74-76 SEVILLE STREET, FAIRFIELD EAST

Proposed Vehicle Waste Transfer Station & Resource Recovery Facility
Waste Management Plan

Prepared for:

Hassani Investments and Hussain Group Investments
C/o Hamptons Property Services
PO Box 954
EDGECLIFF NSW 2027

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BASIS OF REPORT

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Hassani Investments and Hussain Group Investments (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of the Client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Reference	Date	Prepared	Checked	Authorised
610.18609-R07-v2.0	14 May 2020	Celine El-Khouri	Andrew Quinn	Peter Georgiou
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CONTENTS

CONTENTS

DOCUMENT REFERENCES

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1 INTRODUCTION

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) has been engaged by Hamptons Property Services Pty Ltd (Hamptons) on behalf of Hassani Investments Pty Ltd and Hussain Group Investments Pty Ltd (H&H) to prepare out a Waste Management Plan (WMP) for a proposed Vehicle Waste Transfer Station and Resource Recovery Facility, to be located at 74-76 Seville Street, Fairfield East (the Development).

This WMP applies to waste generated from operational activities of the Development and waste to be received by the Development for processing. The study outlines the types of waste likely to be generated, the quantities in each case and how each waste type will be handled on-site, transported off site, recycled and disposed of, as the case may be. Waste management for the operation of the Development is described in **Section 5**. Waste management for the waste to be processed is described in **Section 6**.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this WMP are to:

- Identify potential wastes likely to be generated during the operation of the Development.
- Identify potential wastes likely to be received by the Development for processing.
- Help implement safe and practical options for waste collection from the Development by Council and/or private waste servicing contractors.
- Encourage waste avoidance through design, ordering and planning.
- Provide advice on how identified wastes should be handled, processed and disposed of, re-used or recycled in accordance with Council requirements, relevant Australian Codes and Standards and better practice waste minimisation principles.

1.2 Review of WMP

This WMP is not a static document. It is a working document that requires review and updating to ensure ongoing suitability for the proposed on-going operations at the site.

This WMP should be reviewed and updated:

- to remain consistent with waste and/or landfill regulations and guidelines
- should changes be made to site waste and recycling management, or
- to take advantage of new technologies, innovations and methodologies for waste or recycling management.

Changes made to the WMP, as well as the reasons for the changes made, should be documented by the site operator as part of the review process.

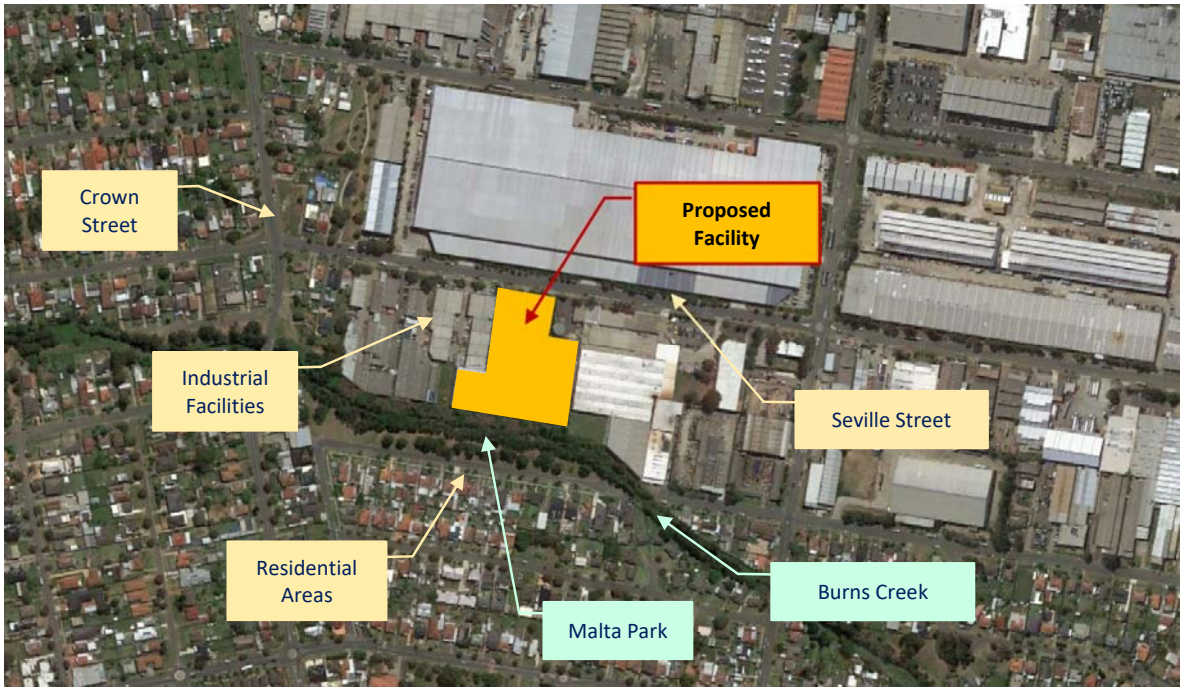
Copies of the original WMP, as well as all future versions of the WMP, should be retained by the site operator.

2 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location

The site of the Development is 74-76 Seville Street, Fairfield East - refer **Figure 1**.

Figure 1 Development Site Location



2.2 Development Description

2.2.1 Overall Description of Operation

The proposed operation of the Development generally comprises the following:

- Delivery of used motor vehicles to the site
- Dismantling of vehicles to recover engines and gearboxes, which will be stored temporarily
- Subsequent sale and transportation off-site of separated engines, gearboxes, tyres and remaining car bodies. There will be on-site retail, and
- Separation of waste material during dismantling process, including coolant fluids and engine oils and temporary storage awaiting subsequent collection of waste material for offsite recycling and/or disposal at landfill.

2.2.2 Specific Operational Details

Table 1 summarises key operational details for the proposed Development.

Table 1 Key Development Operational Details

Item	Notes	Operational Details	
Employees	Standard	Average	25
			20 operational
			5 administration (in Administration Building)
Hours of Operation	Standard (no out-of-hours planned)	Monday to Friday	7:00 am to 5:00 pm
		Saturday	7:00 am to Noon
		Sunday and Public Holidays	NO WORK
Vehicle Movements (in and out of site)	Delivery of Used Motor Vehicles	Average Daily INTO Site	40 Tow Trucks[1]
		Peak Daily[2]	10 Tow Trucks per hour
	Transfer Off-Site of Car Bodies	Average Daily OUT OF Site	10 Medium Trucks
	Transfer Off-Site of Engines	Average Daily OUT OF Site	2 Medium Trucks
	Transfer Off-Site of Gearboxes	Average Daily OUT OF Site	1 Medium Truck
	Transfer Off-Site of Tyres	Average Daily OUT OF Site	1 Medium Truck
Vehicle Movements (on site)	Movements of car bodies, engines, gearboxes, tyres, among other items	Average Daily	3 Forklift Trucks in continuous operation

