

## Demolition & Construction Waste Management Plan Report

Proposed demolition and construction work at 14-22 Wentworth Street & 19-21 South Steyne, Manly NSW 2095.

Prepared for: Royal Far West

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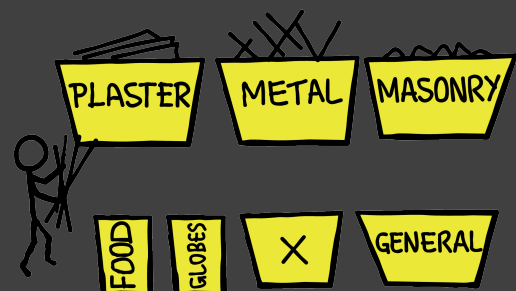
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Revision	Date	Description	Prepared by
01	10/6/2022	For DA	LR



## 1. Waste Management Outline

This report has been prepared on behalf of Royal Far West for proposed demolition and construction works at 14-22 Wentworth Street & 19-22 South Steyne, Manly NSW 2095.

This Demolition, Excavation and Construction waste management analysis of the project has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the Northern Beaches Council Waste Management Guidelines – Chapter 1 – Demolition dated 25 October 2016. The goal of this document and other related better practice waste management guidelines is:

- To maximise the reuse and recycling of demolition and construction waste materials; and
- Minimise the volume of material disposed to landfill.

Note this document is not an in-Operation Waste Management Plan nor is it a full Construction Management Plan.

### Context of Waste

In 2016-17, the Australian economy generated or imported 68.9 megatonnes of waste, of which the largest contributors were:

- Construction (20.4 megatonnes, 29.6%)
- Households (13.8 megatonnes, 20.0%)
- Electricity, gas, water and waste services generation (12.7 megatonnes, 18.4%)
- Manufacturing (10.8 megatonnes, 15.6%).

The intent of demolition and construction waste management plans is to assist in reducing this.

### Development Outline

**Site Address:** 14-22 Wentworth Street & 19-22 South Steyne, Manly NSW 2095

**Applicant:** Royal Far West

**Type:** Mixed use development

**Key Project Documents:**

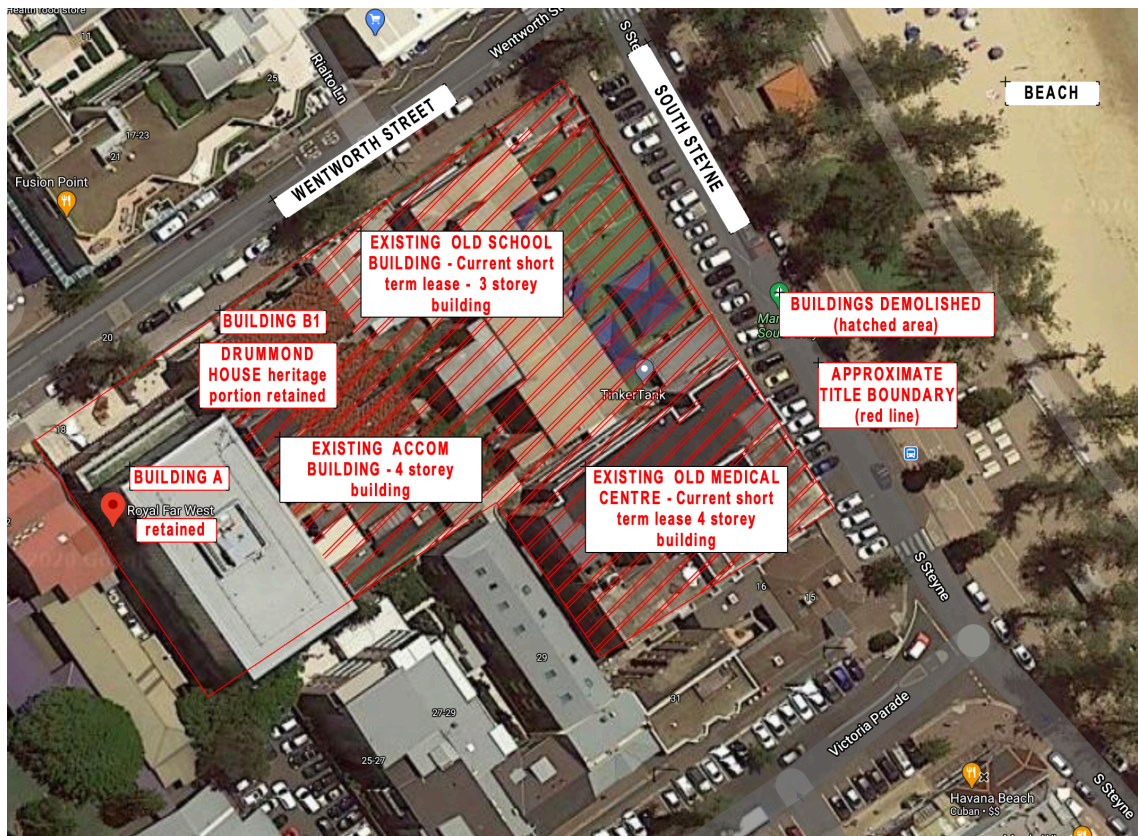
1. DA-101 Issue 01 dated 10/6/2022 prepared by Murcutt Candalepas
2. Site Survey Plan, dated 16/2/2022 Prepared by Veris
3. Site Investigation (Contamination) with Limited Sampling Rev 01 dated 10/6/2022 prepared by Douglas Partners
4. Updated Remediation Action Plan Rev 01 dated 10/6/2022 prepared by Douglas Partners
5. Traffic Impact Assessment Rev 01 dated 10/6/2022 prepared by Stantec
6. Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report Rev 01 dated 10/6/2022 prepared by Jacksons Nature Works

#### Existing Buildings and other structures:

The project sees the implementation of Stages 3 and 4 of the Concept Approval as modified (Application # MP10\_0159 MOD 1) and involves the retention and alterations to the previously constructed Stages 1 and 2 (hospital facility "Centre for Excellence" now known as the 'CCK' building) as well as alterations and additions to Drummond House and the construction of

mixed use buildings which incorporate tourist and visitor accommodation, residential apartments and retail/ commercial uses with basement parking and landscaping.

