					
Carpets, paints, plastics, PVC tubing etc					
Other (specify)					

Construction – additional information

The following details must be shown on a site map in your set of architectural plans:

- location of sorting area(s) where waste will be sorted for disposal or recycling
- location of storage area(s) where waste and soil stockpiles will be stored onsite including colour coding of waste containers or the provision of detailed signage
- collection area which is clear of any encumbrances.

Use the section below to detail how site activity will be managed to reduce construction waste and increase opportunities for reuse and recycling of waste materials. Example: tool box talks, inductions, staff training, waste management requirements included in contracts with service providers, site inspections, materials reused onsite

Demolition checklist

This checklist must be completed as part of your waste management plan for demolition activity.

Checklist		Answered ✓✗
Must be used for:	any demolition activity.	
Does your waste management plan answer these questions?	• will the development reduce waste requiring disposal?	
	• do adaptive reuse opportunities exist for building structures etc?	
	• have you determined the types and quantities of materials that can be reused or recycled?	
	• will you have storage containers for recyclables, e.g. glass, metal?	
	• is there a provision for collection of daily rubbish and litter?	
	• will the waste receptacles be covered when not in use?	
	• will you separate materials for reuse, recycling and disposal?	
	• have you reviewed steps for safe and lawful removal of waste?	
	• have you engaged a suitably qualified and licenced professional for removal and disposal of asbestos containing material?	
	• does truck access comply with Australian Standard 2890.2?	
	• have you requested the WasteLocate consignment number from the asbestos transporter to track the location of this waste if identified onsite? This is your legal obligation as the generator and owner of that waste - more information can be found at: https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/transporting-asbestos-waste-tyres/tracking-asbestos-waste-locate	
	• have you reviewed <i>Asbestos Management in Blacktown City</i> , for specific information on dealing with asbestos?	
	• can waste materials generated from demolition activity be recycled or reused?	
	• have you made arrangements with contractors to ensure materials that can't be reused or recycled are safely separated and disposed of at licenced landfills?	
	• will asbestos, hazardous and/or intractable wastes be disposed of in accordance with WorkSafe NSW and EPA requirements?	
	• will you increase waste avoidance?	
	• will you limit site disturbance and unnecessary excavation?	
	• will data be collected and records kept (including dockets) to ensure the lawful disposal of waste?	
	• will contractors and other relevant parties be aware of their legal requirements for waste disposal and their responsibilities under the waste management plan?	
	• have you planned for onsite communication strategies, such as signage, toolbox talks and inductions?	
	• will storage areas for reusable and recyclable materials be clearly identified with their intended contents and purpose?	
	• have you identified the waste storage area(s) including the bins?	
	• can trucks access the waste storage area?	
	• have you completed a waste management plan?	
Additional Information	table 1	

Construction checklist

This checklist must be completed as part of your waste management plan for construction activity.

Checklist		Answered ✓✗
Must be used for:	any construction activity.	
Does your waste management plan answer these questions?	• will the development reduce waste requiring disposal?	
	• do adaptive reuse opportunities exist for the building structures?	
	• have you determined the types and quantities of materials that can be reused or recycled?	
	• have you determined the types and quantities of materials used for construction?	
	• is there a provision for collection of daily rubbish and litter?	
	• will the waste receptacles be covered when not in use?	
	• have you provided separate bins for residual waste?	
	• will you separate materials for reuse, recycling and disposal?	
	• have you developed an estimating and purchasing policy?	
	• will you use prefabricated and recyclable materials?	
	• have you reviewed steps for safe and lawful removal of waste?	
	• does truck access comply with Australian Standard 2890.2?	
	• will you increase waste avoidance?	
	• will data be collected and records kept (including dockets) to ensure the lawful disposal of waste?	
	• will contractors and other relevant parties be aware of their legal requirements for waste disposal and their responsibilities under the waste management plan?	
	• have you planned for onsite communication strategies, such as signage, toolbox talks and inductions?	
	• will storage areas for reusable and recyclable materials be clearly identified with their intended contents and purpose?	
	• have you identified the waste storage area (s) including the bins?	
Additional Information	• can trucks access the waste storage area?	
	• do you have storage for recyclables eg, glass and metal?	
	• have you completed a waste management plan?	
	• table 2.	

Appendix C Earthworks Cut and Fill Plan



LEGEND									
CUT					FILL				
-999	to	-1.40	m		0.00	to	0.20	m	
-1.40	to	-1.20	m		0.20	to	0.40	m	
-1.20	to	-1.00	m		0.40	to	0.60	m	
-1.00	to	-0.80	m		0.60	to	0.80	m	
-0.80	to	-0.60	m		0.80	to	1.00	m	
-0.60	to	-0.40	m		1.00	to	1.20	m	
-0.40	to	-0.20	m		1.20	to	1.40	m	
-0.20	to	0.00	m		1.40	to	999	m	

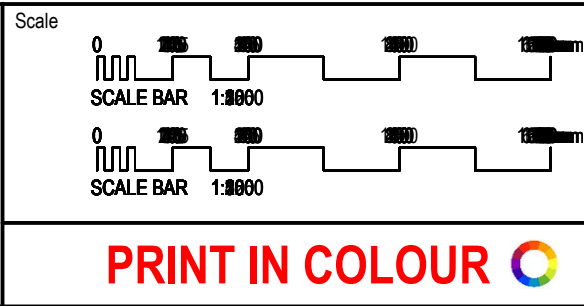
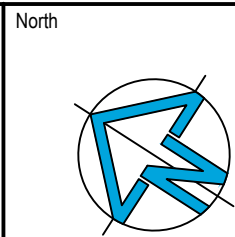
NOTE: ALL EARTHWORKS QUANTITIES ARE THEORETICAL AND INDICATIVE ONLY, BASED UPON BANKED VOLUMES WITH NO ALLOWANCE FOR BULKING FACTORS. CONTRACTOR TO MAKE THEIR OWN ASSESSMENT OF EARTHWORKS QUANTITIES