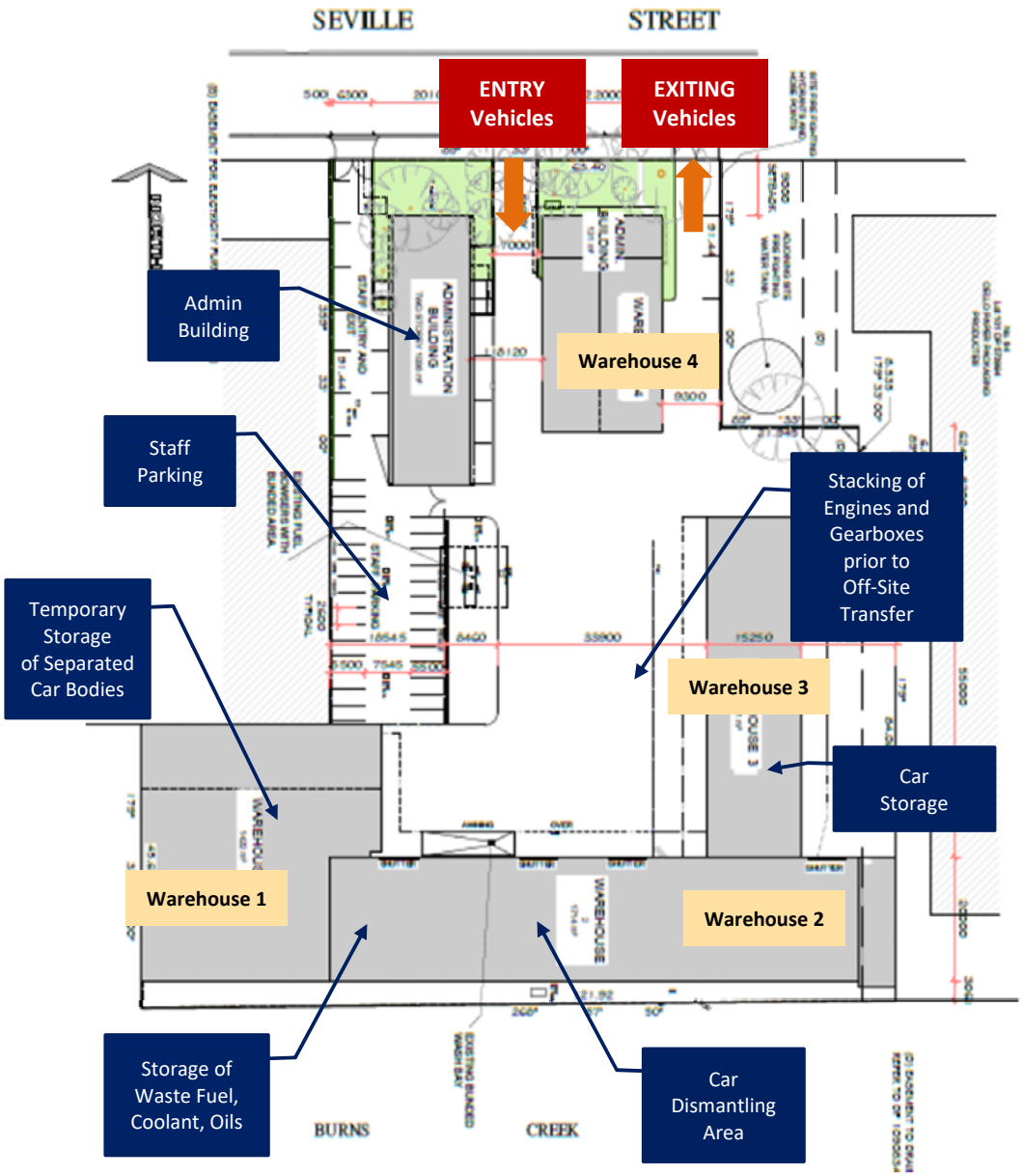
[1] Each tow truck would be typically carrying one used vehicle to site

[2] Peak daily movements are expected between the hours of 11:00 am to 2:00 pm and 4:00 pm to 5:00 pm

2.2.3 Plant Layout

Figure 2 shows the main operational functional areas of the proposed Development.

Figure 2 Plant Layout



3 BETTER PRACTICE FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING

3.1 Waste Management Hierarchy

This WMP has been prepared in line with the waste management hierarchy (**Figure 3**), which summarises the objectives of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001.*

The waste management hierarchy comprises the following principles, from most to least preferable:

- Waste **avoidance**, prevention or reduction of waste generation. Achievable through better design and purchasing choices.
- Waste **reuse**, reuse without substantially changing the form of the waste.
- Waste **recycling**, treatment of waste that is no longer usable in its current form to produce new products.
- Energy **recovery**, processing of residual waste materials to recover energy.
- Waste **treatment**, reduce potential environmental, health and safety risks.
- Waste **disposal**, in a manner that causes the least harm to the natural environment.

Figure 3 Waste Management Hierarchy

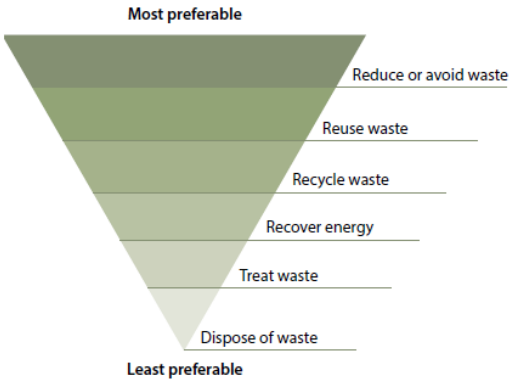


Image from NSW EPA (2014) NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21.

3.2 Benefits of Adopting Better Practice

Adopting better practice principles in waste minimisation offers significant benefits for organisations, stakeholders and the wider community. Benefits from better practice waste minimisation include:

- Improved reputation of an organisation due to social and environmental responsibility.
- Lowered consumption of non-renewable resources.
- Reduced environmental impact, for example, pollution, from materials manufacturing and waste treatment.
- Reduced expenses from lower waste disposal.
- Providing opportunities for additional revenue streams through beneficial reuse.

4 LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

Legislation and guidance documents outlined in **Table 2** should be referred to during all stages of the Development.

Table 2 Waste legislation and guidance

Legislation and Guidance	Objectives
Council guidelines	
Fairfield Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2013[3]	The Fairfield Local Environmental Plan (FLEP) came into force in 2013 and provides the legal framework of the Fairfield Citywide Development Control Plan, including land use and development permitted in a set zone. The LEP also contains provisions to conserve local heritage and protect sensitive land.
Fairfield Citywide Development Control Plan 2013[4]	The Fairfield Citywide Development Control Plan 2013 (DCP) supports provision of the FLEP planning controls by providing detailed planning and design guidelines. The DCP has been prepared in accordance with the *Environmental Planning Assessment Act 1979.*
Other	
Building Code of Australia (BCA) and relevant Australian Standards	The BCA has the aim of achieving nationally consistent, minimum necessary standards of relevant health and safety, amenity and sustainability objectives efficiently.
Council of Australian Governments National Construction Code 2016	The National Construction Code 2016 sets the minimum requirements for the design, construction and performance of buildings throughout Australia.
NSW EPA's Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities 2012	These better practice guidelines present information on waste minimisation and resource recovery as well as information on commonly used waste management provisions. The guidelines also provide benchmarks for assessing waste production rates in Australia.
NSW EPA (2014) NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21	The *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21* is aimed at ultimately "improving environment and community well-being by reducing the environmental impact of waste and using resources more efficiently" by presenting a framework intended to avoid and reduce waste generation, increase recycling, divert more waste from landfill, manage problem wastes better, reduce litter and reduce illegal dumping.
NSW EPA Resource Recovery Orders and Resource Recovery Exemptions	The NSW EPA has issued a number of resource recovery orders and resource recovery exemptions under the POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014 for a range of wastes that may be recovered for beneficial re-use. These wastes typically include those from demolition and construction works, as well as operational wastes such as food waste. • Resource recovery orders present conditions which generators and processors of waste must meet to supply the waste material for beneficial re-use. • Resource recovery exemptions contain the conditions which consumers must meet to use waste for beneficial re-use.
NSW EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines 2014	The NSW EPA *Waste Classification Guidelines* assists waste generators to effectively manage, treat and dispose of waste to ensure the environmental and human health risks associated with waste are managed appropriately and in accordance with the *POEO Act 1997* and is associated regulations.

[3] https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/EPI/2013/213/full

[4] http://www.fairfieldcity.nsw.gov.au/downloads/file/2017/citywide_development_control_plan_2013_-_amendment_16

Legislation and Guidance	Objectives
Protection of the Environment Operations Act (POEO) 1997 and Amendment Act 2011	The *POEO Act 1997* and *POEO Amendment Act 2011* are administered by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (NSW EPA) to enable the NSW Government to establish instruments for setting environmental standards, goals, protocols and guidelines. They outline the regulatory requirements for lawful disposal of wastes generated during the demolition, construction and operational phases of a development, as well as the system for licencing waste transport and disposal.
Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001	The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* aims to promote waste avoidance and resource recovery and repeals the *Waste Minimisation and Management Act 1995*. Specific objectives of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* include: • encouraging efficient use of resources • minimising the consumption of natural resources and the final disposal of waste by encouraging the avoidance of waste and the reuse and recycling of waste • ensuring industry and the community share responsibility in reducing and dealing with waste, and • efficiently funding of waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery. As of 2016, the addition to the Act of Part 5 defines the legislative framework for the "Return and Earn Container Deposit Scheme" whereby selected beverage containers can be returned to State Government authorities for a monetary refund.

5 OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

5.1 Site Operational Waste

This chapter addresses the waste management requirements for the daily operations to be undertaken by the Development. The operations have been discussed in **Section 2.2.** Operational waste is expected to be generated from the site administration buildings and warehouse areas only. The rest of the site has the purpose of facilitating waste storage and handling for the waste processing stage discussed in **Section 0.**

5.2 Targets for Resource Recovery

The waste management performance of each new development should contribute to the overall NSW State target for recycling, which is expected to increase from 57 % for commercial and industrial waste to 70 %, by 2021 to 2022, of the total waste generation per capita (NSW EPA (2014) *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21*). Council's DCP have been written with the aim of working towards these targets.