- The proposed development takes up an 'L'-shaped site that currently comprises of a number of service, education and commercial buildings.
- Located on the prominent beach front corner of Wentworth Street & South Steyne in Manly, Royal Far West (land owner) is a service that provides integrated health, education and disability services for rural children both on this site and through remote community programs.
- Royal Far West currently operates in 2 existing buildings fronting Wentworth Street; one a newly built facility that will remain and houses many of the education and medical support services (Building A) plus Building B, a heritage building that will be significantly renovated that provides on site accommodation support for families.
- All of the other buildings and structures will be demolished.
- The subject site is relatively flat with minimal vegetation.
- The existing buildings to be demolished do not appear to be of heritage value.



#### Brief description of proposal:

- The proposed new buildings will comprise of 2 additional mixed use buildings (Building C & D) incorporating commercial / retail based tenancies.
- Residential units are accommodated in Buildings C and D; 42 units Building C (levels 3-7) & 16 units Building D (levels 1-4).
- The existing basement carpark relating to Royal Far West will be extended under the

entire site and will provide common facilities and parking for all buildings.

The details provided in this report are the recommendations for better practice management of demolition and construction waste. Generally hand/manual demolition is proposed to effect better recycling and re-use rates. Separation of waste streams is also preferred for improved recycling of excess construction materials and is considered practical given the size of the site and project.

## Key legislation and references

Demolition and waste practices undertaken on site are to be carried out in accordance with the following key regulatory and reference documents:

- AS 2601 - 2001 Demolition of Structures, published by Standards Australia
- Northern Beaches Council Waste Management Guidelines 2016
- Code for the Control & Regulation of Noise on Building Sites NSW
- Environment Protection Authority Guidelines for Removal of Lead Paint & Asbestos
- Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001
- Contaminated Land Management Act 1997
- Refrigerant Handling Code of Practice 2007 (AIRAH/IRHACE)
- NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014 – 2021

## Northern Beaches Council Waste Management Guidelines

### Chapter 1 - Demolition

The Waste and Recycling Management Plan is to address construction and demolition waste and include:

- Incorporate the waste hierarchy principle of avoidance, recourse recovery and disposal.
- Minimise the impact and disturbance on surrounding amenity, public safety, roadways and natural and built environment.
- Adhere to any relevant legislation not limited to hazardous waste, storage and transportation regulations.
- Send waste materials to a suitably licensed facility.
- Identify suitable locations on the site for sorting and storing of materials for re-use, recycling and disposal. Factors to consider include slopes, drainage and personnel and vehicular access.
- Maintain valid tipping dockets and receipts on site for inspection.

For better waste practices, we also recommend:

- Targets for recycling and reuse;
- Nomination of the role/person responsible for ensuring targets are met and the person responsible for retaining waste dockets from facilities appropriately licensed to receive the development's construction and demolition waste;

## 2. General Recommendations

### Actions for Good Waste Minimisation

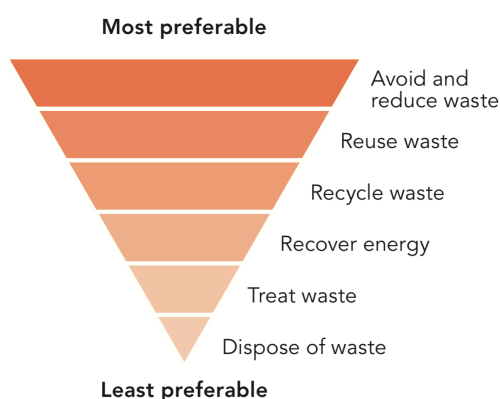
Where possible, the practice of the waste reduction hierarchy identified in the Environmental Protection Act 2017;

Further, a circular economy allows waste to be avoided in the first instance to reduce environmental impacts of production & consumption. This is now being implemented across Australia.

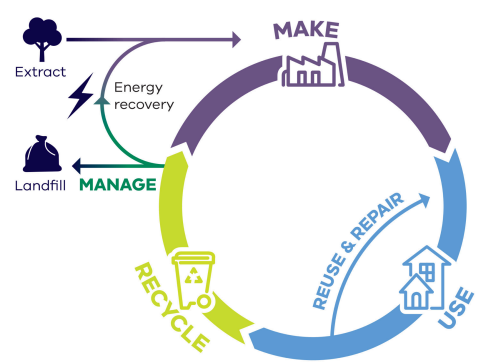
This starts and continues through the manufacturing processes.

More information can be found at: <https://acehub.org.au>

#### Linear Economy



#### Circular Economy



The following measures help to ensure reduced waste to landfill:

1. Selection of demolition, excavation and head construction contractor. Contractors waste minimisation strategies should be detailed and specific.
2. Selection of demolition contractor who undertakes significant hand demolition rather than demolition by excavator.
3. Selection of contractor and waste processing facilities used: A Greenstar experienced contractor and waste processing facility is preferred. The demolition contractor and waste receiving facility should hold a Green Star Compliance Verification Summary issued by a suitable qualified auditor, confirming compliance with the Green Star Construction and Demolition Waste Operational and Reporting Criteria.
4. Inclusion of a discussion of the intent to recycle and minimise waste in all site inductions.
5. Inclusion in contract conditions that plasterers supply their own plasterboard recycling bins.
6. Change of contractor behaviour by the inclusion in contract conditions that other trades such as studwork framers and electrical supply their own bins and clean up their own work at the end of the day, placing waste into their own bins – specifically timber of metal stud off cuts or cabling for recycling.
7. Commitment to keeping a waste register as required by Council's policy above.
8. Supervision of waste bins and enforcement of separation of waste types

9. During construction ensuring the labourer stockpiles materials suitable for re-use in work locations daily.
10. Separate bins with lids on for workers food waste and wrappers. Reduces contamination of other recycling loads.

