

Waste Management Plan

GWS Giants Centre of Excellence Proposed Pool Facility

Project Details

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Project Location: 1 Olympic Boulevard, Sydney Olympic Park

Client: Western Sydney Football Club Pty Ltd

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1 Overview

- a) The purpose of this Waste Management Plan is to outline the proposed method to deal with construction waste throughout the entire construction phase of the building from demolition and excavation through to building fitout, landscaping and handover.
- b) The method of dealing with construction waste is consistent throughout to ensure that our environmental obligations are being met.
- c) Practical and feasible waste management options have been identified and detailed. The priorities of waste management principles for this project includes:
 - Reduce wastes at the source;
 - Reuse materials, where possible;
 - Recycle wastes, where practical;
 - Removal all waste from the site where it cannot be retained; and
 - Disposing of associated wastes appropriately and responsibly.

2 Recycling

- a) Recycling is a vital means whereby Australia's natural resources are conserved and efficiently utilised. FDC aim to develop a waste management system based on resource recovery and recycling.

2.1 Option 1: On-site Recycling

- a) The efficiency of on-site recycling depends on the anticipated waste stream types and quantity along with space being available (and suitable) to house the bins required.
- b) The on-site separation of scrap metals such as aluminium, copper pipe and wire, lead and steel is viable. Bins will be identified clearly on sites to aid in the separation of materials. FDC will work together to reduce waste coming to site.
- c) Site conditions permitting separate on-site bins for cardboard and paper are also possible and FDC have committed to providing a paper bin for use on site for this purpose.
- d) FDC feel that off-site recycling is the more viable option for all other wastes.

2.2 Option 2: Off-site Recycling

- a) Off-site recycling is the most appropriate course of action for mixed waste streams and sites with minimum room or access difficulties.
- b) At the landfill and recycling facility, it is possible to sort and recycle wastes coming in. This sorting and recycling includes the recovery and production of the following materials:
 - i. Paper / Cardboard / Glass
 - ii. Steel – OSI and Black Iron
 - iii. Non-ferrous metals such as: lead, copper, electrical cable, brass and aluminium, all of which are sorted and sent to the appropriate processing plants.
 - iv. Timber, such as formwork pallets, hardwood, oregon and the like are sorted for reuse with the remainder being processed to make woodchip.
 - v. Plasterboard and Gyprock are transformed into soil conditioners. Green waste is transformed into mulch.
 - vi. Problem waste, such as tree stumps and plastics are all processed or recycled to avoid the potential problems that wastes such as these cause at landfills.

- c) All hard-core materials such as bricks, mortar, concrete, dirt, soil, sand, tiles and stone are either stacked for reuse or reprocessed into high quality raw materials such as road base, aggregates for drainage, fill sand, soil and turf underlay etc.

3 Environmental Management and Compliance

- a) FDC offer a waste management service in accordance with the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and the Waste Minimisation and Management Act 1995.
- b) Clients of FDC are secure in the knowledge that their waste is being disposed of according to environmental protection legislation and the principles of ecologically sustainable development. FDC has in place, as a major part of our business, a materials recovery and recycling program that exceeds the objectives of the waste minimisation and management legislation.

4 Legislation and Due Diligence

4.1 Legislation

- a) The disposal of wastes is under the control of the local authorities and Environmental Protection Authority. The EPA administers the Protection of the Environment Operations Act and associated legislation and regulations.

4.2 Due Diligence

- a) Companies and individuals are required to act with due diligence in respect of the disposal of the waste they generate. Companies and individuals are exercising due diligence by using appropriate organisations to dispose of waste.
- b) Due diligence may be considered to be the legal opposite of negligence. If due diligence is not exercised, then negligence may be considered to have occurred. Due diligence applies to both a requirement to act and to a failure to act, thus commission and omission of action. Due diligence applies to companies, company Directors and employees. Due diligence means that companies and individuals have all the reasonable means to ensure that legal obligations have been met.
- c) For waste management, due diligence requires both the waste producer and the waste collector to mutually exercise:
 - i. Duty of care, and
 - ii. Duty of disclosure

5 Definitions of Waste

5.1 Wastes

- a) Wastes are described by many different names and come in many different types, i.e. industrial, commercial, building and demolition, clinical, solid, domestic, putrescible, non-putrescible, hazardous, household, inert, municipal and trade waste. They are defined for regulatory purposes in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act.