It is anticipated that the waste minimisation measures in the following sections will assist the Development to meet this target. Waste reporting and audits can be used to determine the actual percentages of waste that are, or have been, recycled during operation.

5.3 Waste Streams and Classification

Operation of the Development is anticipated to generate the following broad waste streams:

- General waste and commingled recycling
- Food and organic wastes
- Bulk packaging wastes, including polystyrene and cardboard boxes
- E-wastes, and
- Any bulky waste items (likely minimal).

Potential waste types, their associated waste classifications, and management methods are provided in **Table 3**.

For further information on how to determine a waste's classification, refer to the NSW EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines.*[5]

Suggestions for recycling drop off locations and contacts can be found on https://businessrecycling.com.au/ for each waste type.

[5] Available online from https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/classifying-waste/waste-classification-guidelines

Table 3 Potential Operational Waste Types, Classifications and Management Methods

Waste Types	NSW EPA Classification	Proposed Management Method
Clean office paper	General solid (non-putrescible) waste	Paper recycling at off-site licensed facility
Cardboard and bulky cardboard boxes	General solid (non-putrescible) waste	Cardboard recycling at off-site licensed facility
Recyclable containers including glass and plastic bottles, aluminium cans and steel cans	General solid (non-putrescible) waste	NSW container deposit scheme 'Return and Earn'; container recycling at off-site licensed facility
Food waste	General solid (putrescible) waste	Dispose to landfill with general garbage
Batteries	Hazardous waste	Off-site recycling. Contact the Australian Battery Recycling Initiative for more information
Mobile Phones	Hazardous waste	Off-site recycling. Contact Mobile Muster for more information
Furniture	General solid (non-putrescible) waste	Off-site reuse or disposal to landfill
E-waste	Hazardous waste	Off-site recycling
Printer toners and ink cartridges	Hazardous waste	Off-site recycling; free disposal box or bags and pickup service exists for printer toners and ink cartridges
General garbage, including non-recyclable plastics	General solid (putrescible and non-putrescible) waste	Disposal at landfill
Spent smoke detectors[6]	General solid (non-putrescible) waste or Hazardous waste (some commercial varieties)	Disposal to landfill, or off-site disposal at licensed facility
Glass other than containers	General solid (non-putrescible) waste	Off-site recycling
Light bulbs and fluorescent tubes	Hazardous waste	Off-site recycling or disposal. Contact FluoroCycle for more information
Cleaning chemicals, solvents, area wash downs, empty oil, paint drums and chemical containers	Hazardous waste if containers used to store Dangerous Goods (Class 1, 3, 4, 5 or 8) and residues have not been removed by washing or vacuuming. General solid (non-putrescible) waste if containers cleaned by washing or vacuuming.	Transport to comply with the transport of Dangerous Goods Code applies in preparation for off-site recycling or disposal at licensed facility. Discharge to sewer likely to be subject to Trade Waste Agreement with Sydney Water.

[6] The Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) require that when more than 10 smoke alarms, particularly americium-241 sources, are collected for bulk disposal they must be treated as radioactive waste and the requirements of the National Health and Medical Research Council's Code of practice for the near-surface disposal of radioactive waste in Australia (1992) must be met.

5.4 Estimated Operational Waste Quantities

Council's DCP has been reviewed and does not provide specific operational waste and recycling requirements for industrial developments. In the absence of Council-specific generation rates, the operational waste and recycling rates anticipated to be generated by the Development have been calculated using:

- The gross floor areas as presented on the architectural drawings[7], attached in **Appendix A**
- Two administration buildings operating as office space and four warehouses operating as a dismantling and storage warehouses
- SLR's database on operational waste in an office and warehouse space
- A week comprising six days of operation, and
- General recycling consisting of approximately 60% paper and cardboard, and 40% other recycling[8].

The estimated quantities of operational waste generated by the Development are shown in **Table 3**. The buildings are named as per the drawing 18-127-01 (Wayne Wilson, 2018).

Table 4 Estimated quantities of operational waste and recycling

Location	Area (m^2)	Litres per day			Litres per week		
		Waste	Paper & Cardboard Recycling	Other Recycling	Waste	Paper & Cardboard Recycling	Other Recycling
Admin. Building (One storey)	131	15	20	15	90	120	90
Admin. Building (Two storey)	1,036	105	125	85	630	750	510
Warehouse 1	1,422	430	130	90	2,580	780	540
Warehouse 2	1,714	515	155	105	3,090	930	630
Warehouse 3	871	265	80	55	1,590	480	330
Warehouse 4	584	180	55	40	1,080	330	240
Total	**5,758**	**1,510**	**565**	**390**	**9,060**	**3,390**	**2,340**

5.5 Waste Storage Area

5.5.1 Waste Storage Bins

Estimates of the number of bins required for weekly storage of operational waste and recycling generated by the Development are based on:

- Estimated quantities of operational waste and recycling in **Table 4**
- General waste being stored in 3 m^3 bins
- Paper and cardboard recycling being stored in 240 L bins
- Other recyclables being stored in 240 L bins L bins
- Collection frequency of four times per week for all bins

[7] Wayne Wilson, Proposed Site Layout Plan, drawing number: 18-127-01, Revision 1, dated 08 November 2018

[8] https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/~/media/EPA/Corporate%20Site/resources/warrlocal/140442-audits-2011.ashx

- Bin dimensions from commonly used manufacturers.

To allow for ready movement of bins into and out of the bin storage area, the bin area should provide a floor area of at least twice the total minimum bin footprint. This provision has been applied to the recommended storage area in **Table 5** below. This can also act as a contingency in the event of a surplus of waste occurrence.

Table 5 Minimum Number of Bins and Storage Area Required

Number of bins required			Total number of bins	Recommended Storage GFA (m^2)
Garbage	Recycling Paper and Cardboard	Other Recycling		
1 x 3 m^3	4 x 240 L	3 x 240 L	8	15

As shown in **Table 5**, 15 m^2 is required for the storage of general waste and recycling bins, which allows for the storage of the estimated quantities of waste and recycling, in between collections, and also provides enough additional storage space for future changes.

The amended development drawings (refer Dwg 18-127-06, Rev 1DA and 18-127-04, Rev 1DA) show the location of:

- Storage Areas for waste fuels, coolant and oils; and
- Spill Kits, Fire Extinguishers, and a series of 3 m^3 Garbage Bins and 140 L Recycling Bins.

Additionally, less than 50 L of green garden organic landscaping waste is estimated to be generated per week. This waste will be taken by a landscaping contractor who will dispose of it at a garden organics processing facility.

5.5.2 Waste Storage Area

In accordance with SafeWork NSW Work Health and Safety measures and better practice waste management, waste storage areas are to:

- Be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the National Construction Code 2016 (NCC) and ensuring impervious floors and ceilings, and fire safety and resistant provisions;
- Have smoke detectors be installed in accordance with Australian Standards and connected to the fire prevention system of the building;
- Located in areas that are in close proximity to servicing vehicle entrance and are easy to maintain;
- Located in areas that are convenient, safe and functional to users and servicing collection staff alike;
- Located so that servicing vehicles can enter and exit the premises in a forward direction with minimal reversing;
- Designed so that the floor of the waste storage area is graded towards a sewer authority-approved drainage connection;
- Have access paths for wheeling bins between storage and collection that are level and free from steps;
- Have access ramps of a suitable gradient, so that access for the purpose of the storage and collection of waste and recycling bins, can occur in accordance with SafeWork NSW Work Health and Safety requirements;
- Located to minimise negative noise and odour impacts;

- Located in areas that are not visible from the street or public domain;
- Located in areas that are not adjoining onsite employee recreation areas;
- Have access driveways for the purpose of the collection of waste which must have suitable strength to support collection vehicles;
- Be integrated with the use, form and arrangement of the Development;
- Be designed so that litter and contamination of the stormwater drainage system is avoided;
- Have floors that are smooth and durable; and
- Be suitably enclosed and maintained to avoid polluted wastewater runoff from entering the stormwater system.

5.5.3 Waste Storage Area Maintenance

The waste storage area should be maintained as per the below requirements in accordance with better practice waste management:

- The waste storage area is to be regularly maintained. The floor is to be graded so that any water used for cleaning is directed to a sewer authority approved drainage connection located on site
- The waste storage area is to be cleaned with hot and cold water provided through a centralised mixing valve. The hose is to be located in an easily accessible area with no obstruction by waste containers, and
- Waste and recycling bins are to be cleaned in an area draining to a sewer authority approved drainage connection.