## Risk Assessments

Per industry practice detailed, specific risk assessments should be prepared by the individual contractors responsible for demolition, excavation, the construction of the structure, services, fitout and finishes phases. The risk assessments should take into account but not be limited to waste related activities such as below:

- Worker, pedestrian and traffic hazards created by movement of waste to waste bins and movement of waste bins and vehicles on and off site.
- Excavation risks
- Safe handling of hazardous and toxic waste materials if they are identified on the site, such as asbestos.

## Waste register

Council requires a register is to be kept for recording types and quantity of waste taken off site, waste contractor used and destination for the treatment or disposal of the waste.

Monthly waste and recycling contract reports provided by the waste processing facilities, indicating the amount of waste received, and a breakdown of materials recycled or sent to landfill will form the basis of the waste register.

The register should also include tracking of contaminated wastes generated on site that include but may not be limited to:

- Contaminated soils
- Materials containing asbestos or older electrical equipment including lighting controls containing PCBs (possible within garage building on site)
- Waste oils, oil and fuel filters from machinery used on site, oily water
- Solvents, paints and adhesives and their containers

## Council permit applications

Waste bins are proposed to be fully within the fenced off-site boundary. Should additional waste skips be required outside of the property on the roadway or nature strip a permit would be required from council.

## Construction & accurate estimation

The design involves common construction methods and can be readily estimated with accuracy by experienced contractors for material take-offs.

Careful estimation, ordering and prefabrication offsite prior to site construction will ensure that minimal excess material is wasted and that variations on site that result in waste are minimised.

## Waste charges by volume and weight

Most demolition and construction waste is charged by volume (set price for the bin or per standard size truck), and also by weight. This means that even some lightweight voluminous products are expensive to be disposed of – which may improve the incentive to recycle more. For example PVC pipe can take up a large volume and fill bins quickly. Utilising recycling of good volumes of clean PVC pipe is a smart move to save on the number of waste bins or trucks.



## Site training in WMP

All contractors on site should be trained in the contents of this waste management plan as part of site induction procedures, to maximise the use of recycling storage provided on site and the diversion of demolition and construction waste from general landfill.

## Vehicle & traffic management

The majority of demolition, excavation carting and construction vehicles including waste removal trucks will be able to access the site via South Steyne street. Existing crossovers will be retained during the works to facilitate access. A detailed traffic management and hoarding plan will developed prior to construction commencing.

## Services

All services running to and from the site need to be identified and confirmed as terminated offsite as appropriate in the approved manner to ensure worker safety and to avoid damages to external services.

## Contamination of soil during the construction process

Contamination of soil, which then needs to be removed off site, often occurs and can be addressed in the following ways:

- small items such as discarded fasteners, food scraps packaging and straws – *locate small easy to find bins with lids around the site*
- broken polystyrene – *cut and sweep up immediately then place in bins with lids*
- rubble mixed into soil that might otherwise become a garden bed – ensure crushed rock for ground stabilisation is placed in locations that will be covered by paths and not garden beds.

## Runoff, spills, siltation and other pollutants

Suitable measures are to be taken to ensure the possibility of pollutant runoff from the site is contained and managed. Containment fencing and silt management measures at the boundaries are recommended.

Once excavation is below street level run-off externally from the site should not occur. Ground infiltration could still occur but should be minimised if onsite water is minimised.

Following are some indicative measures that can be implemented for runoff management and spill containment.

## Vehicular spills

Spill and sediment tracking off the site from vehicles leaving the site should be managed to minimise pollutant and sediment loads that could otherwise enter street stormwater catchment.

## Truck/bin clean-up

For the majority of the work, demolition will be carried out on a concrete pavement. Trucks will need to be inspected to ensure broken glass, shards of metal and brick rubble is not transported off-site on to the roadways.

During the excavation works trucks will potentially collect soil on wheels.

The use of crushed rock on internal roadways will reduce this, as will the use of rumble grids. Washing down trucks and storage bins prior to leaving site is another method that may be required to prevent silt and pollutants leaving the site, All measures reduce the need to clean down roadways.

## Site waste pollution control measures

Pollution control measures should be identified and documented, prior to work commencing. This should identify where pollution control measures will be installed, and how erosion and loose waste will be managed.

Examples of measures follow:

- Capping / properly sealing off all pipe ends to underground stormwater and sewer connections either at ground level, as the pipes leave the site or at the mains.
- Drain filters/sediment traps in front of side entry pits or over grated pits (see image below)
- Silt fences on the down slope side of the site where the site has a slope steeper than 1:20 (see image below)
- Silt bunds in swales to retain site erosion materials but allow water flow through
- Erosion control blankets over mounded earth
- Installation of tarps/coverings on site waste bins during non-work hours to prevent blown material leaving the site.



Example – Silt Fencing



Example – Drain Filtering / Sediment trap

### 3. Demolition and Excavation Phase

#### Contractor(s)

Separation on site is the simplest way to reduce recycling costs as it simplifies sorting of waste at the processing yard. In most cases mixed loads of recyclable and non-recyclable products that requires extensive sorting can incur a very significant premium price compared to a site pre-sorted load.

In NSW there is currently a requirement that waste operators and transporters that receipt more than 5,000 tonnes per year be EPA NSW licensed and therefore under greater EPA scrutiny. Accordingly larger waste transporters and operators are more likely to be living up to their commitments. (The Waste Management Association of Australia – WMAA is looking to also have this threshold reduced to 1000 tonnes).

The choice of demolition and excavation contractors and attitude to waste has a significant impact on the waste performance of a project site. Tendering contractors should identify their planned waste minimisation strategies. Waste minimisation strategies should identify which products are to be recycled and where they are to be taken to, and which are not to be recycled and where they will be sent.

The demolition and excavation contractors are to confirm or improve on re-use or recycling options in this plan, or document an explanation if otherwise.