CUT / FILL QUANTITIES	
TOTAL CUT	-2306m³
TOTAL FILL	99m³
TOTAL BALANCE	-2207m³

- NOTES:
- ALL EARTHWORKS AND SUBGRADE PREPARATION SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SITE GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS.
 - NO ALLOWANCE FOR STRIPPING TOPSOIL HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN THE CUT AND FILL ASSESSMENT
 - BULKING AND COMPACTION FACTORS HAVE NOT BEEN APPLIED TO THE CUT AND FILL QUANTITIES.
 - A BOXING OUT OF 220mm FOR THE BUILDING FLOOR SLAB HAS BEEN ALLOWED FOR IN THE CUT AND FILL CALCULATIONS.
 - A BOXING OUT OF 350mm FOR CONCRETE OSD TANK FLOOR SLAB HAS BEEN ALLOWED FOR IN THE CUT AND FILL CALCULATIONS.
 - A NOMINAL BOXING OUT OF 150mm HAS BEEN ALLOWED FOR ALL CONCRETE FOOTPATH PAVEMENTS IN THE CUT AND FILL CALCULATIONS.
 - CLASSIFICATION OF EXCAVATED (CUT) MATERIAL IS TO BE COMPLETED BY GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER. TESTING OF EXCAVATED MATERIAL TO BE UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER BY A NATA REGISTERED LABORATORY FOR THIS ASSESSMENT IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL EXCAVATED (CUT) MATERIAL IS CONTAMINATED AND IS TO BE REMOVED.
 - ALL FILL MATERIAL IS TO BE IMPORTED SPECIFIED CONTROL FILL AS IN ACCORDANCE WITH GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.
 - THE EARTHWORKS VOLUMES ARE FOR THE TOTAL CUT/FILL ONLY AND DOES NOT CONSIDER FINAL SUBGRADE MATERIAL. CONTRACTOR IS TO READ THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT AND MAKE THEIR OWN ASSESSMENT ON GROUND STRATA CONDITIONS.
 - EARTHWORK VOLUMES ARE INDICATIVE ONLY.
 - DETAILED BULKING AND CUT / FILL QUANTITIES FOR FOOTINGS, TRENCHING AND THE LIKE HAS NOT BEEN INCLUDED IN THE CUT AND FILL ASSESSMENT.
 - NO ALLOWANCE FOR TOPSOIL AND FRIABLE SOIL LAYERS HAS BEEN ALLOWED FOR IN LANDSCAPED AREAS. REUSE OF STRIPPED TOPSOIL HAS BEEN ASSUMED.
 - ALL TOPSOIL SHALL BE RETAINED ON THE DEVELOPMENT SITE AND UTILISED EFFECTIVELY TO ENCOURAGE APPROPRIATE RE-VEGETATION.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR RETAINING ALL MATERIAL DISPOSAL RECEIPTS FOR SUBMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL.



Issue	Description	Date	Drawn	Approved
C	ISSUE FOR DRAFT DESIGN DEVELOPMENT	23.10.25	DJ	VY
B	ISSUE FOR SCHEMATIC DESIGN	30.06.25	DJ	VY
A	75% SD ISSUE	20.05.25	DJ	VY



ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd
Level 8, 55 Market Street
Sydney NSW 2000
T +61 2 9438 5098

Project
MOUNT DRUITT HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT
75 RAILWAY STREET
MOUNT DRUITT, NSW, 2770

Drawing Title
CIVIL SERVICES
BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN

Drawn
RP

Designed
VY

Q.A. Check

Date

Scale @ B1
1:100

Project No.
NA241736

Drawing No.
C04-0001

Issue
C

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Adelaide

Kaurna Country | 100 Hutt St,
Adelaide, SA 5000
T: 08 8431 7113

Brisbane

Turrbal/Yuggera Country | Level 37,
123 Eagle Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000
T: 07 3211 5350

Bunbury

Wardandi Country | 177 Spencer
Street Bunbury, WA 6230
T: 08 9792 4797

Canberra

Ngunnawal Country | Level 1, The Realm
18 National Circuit Barton, ACT 2600
T: 02 6198 3278

Darwin

Larrakia Country | Suite G1, Level 1,
48-50 Smith Street, Darwin NT 0800
T: 08 8943 0600

Hobart

Muwununa/Nuenon Country | Level 2,
137 Liverpool Street, Hobart TAS 7000
T: 03 6208 3700

Melbourne

Wurundjeri Country | Level 19,
31 Queen Street, Melbourne VIC 3000
T: 03 9642 0599

Newcastle

Awabakal/Worimi Country | 61 / 63
Parry Street Newcastle West, NSW 2302
T: 02 8245 0300

Perth

Whadjuk Country | Allendale Square,
Level 9, 77 St Georges Terrace, WA 6000
T: 08 9380 3100

Sydney

Gadigal Country | Level 8,
179 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW 2000
T: 02 8245 0300

Wollongong

Dharawal Country | Suite 1A, 280 - 286
Keira Street, Wollongong, NSW 2500
T: 02 4225 2647