5.6 Waste Servicing

It is a Council requirement that waste servicing of the Development is provided by a private waste contractor. The proponent will demonstrate disposal of waste at a lawful waste disposal or recycling facility via a valid waste and recycling collection contract with the contractor.

The Development is designed so that heavy vehicles can enter the Development for the delivery and collection of vehicles and vehicle parts. Therefore, the Development is considered to provide suitable access for waste collection vehicles.

As shown in **Figure 2**, vehicles are to access and exit the site through Seville Street. The heavy vehicle swept paths are shown in the amended Development Drawings - attached in **Appendix A.**

5.7 Waste Avoidance, Re-use and Recycling

5.7.1 Waste Avoidance

Waste avoidance measures may include:

- Avoiding printing where possible
- Requesting options for packaging return to suppliers to reduce waste produced along the supply chain
- Providing ceramic cups, mugs, crockery and cutlery rather than disposable items
- Purchasing consumables in bulk to avoid unnecessary packaging

- Presenting all waste reduction initiatives to staff as part of their induction program, and
- Investigating leased office equipment and machinery rather than purchase and disposal.

5.7.2 Re-use

Possible re-use opportunities include:

- Establish systems with in-house and with supply chain stakeholders to transport products in re-useable packaging where possible.

5.7.3 Recycling

Possible recycling opportunities include:

- Collecting and recycling e-waste
- Paper recycling trays provided in office areas for scrap paper collection and recycling
- Printer toners and ink cartridges are collected in allocated bins for appropriate contractor recycling
- Development of 'buy recycled' purchasing policy, and
- Providing recycling collections in the admin building, for example, paper, plastics, cans and glass.

5.8 Bulky or Hazardous Waste Management

Sufficient space will be provided in the Development for the storage of large and/or bulky items and hazardous wastes that cannot be disposed of in the general waste or recyclable streams. This would include broken pallets, furniture, shelving, monitors and other items. It is noted that no car debris will be stored on the street outside the development.

If suitable and of the right material, bulky waste collection can be undertaken as part of the waste collection services specified in **Section 5.6,** for the collection of waste processed in the Development.

5.9 Signage

Education and communication of the requirements of this WMP to employees and contractors, including cleaners, must be undertaken on a routine basis. The main signage aspects to consider are:

- Clear and correct labelling on all waste and recycling bins, indicating the correct type(s) of waste that can be placed into a given bin. Refer to **Figure 4** for examples.
- Signposts and/or directions to location of waste storage areas
- Clear signage in all waste storage areas to instruct users how to correctly source separate waste and recycling
- Maintaining a consistent style colour scheme and system for signs throughout the Development, and
- Emergency contact information for reporting issues associate with waste or recycling management.

Coloured and labelled bin lids are necessary for identifying bins. All signage should conform to the relevant Australian Standard and, for bins, use labels provided by the NSW EPA[9].

Figure 4 Example of Bin Labels for Operational Waste

5.10 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring is recommended to ensure waste and recycling is being managed effectively for the Development.

Monitoring of bins and bin storage areas should be conducted, at minimum:

- Every week, in the first two months of operation and
- Every six months, thereafter.

Any deficiencies identified in the waste management system, including unexpected waste quantities or new waste streams, are to be rectified as soon as practicable.

[9] NSW EPA waste signs/posters http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastetools/signs-posters-symbols.htm

6 PROCESSING WASTE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Site Waste Processing

This chapter addresses the waste management requirements for the waste to be accepted on site and processed as part of the Development. The Development is expected to receive 8000 vehicles per year, with an average of 40 used vehicles delivered per day. The quantities, handling and disposal locations of each waste stream are addressed in the sections below.

6.2 Estimated Waste Streams

The major waste streams that are anticipated from the processing undertaken at the Development are tyres, engines, engine oils and coolants, gearboxes and car shells.

As shown in **Figure 2**, car bodies are to be stored in warehouse 1, until they are dismantled in warehouse 2. Warehouse 2 will also accommodate the storage of waste fuels, coolants and oils. The dismantled car parts, such as engines and gearboxes, will be stored in the loading area where they will be collected for off-site transfer.

Each waste stream will be sorted by the onsite operators into the allocated skip bins and storage areas. Three forklifts will be present on site for manoeuvring heavier waste loads and storing them in the allocated skip bins or storage areas.

6.3 Disposal Locations of Processing Waste

Table 6 below lists the proposed management method for each waste stream that will be collected from the Development. All waste streams are to be collected by a private waste contractor and disposed of at a facility lawfully able to accept them. Written evidence of the valid contract with the engaged private waste contractor is to be kept on site, as well any disposal dockets and receipts.

Table 6 Processing waste management method

Waste Stream	Proposed Management Method	Collection Frequency
Tyres	Transported off-site to a licenced recycling facility	Once daily
Engines	Transported overseas for reuse	Twice daily
Engine oils	Drained and stored in a 1 m^3 container	As required
Engine coolant	Drained and stored in a 1 m^3 container	As required
Gearboxes	Transported overseas for reuse	Once daily
Car shells	Transported off-site to a licenced recycling facility: Metal Force Recycling located 110 Fairfield Street, Fairfield East 2165	10 collections daily
Radiator fluid	Drained and stored in a 1 m^3 container	As required
Residual car waste	Attached to the car shells and collected with them	10 collections daily

The frequency of the waste removal will, in most cases, be dictated by the quantities of material being deposited into each of the dedicated skip bins and storage areas. Waste storage areas are to be checked as required by the Site Manager to ensure that no overflow occurs. If skip bin and waste storage areas are reaching capacity, removal and replacement should be arranged immediately.

6.4 Residual Waste Servicing

Any residual waste that is left on site and cannot be recovered or recycled as specified in the sections above, is to be collected by a private waste contractor for disposal at a site lawfully able to accept it. A private waste contractor is to be engaged for collections that can occur as needed.

6.5 Signage

Standard signage is to be posted on all waste and recycling skip bins and storage areas. All skip bins and storage areas should be labelled correctly and clearly to identify stored materials.

Signs approved by the NSW EPA for labelling of waste materials are available online[10] and should be used where applicable.

6.6 Site Inductions

Waste management measures and procedures are to be included in the site induction for all site operators working at the site. With respect to waste management, the site induction is to include, at a minimum:

- An outline of this WMP
- Legal obligations
- Emergency response procedures on site
- Waste storage locations and separation of waste
- Litter management in transit and on site
- Implications of poor waste management practices
- Responsibility and reporting, including identification of personnel responsible for on-site waste management and individual responsibilities.

6.7 Monitoring and Reporting

Records of quantities of waste re-used, recycled or disposed to landfill are to be maintained by the Site Manager. Additionally, dockets and receipts verifying recycling and/or disposal in accordance with the WMP must be retained and presented to the regulatory authorities such as Council, SafeWork NSW or NSW EPA if requested.

Daily visual inspections of waste storage areas will be undertaken by site operators to identify and rectify any issues concerning waste management at the site, as well as identifying opportunities to improve waste management at the site. A written record of these inspections, which will include observations made and the results of any remedial actions taken, is to be undertaken and retained by the Site Manager.

[10] NSW EPA approved waste materials signage http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastetools/signs-posters-symbols.htm

6.8 Communication Strategies

Waste management initiatives and management measures should be clearly communicated to the Development's managers, operators and cleaners. Benefits of providing this communication include:

- Improved satisfaction with services
- Increased ability and willingness to participate in recycling
- Improved amenity and safety
- Improved knowledge and awareness through standardisation of services
- Increased awareness or achievement of environmental goals and targets
- Reduced contamination of recyclables stream which may incur a collection contractor penalty fee
- Increased recovery of recyclables and organics material, if implemented and
- Greater contribution to state-wide targets for waste reduction and resource recovery.

To realise the above benefits, the following communication strategies should be considered by the Site Managers:

- Use consistent signage and colour coding throughout the Development
- Ensure all employees and site contractors are informed of correct waste separation and management procedures
- Provide directional signage to show locations and routes to waste storage areas
- Clearly label general and comingled waste bins to ensure no cross contamination and to identify the types of waste that may be disposed of in each bin and
- Educate all employees and site contractors, ensuring compliance with this WMP.

7 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to implement this WMP and a responsibility of all staff to follow the waste management procedures set out by the WMP. A summary of recommended roles and responsibilities is provided below.