The following larger waste transporters and operators are recommended:

- **Metro Demolitions** - <http://www.metrodemo.com.au/demolition/>
- **Benedict** - <http://www.benedict.com.au/locations/>
- **Bingo Industries** - <https://www.bingoindustries.com.au/recycling-centres/nsw/>
- **Suez** - <http://www.recyclingnearyou.com.au/large-dropoff/FairfieldNSW>
- **Fairfield City Council** - <http://www.recyclingnearyou.com.au/large-dropoff/FairfieldNSW>
- **Dial a Dump** – <http://www.dadi.com.au/recycling-landfill/genesis-eastern-creek>
- **Brandown** - <http://www.brandown.com.au/>
- **Hi Quality** - <http://www.hiquality.com.au/resource-recovery/company-overview>
- **Regroup** - <http://www.municipalenvironmental.com/regroup/service/recycling>
- **Concrete Recyclers** - <http://www.concreterecyclers.com.au/location.html>

For larger projects Green Star accredited and experienced demolition contractors would be expected to provide better recycling outcomes. This rating verifies that the Contractor has met the standards of the Green Building Council of Australia (GBCA). The GBCA's objective is to minimise Construction and Demolition Waste that is disposed of to landfill.

The following Demolition Contractors have Green Star project experience:

#### Green Star Demolition Contractors

- **Liberty Industrial** – <http://libertyindustrial.com.au/> Stephen Hartnett 0447 013 432 – Significant warehouse demolition experience. Recently demolished a 500,000m2 of warehouse spaces in Moorebank. Unrestricted demolition and asbestos removal licences.
- **Metropolitan Demolitions** - <http://www.metrodemo.com.au/> Shane Morris 0450 788 845 Green. Unrestricted demolition and asbestos removal licences.
- **Matt Dalley Demolition** - <http://www.dalleydemo.com.au/> Alan O'Neil 0497 849 183. Unrestricted demolition and friable asbestos removal licences.
- **Perfect Contracting** - <https://perfectcontracting.com.au/> Luke Hamblyn 0452 249 271



## Sequence

The general sequence to be followed for completing the demolition and excavation stages is as follows:

1. Installation of hoardings & fencing and boundaries to protect the public and significant vegetation.
2. Installation/identification of temporary access roads, washdown and other site safety protection measures
3. Asbestos and hazardous materials removal. A Remedial action Plan has been prepared and is to be reviewed and enacted prior to commencement.
4. Demolition methods
  - By hand or machine – vegetation – minimal.
  - By hand - Services - to be disconnected and terminated by licensed contractors
  - By hand - Windows and glass panels to be removed separately
  - By hand - Fixtures & fittings (doors, cabinets, sanitary-ware, skirting, architraves etc.) to be dismantled and removed
  - By hand or machine - Roof sheeting / tiling to be removed
  - By hand or machine- Plasterboard removed
  - By hand or machine - Roof timbers, floor & wall framing removed
  - By machine - Bricks and concrete dismantled and removed
5. Demolition of existing buildings
  - All demolished materials are to be moved to the waste bin storage area with subsequent separation and loading of material into separated bins for recycling as appropriate – See Table 1.
  - Demolition would most likely occur building by building starting with the 4 storey building facing South Steyne Street via the existing crossover. The bin storage area will need to initially be placed in clear space within the hoarded off area. As this building is demolished more space can be created to facilitate further bin storage and/or materials sorting onsite. Much of the demolition would occur mechanically as would separating demolished materials for loading into trucks and removal to recycling yards as appropriate – See Table 1.
6. Excavation
  - Top soil can be stockpiled in the south-east corner of the site.
  - A net of 30 000m<sup>3</sup> cut (approx.) is assumed (excluding a 30-50% bulking factor) based on finished levels shown but excluding over-excavation and ramps etc.
  - Any fill material should be inspected with the hope that it can again be sent to a clean fill site for re-use.

## Trees

There are a number of trees or vegetation to be removed or protected including trees on the subject site, adjoining properties and council trees. These works are to be strictly in accordance with is to occur for the surrounding street trees as outlined in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment rereport dated 15 February 2022 prepared by Jacksons Nature Works.

## Contaminated Land

An underground storage tank filled with diesel and potential soil contamination has been identified. In addition, hazardous building materials, grease traps and an existing disused electrical transformer from former and current buildings also needs to also be considered.

A Remediation Action Plan is to be developed for remediation prepared by Douglas Partners dated 10/6/2022 with reference 72252.09. The strategy of this report are identified as follows:

- Minimise impacts from the site works on the environment and on public health and safety during pavement and landscaping works;
- Maximise the protection of workers who may be present at the site during these works;
- Render the site suitable for the proposed land use; and
- Minimise asbestos and other contaminated soil related impacts on human health and the local environment.

The contamination is expected to be within the property boundary and planned excavation. If additional contamination is identified after demolition and excavation has commenced it is to be remediated and disposed of to an approved contaminated/remediated soil facility per the Contaminated Land Management Act as required by NSW EPA.

Hazmat testing (including asbestos) and reporting for contaminated and hazardous materials found in building materials and structures is recommended to be completed prior to demolition commencing. Additional measures are also included in the Remedial Action plan noted above.

Refer to the Demolition Phase/ Hazardous Materials section for procedures and indicative locations of asbestos.

## Refrigerant removal

Air-conditioners on site are likely to have CFC (Chlorofluorocarbons), HCFC (HydroChloroFluouroCarbons) or HFC (HydroFluouroCarbons) as the refrigerant. These refrigerants are either very harmful to the ozone layer or very significantly greenhouse gas contributors. If units are not disposed of properly, refrigerant may escape into the atmosphere, contributing significantly to global warming. CFC and HCFCs have been banned for a while now. The alternative, HFCs are being gradually phased out. The federal government has started to cap the amount of refrigerant using HFCs that enters Australia as a start to outlawing such refrigerants including the common R-410A. <http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/ozone/hfc-phase-down/hfc-phase-down-faqs>

Before disposing of air conditioners, all units are to have the refrigerant 'recovered' by a licensed Australian Refrigeration Council (ARC) member technician <https://www.arctick.org/>. ARC members must hold a Full Refrigerant and Air-conditioning (Full RAC) licence or Restricted Refrigerant Recoverer licence (RRRL).