6 Waste Sources

There are several sources of potential waste that may be encountered during the construction phase. These include:

- Solid waste (clearance material);
- Solid waste ('domestic' debris);
- Solid waste (putrescibles);
- Hazardous waste (oils and sludges)

6.1 Potential Impacts

6.1.1 Solid Waste – Demolition & Clearance Material

During construction works, concrete, steel, cabling, timber and scrap metal will be encountered. The approximate quantities of waste resulting from construction are provided at Appendix 1. In accordance with the principles of waste management, opportunities for re-use will be utilised.

Inert material will be kept in a designated 'clean' stockpile area and covered as required with plastic and/or tarpaulins, to minimise potential dust impacts, while awaiting transport off-site.

Where possible, the material will be transported to a building waste recycling facility to be specified later. Alternatively, it will be disposed at a licensed landfill site.

6.1.2 Solid Waste – Domestic Debris

'Domestic' debris comprises everyday waste such as paper, aluminium cans and other materials generated by construction and maintenance workers. It is proposed to continue to service the site by private contractors. A cigarette collection point will be provided on-site for construction workers.

6.1.3 Solid Waste – Putrescible

Putrescibles and 'green' waste comprises food scraps. These wastes will be collected and stored separately from other wastes produced during construction and disposed off site by a licensed contractor to either a 'green waste' facility or landfill.

6.1.4 Hazardous Waste – Contaminants, Oils and Sludges

The subject site and its past history of land uses have not given rise to contaminants. Any waste oils accumulated during maintenance of heavy machinery will be disposed off-site by the contractor as part of their own licence agreements. Waste oil contractors and maintenance and refuelling contractors will be required to have spill response procedures in place. Refuelling will be carried out at designated areas to control potential spill and maintenance issues. Spill response equipment will be stored at the construction sites in the event of unforeseen spills due to hose breaks, etc. Minor waste oil spills will be contained and impacted soils disposed of according to NSW legislation.

No other hazardous wastes are anticipated on site. Should unexpected materials be discovered during the course of the project, work will cease immediately and plans for the safe handling, storage and disposal in accordance with relevant statutory guidelines will be developed.

7 Mitigation Measures

7.1 Detailed Waste Management Plan

A detailed waste management plan can be developed to form part of a construction project management plan. This typically includes:

- a) Designated stockpiles, recycling areas, bins and a clear indication of the waste streams associated with each one;
- b) Stripped topsoils, if any, generated through earthworks would be stockpiled for later use;
- c) Plans of protection measures for waste storage areas;
- d) Waste handling, management and storage procedures;
- e) Disposal procedures;
- f) Training for on-site staff on the contents of the WMP; and
- g) Emergency plans and contingency plans

7.2 Waste Register

A register of wastes will be kept throughout the refurbishment/construction project. The register will contain details pertaining to:

- The types and quantity of wastes for each load taken off site;
- The place to which the waste was taken for treatment or disposal; and
- The waste contractor used for each waste load.

A requirement that all weighbridge dockets and/or receipts from waste material transported off site will be kept as part of the waste register.

8 Spectator Mound

The spectator mound is a key component of the scope of works that is part of this DA submission. Proposed excavated spoil from the pool facility is to be re-used and retained on-site in the mound. The mound, shown as a 625m² area on the south-east corner of the site

Any contaminated material (whilst not anticipated), if identified, works in constructing the mound will cease and plans for safe handling, storage and disposal in accordance with relevant statutory guidelines.

9 Operational Waste Management

As part of the future operations of the premises, the services of private contractors will be utilised to remove recycling and waste. All waste removal will occur via the existing loading dock against the Football department entry (GWS Carpark).

The following waste is collected on a weekly basis:

- Landfill (Red) 240Ltr
- Paper & Cardboard (Blue) 240Ltr
- Organic Waste (Purple) 240Ltr
- Paper & Cardboard Large (Blue) 660Ltr
- Comingle Recycled (Yellow) 240Ltr

The proposed development will not significantly impact or change the current waste being generated on the premises. The anticipated additional waste (expressed as a percentage) would be 5-10%.