Site Manager will to:

- Ensure the WMP is implemented throughout the life of the operation.
- Update the WMP as needed to ensure the plan remains applicable.
- Manage the waste and recycling collections.
- Conduct regular condition and cleanliness inspections of bins and waste storage rooms.
- Organise internally and externally bin cleaning at least every three months or as required.
- Organise maintenance requirements for the garbage room as required.
- Manage any complaints and non-compliances reported through waste audits and so forth.
- Ensure effective signage, communication and education is provided to alert new operators, site management staff and visitors about the provisions of this WMP.
- Manage ongoing education on correct source separation and waste management at least every three months.
- Monitor and maintain signage to ensure it remains clean, clear and applicable.
- Manage all waste equipment, cleaning requirements, waste transfer and collection arrangements.
- Manage unexpected waste quantities to mitigate waste overflow in storage areas.
- Ensure all waste compactors, if applicable, are maintained and operational.

Cleaners and caretakers are to:

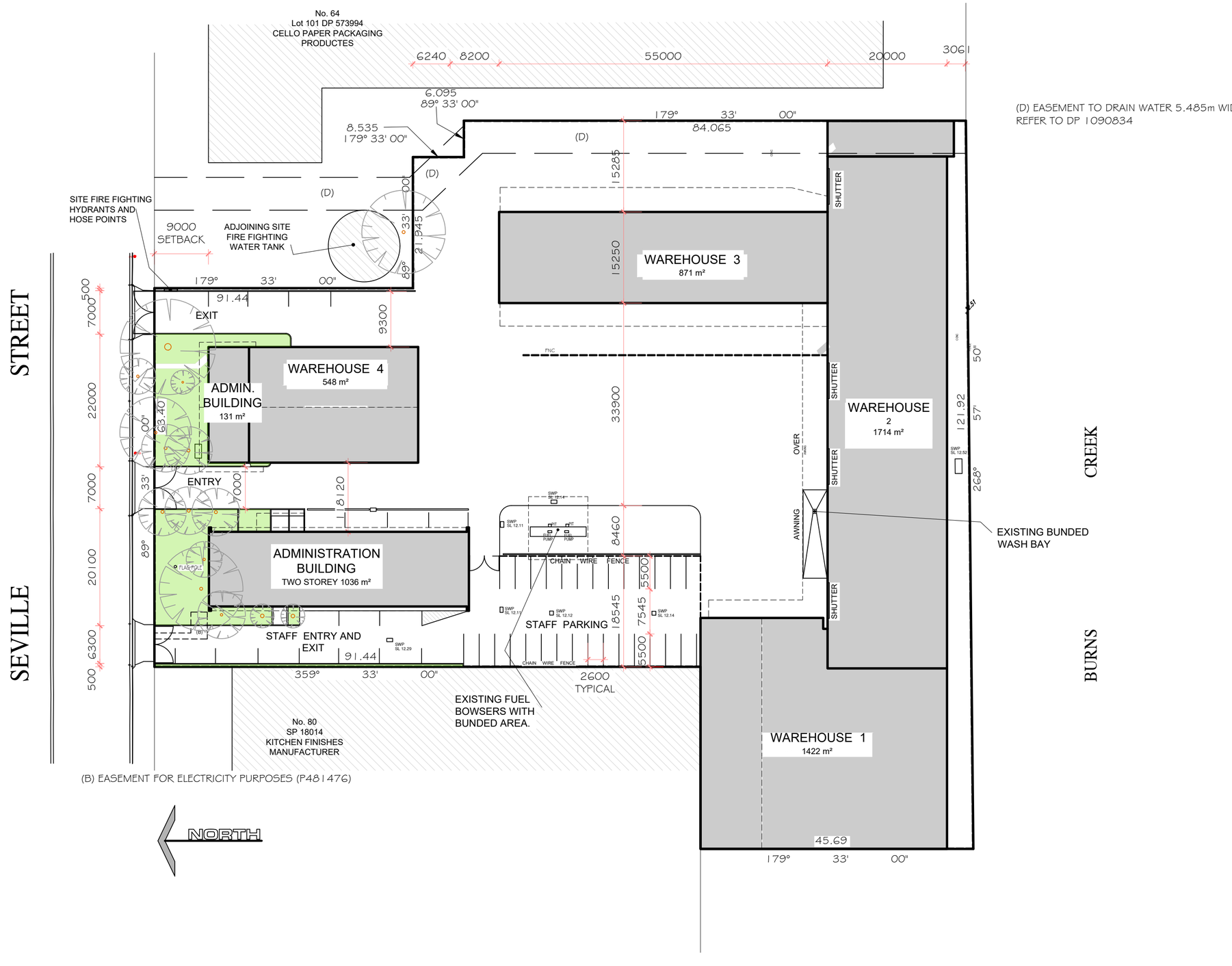
- Monitor bins to ensure no overfilling occurs.
- Ensure bins and waste storage areas are kept tidy and clean.
- Transfer waste and recycling to storage rooms as required.
- Cleaning of bins and waste storage areas per Site Manager direction.
- Maintain and operate compactors, ensuring no overfilling occurs.

Employees are to:

- Adhere to all waste management directions as given by the Site Manager.

APPENDIX A

Architectural Drawings



Rev. No.	Date	Comments	Drn.
1DA	28.4.19	DA Issue	W.W.

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CLIENT:
Hassani Investments Pty Ltd and
Hussain Group Investments Pty Ltd

PROJECT SITE:
Lot 10, DP 1090834
74 - 76 Seville Street,
FAIRFIELD EAST NSW 2165

DRAWING TITLE
EXISTING SITE PLAN

Drg. No.	Revision No.
18-127-01	1DA

Drawn:	Approved:	Date:	Scale:
W.Wilson		NOV 2018	1:500 @ A2

PROJECT:
PROPOSED RESOURCE
RECOVERY FACILITY

STREET

SEVILLE

CREEK

BURNS

6.095
89° 33' 00"

8.535
179° 33' 00"

179° 33' 00"
84.065

ADJOINING SITE
FIRE FIGHTING
WATER TANK

SITE FIRE FIGHTING
HYDRANTS AND
HOSE POINTS

89° 33' 00"
21.945

179° 33' 00"
91.44

STORAGE
SHED

SHUTTER

WAREHOUSE 3
871 m²

CAR
DISMANTLING
SHED

SWP

FNC

STORAGE OF
VEHICLES
AWAITING
DISMANTLING

CONTAINER
LOADING
DOCK

SHUTTER

WAREHOUSE
2
1555 m²

121.92
50"
57"
268°

TRUCK EXIT

6000

ADMIN.
BUILDING 2
131 m²

WAREHOUSE 4
STORAGE

89° 33' 00"
63.40

NOTE: ALL STORMWATER
PITS TO BE FITTED WITH
'ESCOL ENVIROPODS
FILTERS' OR EQUAL.

DELIVERY AND
LOADING ZONE

OVER

SHUTTER

TRUCK ENTRY

33'

6000

ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING 1
TWO STOREY

AWNING

CAR
DISMANTLING
SHED

EXISTING BUNDED
WASH BAY

SHUTTER

89°

STAFF PARKING

STAFF ENTRY AND
EXIT

91.44

359° 33' 00"

6000

NOTE: ENTRY AND EXIT
GATES TO BE RELOCATED
MIN. 6.0m BEHIND THE
FRONT BOUNDARY LINE

KEY

	Extinguisher
	Fire hydrant
	Spill Kit
	3.0m³ Garbage Bin
	140 L Recycling Bin
	Bunding

NOTE: ALL DOORWAYS, VEHICULAR
AND PEDESTRIAN TO BE SUITABLY
BUNDED

WAREHOUSE 1
1573 m²

TEMPORARY
STORAGE OF
SEPARATED CAR
BODIES

45.69
179° 33' 00"

NORTH

Rev. No.	Date	Comments	Drn.
1DA	28.4.19	DA Issue	W.W.