The recovered refrigerant is generally returned to a refrigerant gas retailer or wholesaler who will recycle the gas if possible. Where maintenance regimes have not used the manufacturers recommended gases or have used different gases over time, the refrigerant is less likely to be recyclable. If recycling is not possible, when enough gas is collected the retailer/wholesaler will forward the gas to the refrigerant gas product stewardship organisation Refrigerant Reclaim Australia (RRA) <https://refrigerantreclaim.com.au/>. RRA has a facility in Melbourne (the sole approved facility in Australia) for destroying refrigerant gases in an environmentally friendly manner. Gas is sent to this facility from all over Australia.

This scheme operates under the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989, and regulates the handling, trade and disposal of refrigerants which are ozone depleting and synthetic greenhouse gasses.

Without an appropriate licence, operators are operating illegally.

## Hazardous Materials

Detailed testing and sampling of building materials in the existing structures has not been completed at this time but recommended in the Remedial Action Plan.

If asbestos is found an approved licensed removal contractor will be engaged to remove the product with air monitoring undertaken throughout the process. Details of removal procedures and risk management will be detailed in the Hazardous Building Materials Assessment Report.

Any previously unidentified suspected asbestos material identified during the demolition should halt works until such time the material can be inspected and classified by an experienced consultant.

Asbestos is commonly contained in older buildings built prior to 1985 and may occur in the following locations:

- Cement sheet walls
- Backing to floor tiles
- Lagging insulation for hot water pipes
- Backing to old switchboards
- External cladding (Fibro)
- Corrugated cement sheet roofing

## Materials to be recycled

All building materials suitable for recycling must be forwarded to an appropriate registered business to the satisfaction of the Principal Certifying Authority.

**Table 1 Demolition phase waste analysis – Site Establishment, Demolition, and Excavation**

Materials on Site			Destination		Contractor#
Type of Material	Location / examples	Estimated Qty – TBA by contractor	Reuse and recycling	Disposal	Operating in the local area
Concrete	Ground slabs, suspended first floor slabs, paving	5 000m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal and delivery to recycler for filling, levelling material, road base</li> </ul>		Metro Demolitions, Boral, Concrete Recyclers, Bingo, Benedict Industries
Bricks / masonry	Brick walls and blockwork, rendered masonry walls.	6800m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the event that the mortar is able to be separated from the bricks then there is opportunity for reuse of the bricks in external construction.</li> <li>Alternatively, in the event that the demolished brick cladding will not be in a feasible condition for re-use; there is opportunity to recycle crushed brick into other building materials.</li> <li>Demolished brick walls will need to be broken down into suitable sized pieces (as accepted by recycling contractor) and transported to a concrete recycling facility.</li> </ul>		Metro Demolitions, Boral, Concrete Recyclers, Bingo, Benedict Industries
Hardwood timbers	Studs, framing, hardwood floorboards	3500m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reclaimed for second hand timber suppliers OR reused on site as flooring, fencing, furniture.</li> <li>The hardwood floorboards are a high value item and should be separated and sold.</li> <li>Re-used on site as formwork, bridging, blocking &amp; propping &amp;/OR reclaimed by second hand timber suppliers</li> </ul>	Woodchipping for mulch	Heritage Building Centre, Bingo,

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Floorboards in good condition to be hand recovered and collected by recycled timber /building products contractor</li> <li>Mulching by Waste contractors</li> </ul>		
Other timbers	Architraves, skirtings, floorboards stud walls, timber bulkheads, cabinetry, balustrades	900 m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-used on site as formwork, bridging, blocking &amp; propping &amp;/OR reclaimed by second hand timber suppliers</li> <li>Mulching by Waste contractors</li> </ul>		Benedict Industries
Metals	metal roofs, roller doors, fences, sinks, baths, copper and brass pipes, chrome fixtures, shop fittings,	500m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any metal from structures on the existing site and delivered to metal recyclers</li> <li>Shop Fittings can be sold on second hand websites such as Gum Tree and Greys Online.</li> <li>Copper and older iron piping in good condition to scrap metal merchant. Brass, stainless and chrome tap ware accepted by some merchants.</li> </ul>		<a href="http://www.Gumtree.com">www.Gumtree.com</a> <a href="http://www.Ziilch.com">www.Ziilch.com</a> <a href="http://www.Greys.com">www.Greys.com</a> One Steel, Sell & Parker, Veolia, Benedict Industries, Liverpool Scrap Metal
Other Metals	a/c ducting, sinks, baths, chrome fixtures, light fittings, Metal Ceiling grid, metal ceiling grid hangers, metal studs, A/C units, Rigid A/C Ducting, Cool Rooms, refrigerators, metal door frames, garage roller doors,	280m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any metal from structures on the existing site and delivered to metal recyclers</li> <li>Brass, stainless and chrome tapware accepted by some merchants.</li> <li>Heating units can be recycled.</li> <li>Non-ferrous metals is recyclable.</li> <li>Corroded / poor condition piping, ductwork and other metals may need to be sent to either a mixed recycling waste facility or landfill as appropriate.</li> </ul>	Disposal of Refrigerant from AC needs to meet EPA standards.	Onesteel, Benedict Industries Sell & Parker, Liverpool Scrap Metal