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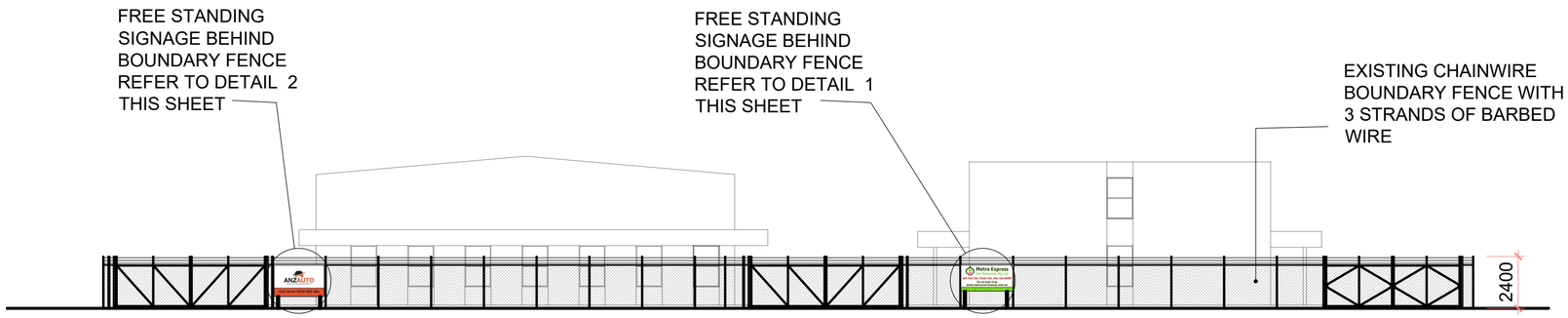
PROJECT SITE:
Lot 10, DP 1090834
74 - 76 Seville Street,
FAIRFIELD EAST NSW 2165

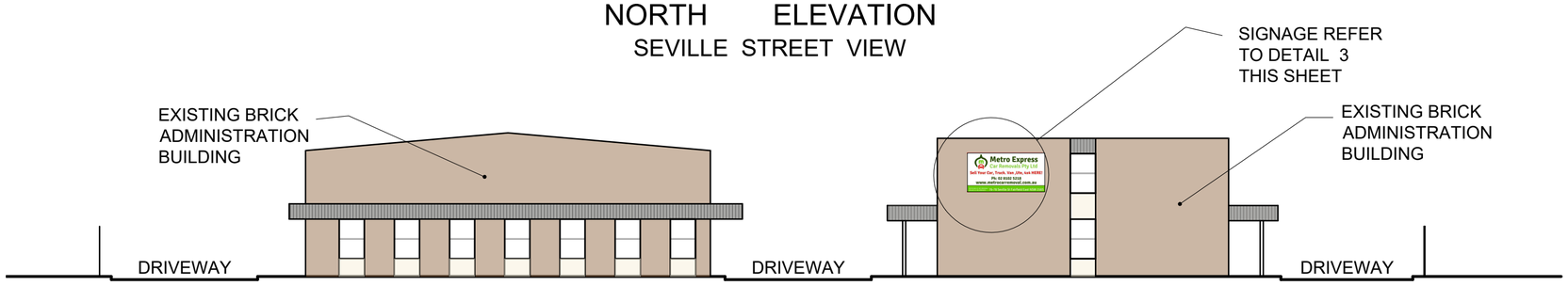
DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT

Drg. No. 18-127-02
Revision No. 1DA
Drawn: W.Wilson
Approved:
Date: NOV 2018
Scale: 1:500 @ A2

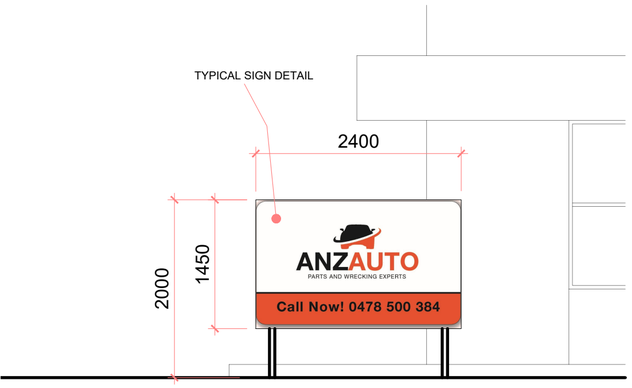
PROJECT:
PROPOSED RESOURCE
RECOVERY FACILITY



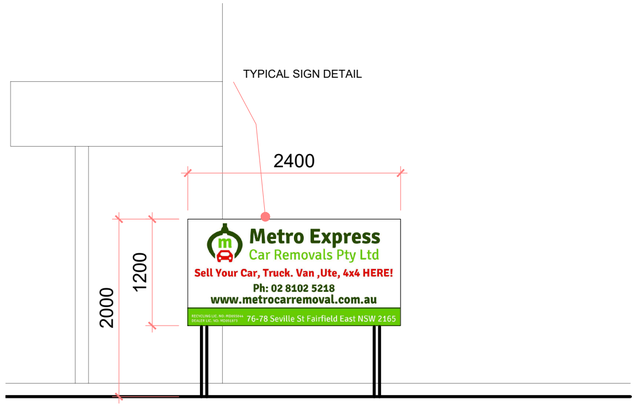
NORTH ELEVATION
SEVILLE STREET VIEW



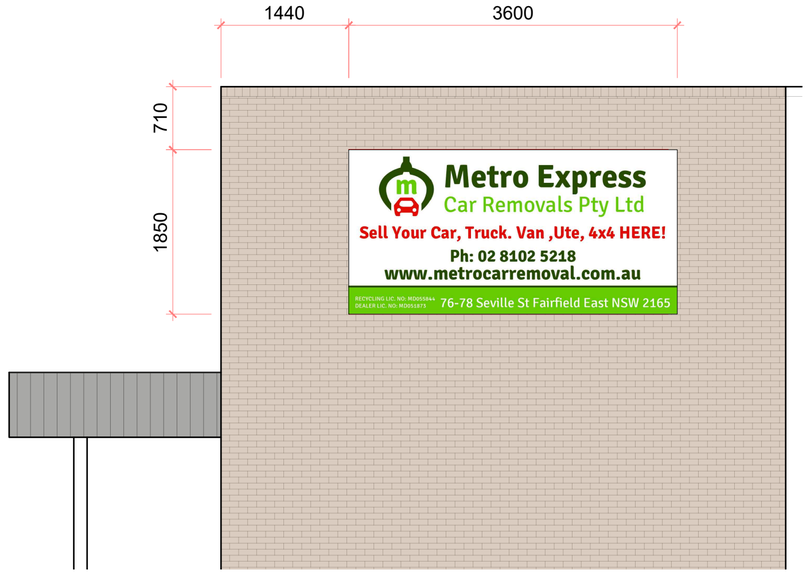
NORTH ELEVATION
BUILDING ALIGNMENT



SIGNAGE DETAIL 1
SEVILLE STREET VIEW
EASTERN END



SIGNAGE DETAIL 2
SEVILLE STREET VIEW
WESTERN END



BUILDING SIGNAGE DETAIL 3
SEVILLE STREET VIEW

Rev. No.	Date	Comments	Drn.
1DA	28.4.19	DA Issue	W.W.

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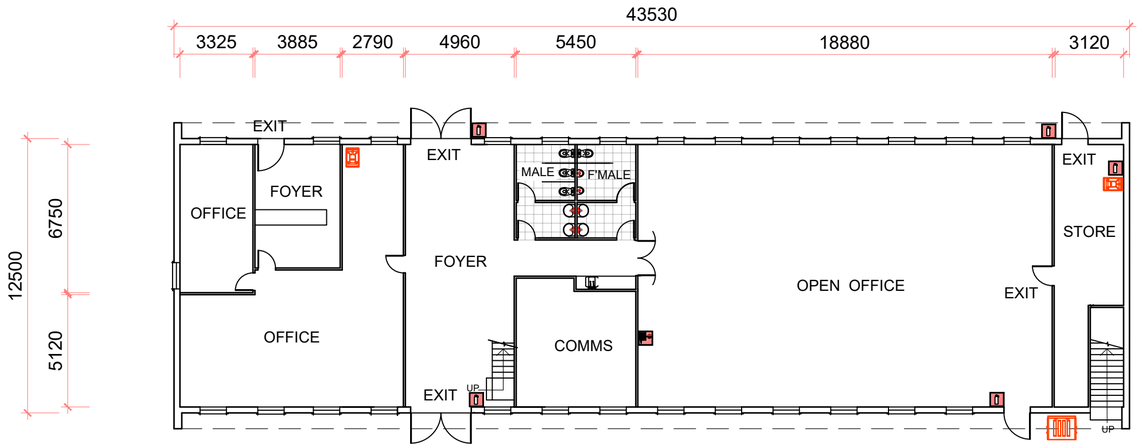
PROJECT SITE: Lot 10, DP 1090834
74 - 76 Seville Street,
FAIRFIELD EAST NSW 2165