Windows	Timber and aluminium windows, shopfront windows	600m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited potential with second hand building suppliers.</li> <li>Will be advertised on second hand market websites prior to demolition.</li> <li>Potential re-use as glazing OR crushed for aggregate in concrete production.</li> <li>Some windows are double glazed, the older windows are single glazed.</li> </ul>	Separation of glass and framing is generally not economic so not commonly undertaken.	Metropolitan Demolitions
Timber Doors	Internal doors	80m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited potential with second hand building suppliers.</li> <li>Muched up for use – eg BioGrow type use or painted MDF acceptable</li> </ul>		
Lights	Fluorescent, Downlights, Oyster	900 No (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lightweight Steel sheet in fixtures</li> <li>Copper Cabling</li> <li>PCB's</li> <li>Fluorescent tubes</li> <li>Non-ferrous metals</li> <li>Steel sheet and castings recycled</li> <li>Copper Cabling recycled</li> <li>Mercury collected for medical industry.</li> </ul>	Landfill. Disposal of Fluorescent tubes needs to meet EPA requirements,	Ecocycle, Liverpool Community Recycling Centre, Lamp Recyclers.
Vitreous china	Toilets, shower bases, vanities	150 No (approx.) toilets/vanities/showers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crushed up and mixed with masonry products</li> </ul>		Bingo, SCE Recycling, KLF
Plasterboard	Internal Walls and ceilings	600m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plasterboard recycling service</li> </ul>		ReGyp
Rigid PVC	Downpipes, conduit.	26m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean rigid PVC pipe and conduit can go be recycled.</li> <li>PVC sheathing around electrical or data cabling not accepted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landfill</li> </ul>	Ipex Pipelines
Foil Insulation	Roof Insulation	Roof Area 3000m <sup>2</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If insulation is over 40 years old it is unlikely to be recyclable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landfill</li> </ul>	

Cabling	Electrical, IT	24m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-ferrous metals are accepted at recyclers.</li> </ul>		Benedict
Floor, wall & window finishes	Carpet, carpet squares, underlay, tiles, lino floor tiles, Soundproofing panels.	300m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If in reasonable condition advertise on Gumtree for larger runs, make available to community groups</li> <li>Curtains can be recycled as painter's rags and painter's furniture protection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landfill</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.Gumtree.com">www.Gumtree.com</a> <a href="http://www.Ziilch.com">www.Ziilch.com</a>
Excavated fill	Basement Carpark	30,000 m <sup>3</sup> (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excavated fill is often able to be re-used so long as the fill is clean and uncontaminated.</li> <li>Excavated fill can often be used on construction projects by the main contractor or external contractor, depending on the project subsequently occurring at the time.</li> </ul>	If no avenues for re-use, or if the fill is unclean or an insufficient soil type, it may be disposed of in a commercial landfill site.	Liberty Industrial, Bingo,

# For further information regarding each contractor refer to the Waste Contractors section of this report.

## 4. Construction Phase

For Bin Placement and Vehicle Collection Path see: Appendix 3 Demolition and Construction Waste Bin Collection Location Plan.

### Contractors

The choice of head contractor and attitude to waste has a significant impact on the waste performance of a building site. Tendering contractors should identify their planned waste minimisation strategies. Waste minimisation strategies should identify which products are to be recycled and where they are to be taken to, and which are not to be recycled and where they will be sent to.

The construction contractor is to confirm or improve on re-use or recycling options in this plan, or document an explanation if otherwise.

Table 2 below outlines the waste streams identified for the construction stages and recommends appropriate methods for recovery and disposal to be followed, particularly where individual trades contractors are to be appointed.

### Prefabrication to reduce waste

Items to be pre-fabricated off-site in controlled yards or factories and delivered complete to site will reduce on-site waste significantly. Pre-fabricated products include:

- Roofing sheets cut to length
- Lift units
- Aluminium screening
- There is extensive use of limited-type modular window units across building B1, C and D. (Slanted steel window box with louvres)
- Repetitive unit types across building B1, C and D with similar internal elements such as kitchens, joinery units and bathroom modules.
- Consistent materials and construction methods used across development.

Further; waste is generally reduced at off-site fabricators for economic benefits.

### Construction system and take-offs

Contractors can further reduce waste by the selected building system. Pre-cast panels generate less waste than blockwork structures. Prefabricated walls reduce waste in comparison to site built framed walls.

In-addition careful and accurate ordering of materials, along with clean-up and retention of re-useable materials will assist to reduce on-site waste.

### Waste recovery by the public

Waste off-cuts, spare parts or reusable items can be made available to the local public such as excess timber studwork suitable for firewood, before being sent to recycling waste bins. This is best done by advertising and arranging set collection times.

### Waste container guidelines

All waste containers / skip bins are to be clearly visible, accessible and labelled in a well-lit area to ensure use.

No hazardous, flammable or explosive materials are to be disposed of within skip bins.

Storage of skip bins is not to cause disturbance to normal stormwater flow.



## Sequence

The general sequence to be followed for completing the construction stages is as follows:

### 1. Foundations and carpark construction

Expected to include in-situ poured concrete footings, columns and carpark slab

- Slab and column in situ concrete - Experienced concreters order loads accurately, ordering on a load by load basis near the end of the pour. Waste concrete would be a fraction of one load per pouring day i.e. approx. 1-2m<sup>3</sup> at most on the last delivery of the pour. Waste to be crushed and used for ground stabilisation, behind retaining walls as broken up aggregate, or removed and crushed for re-use in road base or similar.

### 2. Upper structure construction

Expected to include poured concrete suspended slabs and columns and pre-cast concrete and brickwork walls, with metal stud internal framing

- Suspended slabs will be poured on site. Excess or trimmed reinforcing steel is to be sent off site to mixed metal recycler.
- Maximum waste anticipated from poured concrete slabs would be no more than 1m<sup>3</sup> per floor, to be crushed for re-use on site as base for pedestrian paving, road base or similar
- After stripping, formwork is cleaned in most cases and where possible, reused again. It is in concreters financial interests to re-use formwork. Residual formwork offcuts will be placed in general waste to landfill.
- Block, brickwork and mortar waste will be minimal and can be reused in other locations on site, or recycled off site.
- The lift core is to be in situ poured concrete walls, the structure will generate little waste from correct order of quantities of concrete. Waste to be crushed and used for ground stabilisation, behind retaining walls as broken up aggregate, or removed and crushed for re-use in road base or similar.
- Damaged or off-cut metal stud framing to be recycled in metals bin on site. If used timber stud offcuts will be re-used where possible (a good labourer stockpiling materials in work locations can help re-use of materials) or stockpiled for the public use, or recycled as timber mulch.