DRAWING TITLE: ELEVATIONS & SIGNAGE

Drg. No. 18-127-03 | Revision No. 1DA

Drawn: W.Wilson | Approved: | Date: NOV 2018 | Scale: 1:200 @ A2

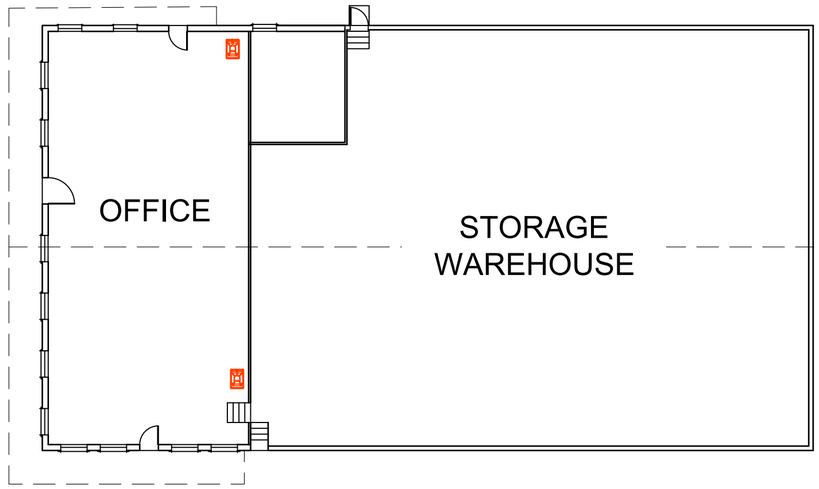
PROJECT: PROPOSED RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY

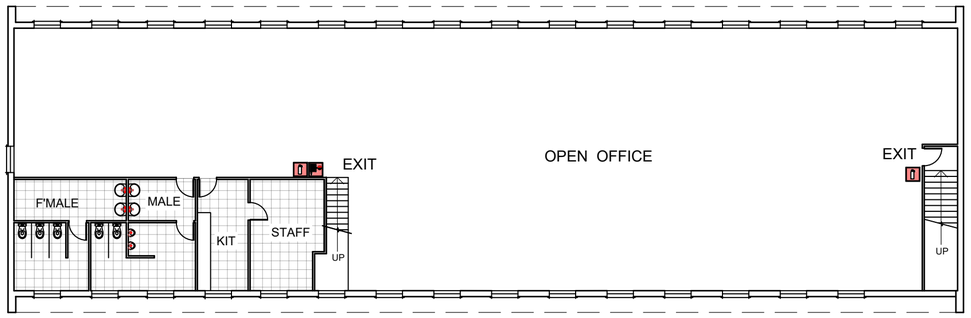


Extinguisher

Fire hydrant

GROUND FLOOR





ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING 2 AND
WAREHOUSE 4

KEY

	Extinguisher
	Fire hydrant
	Spill Kit
	3.0m² Garbage Bin
	140 L Recycling Bin
	Bunding

NOTE: ALL DOORWAYS, VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TO BE SUITABLY BUNDED

FIRST FLOOR

ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING 1

Rev. No.	Date	Comments	Drn.
1DA	28.4.19	DA Issue	W.W.

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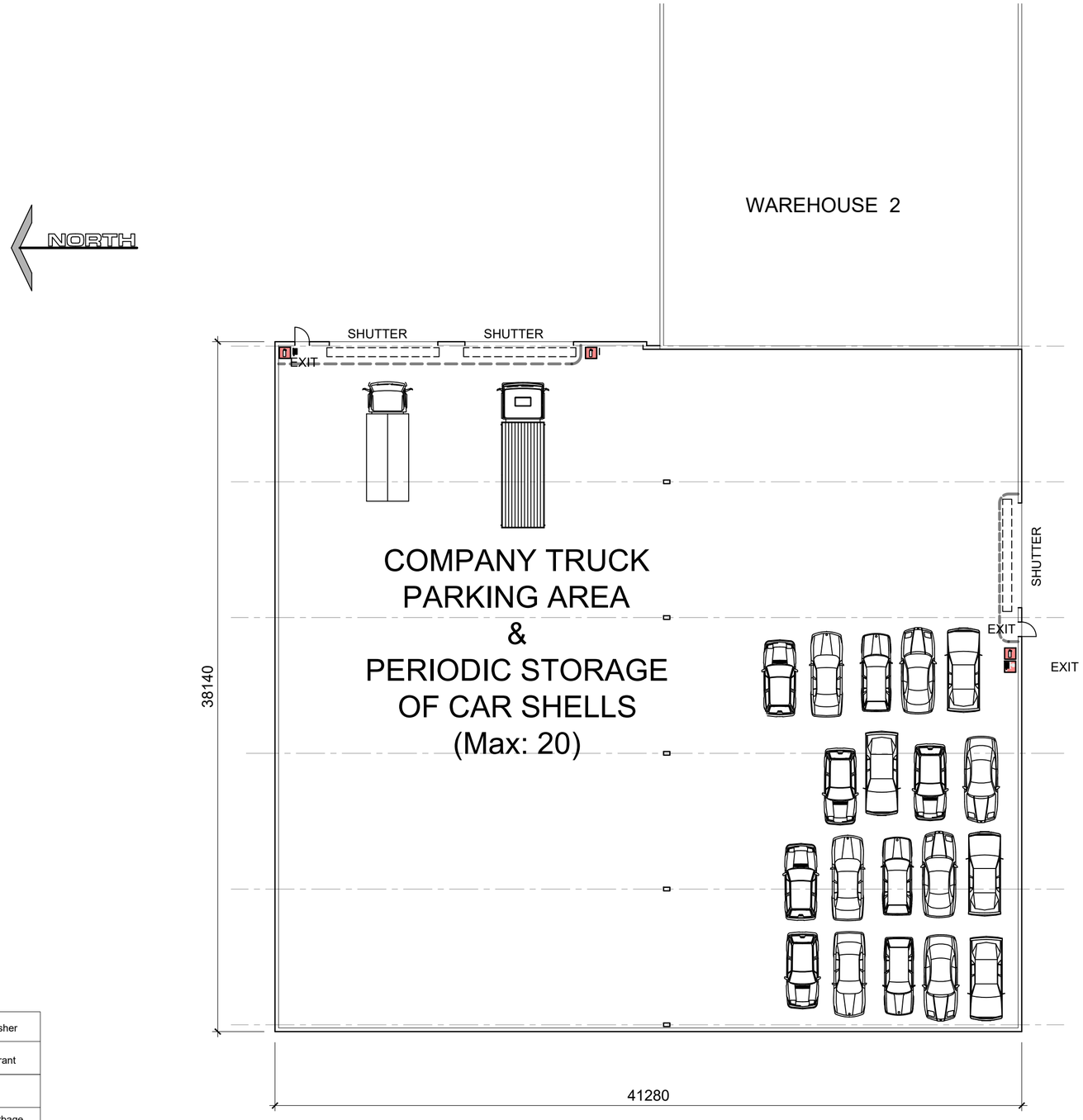
PROJECT SITE: Lot 10, DP 1090834
74 - 76 Seville Street,
FAIRFIELD EAST NSW 2165

DRAWING TITLE: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Drg. No. 18-127-04 | Revision No. 1DA

Drawn: W.Wilson | Approved: | Date: NOV 2018 | Scale: 1:100 @ A2

PROJECT: PROPOSED RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY



KEY

	Extinguisher
	Fire hydrant
	Spill Kit
	3.0m² Garbage Bin
	140 L Recycling Bin
	Bunding

NOTE: ALL DOORWAYS, VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TO BE SUITABLY BUNDED

Rev. No.	Date	Comments	Drn.
1DA	28.4.19	DA Issue	W.W.

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Hassani Investments Pty Ltd and
Hussain Group Investments Pty Ltd

PROJECT SITE:
Lot 10, DP 1090834
74 - 76 Seville Street,
FAIRFIELD EAST NSW 2165

DRAWING TITLE
WAREHOUSE 1 LAYOUT

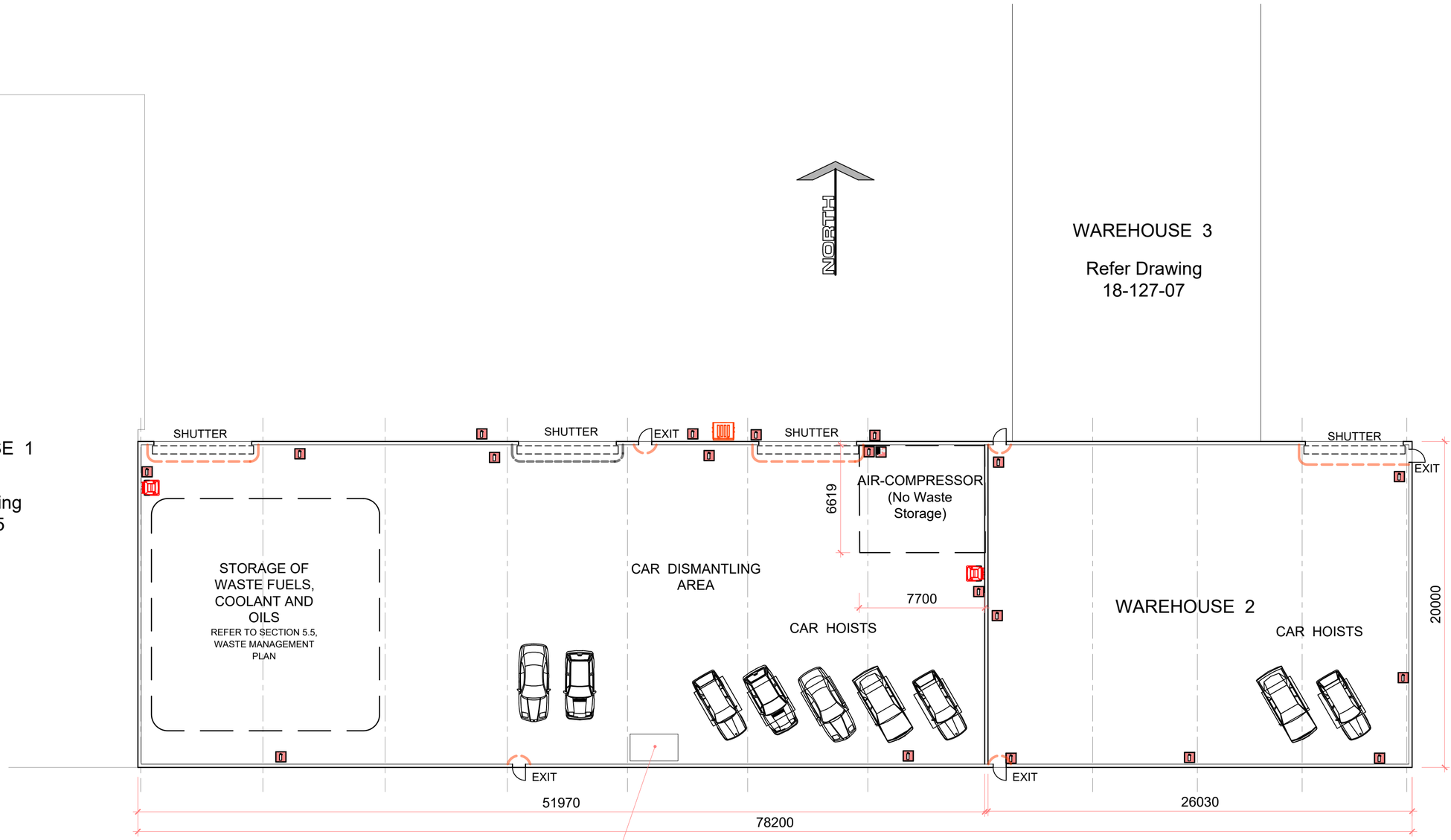
Drg. No.	Revision No.
18-127-05	1DA

Drawn:	Approved:	Date:	Scale:
W.Wilson		NOV 2018	1:200 @ A2

PROJECT:
PROPOSED RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY

WAREHOUSE 1

Refer Drawing
18-127-05



KEY

	Extinguisher
	Fire hydrant
	Spill Kit
	3.0m² Garbage Bin
	140 L Recycling Bin
	Bunding

NOTE: ALL DOORWAYS, VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TO BE SUITABLY BUNDED

Rev. No.	Date	Comments	Drn.
1DA	28.4.19	DA Issue	W.W.

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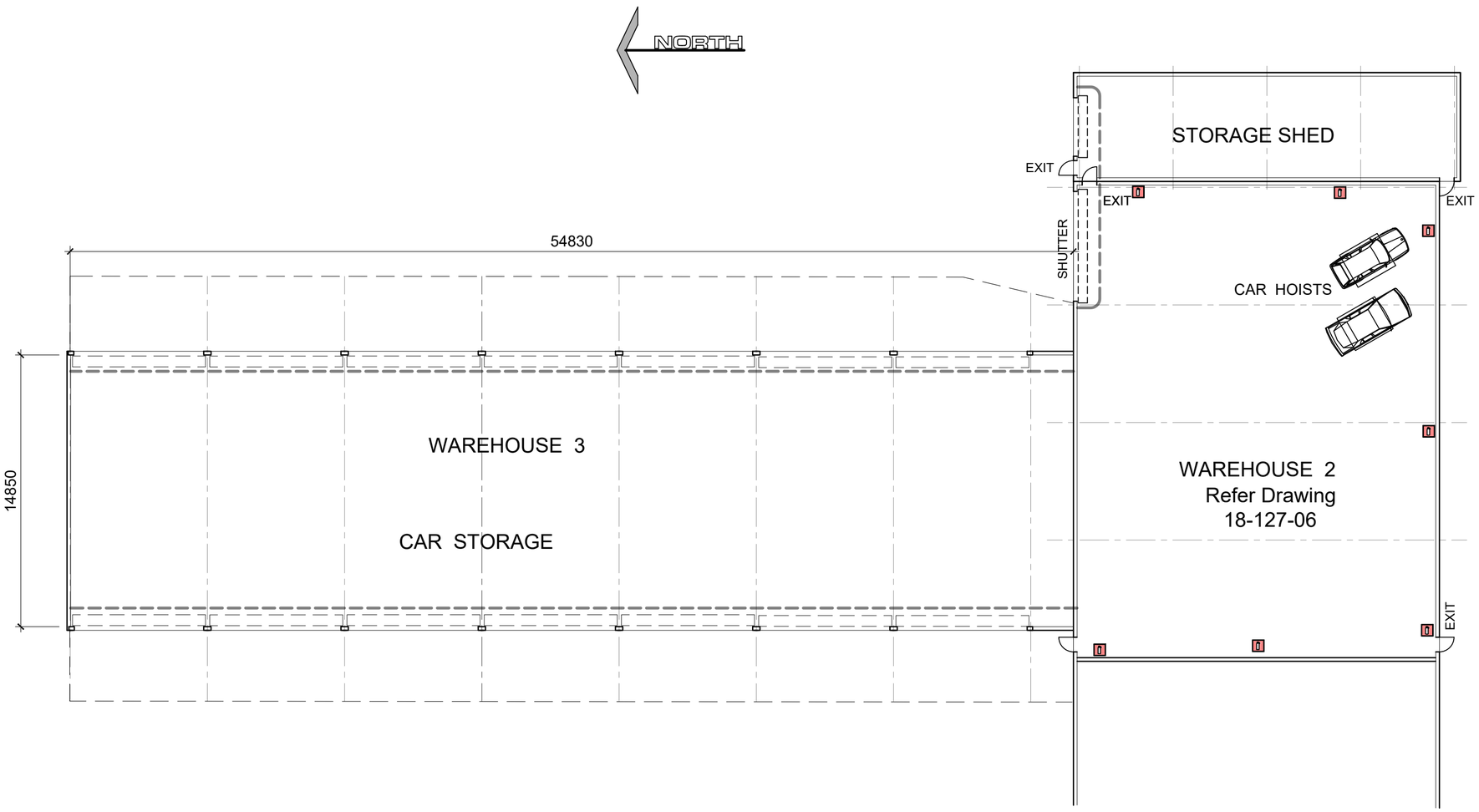
PROJECT SITE:
Lot 10, DP 1090834
74 - 76 Seville Street,
FAIRFIELD EAST NSW 2165

DRAWING TITLE
WAREHOUSE 2 LAYOUT

Drg. No. 18-127-06
Revision No. 1DA
Drawn: W.Wilson
Approved:
Date: NOV 2018
Scale: 1:200 @ A2

PROJECT:
PROPOSED RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY



KEY

	Extinguisher
	Fire hydrant
	Spill Kit
	3.0m² Garbage Bin
	140 L Recycling Bin
	Bunding

NOTE: ALL DOORWAYS, VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TO BE SUITABLY BUNDED

Rev. No.	Date	Comments	Drn.
1DA	28.4.19	DA Issue	W.W.

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CLIENT: Hassani Investments Pty Ltd and Hussain Group Investments Pty Ltd

PROJECT SITE: Lot 10, DP 1090834
74 - 76 Seville Street,
FAIRFIELD EAST NSW 2165

DRAWING TITLE: WAREHOUSE 3 LAYOUT

Drg. No. 18-127-07 | Revision No. 1DA

Drawn: W.Wilson | Approved: | Date: NOV 2018 | Scale: 1:200 @ A2

PROJECT: PROPOSED RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY

APPENDIX A

Insert Appendix A Title Here

Insert Appendix A contents here

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