### 3. Roof

- Metal roofing is usually cut to size to reduce off-cuts on site and improve the finishes of edges.
- Metal sheet, guttering offcuts, damaged downpipes can easily be recycled.
- Installation of the ground level downpipes should be delayed until the end of the job to reduce the chance of damage. Temporary plastic downpipes reduce wastage of metal downpipes, and can be re-used.

### 4. Services installation

- Installation of electrical systems. Wire waste should not end up in general waste bins on site but should be removed, stored and sent for recycling of the copper.
- If installed, leftover steel pipe offcuts from the fire system can be recycled.
- Lifts will be prefabricated offsite and installed with minimal waste.



- Plumbing and drainage would include water, sewer piping, and PVC drainage pipe installation. Accurate ordering of quantities will ensure minimal pipe waste. If clean-up is thorough, some pipework can be recovered for use on other jobs. Significant volumes of clean PVC drainage pipe can be separated for collection and may be recovered for granulation and reuse. Otherwise it may be disposed to landfill.
- Waste solvents from PVC drainage gluing are to be tracked in the contaminated waste register and disposed to a suitable landfill for solvent container disposal.

## **5. Fitout and cladding**

Application of internal and external linings: including façade glazing and features, awnings, cladding and plasterboard linings, lighting and insulation.

- The plastering contractor will generate an economically recyclable quantity of plasterboard waste from clean offcuts and damaged clean sheet, therefore a bin for recycling plasterboard offcuts should be provided on site. The bin should be clearly marked for clean plasterboard as it can be readily recycled (see 'Waste Contractors' section below).
- Lighting, cabinetry, aluminium windows and fittings will generate plastic and cardboard packaging waste. Separate cardboard and plastics bins or enclosures should be provided to capture this waste.
- Any large quantities of unframed damaged glass should be recycled
- Experienced insulation installers should be able to estimate quantities accurately, with small cut-offs being reused elsewhere on site in small gaps. Leftover insulation can also be taken offsite by the contractor for reuse in other jobs. Small amounts of damaged insulation may be generated and should be disposed of to landfill.
- Ceramic tile offcuts can be recycled with masonry waste. Carpet and carpet tile offcuts cannot be recycled.
- Flooring installed in units will result in small quantities of trimmed material. This should be sent to a mixed waste offsite processing centre where it can be disposed to landfill if not recoverable.
- Aluminium screening will be fixed to the outside of the building. These will be pre-cut offsite and generate minimum waste on site.

## **6. Finishes**

Work includes painting and rendering, detailing of architectural façade features, floor sealing and finishes, cleaning.

- Where specified, render waste generated by rendering contractors may be cement based or mixed with synthetic binder. As for mortar, cement render waste can be removed and crushed for re-use in road base or similar. Synthetic bound render waste will need to be disposed of to landfill.
- Paint and floor sealing contractors will produce waste containers that are contaminated solvent-based waste, requiring tracking and disposal to an approved landfill facility. A bin for paint, adhesive and solvent containers will be used to store this waste and movements should be recorded in the waste register for contaminated materials.

## **7. Restoration**

Re-establishment of kerbing, vehicle crossings and footpaths. Involves concrete pouring, and paving.

## **Contract conditions on trades and subcontractors**

Trades on site that are likely to produce waste as a result of their activity, for example the plastering contractor, should be required to recycle waste that is recoverable, through contract conditions requiring the use of marked bins provided by the primary contractor for recoverable material, and including the waste management plan content as part of the contractor site induction conditions.

**Table 2 Construction phase waste analysis – Structure, Services, Fit-out and Finishes**

Materials On Site and Collection Bin			Destination		
			Reuse and Recycling		Disposal
Type of Material	Bin / Container	Estimated Qty – TBA by contractor	On-site (Re-use / onsite recycling)	Off-site (Offsite Recycling)	(Contractor and landfill site)
Concrete	Concrete / Masonry bin	30m <sup>3</sup>	The small volumes of waste concrete and blockwork expected may be reused onsite as ground stabilisation or binned for offsite recycling.	A concrete recycler can receive waste concrete and blockwork hauled off site.  Separating masonry / concrete / bitumen attracts reduced charges from offsite recyclers compared with mixed materials.	AE Biggs, Boral, Concrete Recyclers, Bingo, Benedict Industries
Waste masonry / blockwork					
Paver offcuts					
Waste cement render					
Metals - ferrous steel framing	Metals - ferrous	18m <sup>3</sup>		Recycled building products contractor or scrap metal merchant	One Steel, Sell & Parker, Veolia, Benedict Industries
Metal – non ferrous. Roof sheeting, aluminium cladding, fencing, windows & door frames balustrading, copper pipes,	Metals – Non Ferrous	26m <sup>3</sup>	Much of the aluminium products will be prefabricated offsite which reduces waste.	Recycled building products contractor or scrap metal merchant. Non-ferrous metals are valuable.	One Steel, Sell & Parker, Veolia, Benedict Industries
Plasterboard clean wall and ceiling lining trimmings / damaged sheet	PB	35m <sup>3</sup>	Large off cuts can be readily used on site	Plasterboard recycling service	Sydney Gyprock Recycling, ReGyp, Veolia

Materials On Site and Collection Bin			Destination		
			Reuse and Recycling		Disposal
Type of Material	Bin / Container	Estimated Qty – TBA by contractor	On-site (Re-use / onsite recycling)	Off-site (Offsite Recycling)	(Contractor and landfill site)
Electrical cabling/wiring offcuts	Mixed metals or separate wiring bin	12m <sup>3</sup>		A copper wire recycling facility such as will accept quantities from 2kg upwards, with better prices for large quantities of wire.	
Plastic and cardboard packaging	Plastic / cardboard recycling	45m <sup>3</sup>		To general recycling waste as handled by council's recycling trade waste service	
Paint / Solvent / Adhesive waste tins	Solvents	500L		Paintback	Disposal to paint and solvent tin facility
Finishes	Carpet, carpet squares, underlay, tiles,	24m <sup>3</sup>	Carpet can be laid underneath mulch as a weedmat.	Generally cut to size on the job, waste is minimal.	Bingo
Plastic (PVC drainage pipe offcuts, plastic wiring cable reels)	Plastic / Mixed recycling	12m <sup>3</sup>		Can be processed by a mixed waste recycling contractor,	Benedict Industries

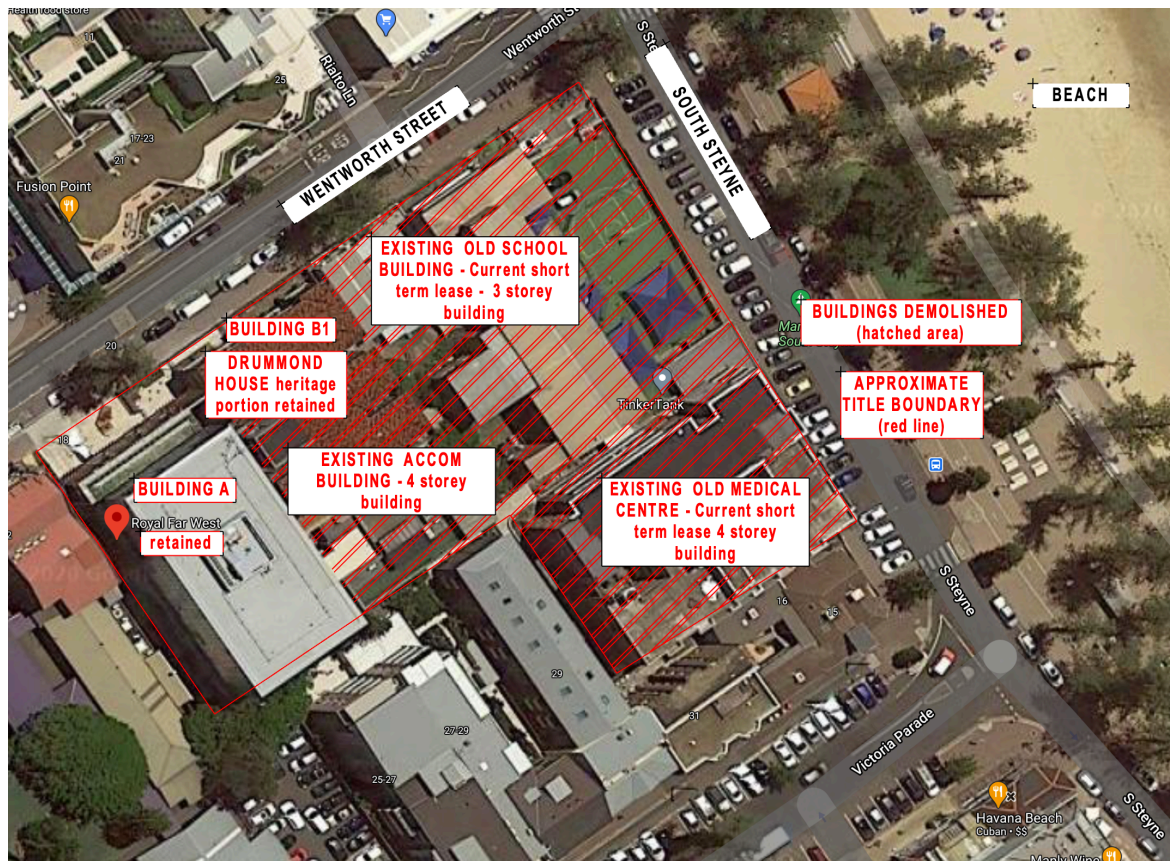
## 5. Recycling & Reuse of Materials

There are many ways that demolished building materials can be reused or recycled. Technology is developing constantly to increase and improve the options already available. Following are some of the ways that demolished building materials can be reused and recycled.

- **Concrete, blockwork, Bricks, Porcelain, Bitumen / Asphalt**  
Concrete slabs/panels and bitumen/asphalt paving can be readily recovered and recycled for reuse or reconstitution in other construction products. Bricks can be crushed for reuse as aggregate and other products.
- **Plasterboard / Gypsum**  
Clean plasterboard / paper lined gypsum board can be readily recovered and recycled for construction and agricultural use when crushed.
- **Metal**  
Metal recycling generally falls into ferrous and non-ferrous metal categories  
Numerous recyclers exist to handle both types in mixed and separated loads
- **Timber**  
Many re-use opportunities as well as recycling and at the very least chipping for gardening.
- **Rigid PVC pipework and conduit**  
Since PVC is a thermoplastic PVC pipe can simply be reground, pulverized and returned to the extrusion process to make new pipe.
- **Cardboard + Polystyrene**  
As with cardboard, polystyrene is completely recyclable and can be used to produce a number of plastic products.
- **Globes – Fluorescent and High Bay**  
Various elements of a light globe can be re-used which requires a more specialised process for separation. The mercury can be used for medical purposes, Lightweight Steel sheet in fixtures, copper cabling, castings can all be separated and recycled.
- **Finishes**  
Carpet can be used as a weed mat.
- **Glass**  
Some contractors will crush glass with concrete and/or bricks for road base. Due to poor prices for as well as an abundance of recycled glass, glass is generally currently not recycled separately. Window glass predominantly goes to landfill.
- **Green waste**  
Green waste is very recyclable and easy to do so. Depending on the composition of the green waste – it can be used as Mulch or compost in many different formats. Depending on the waste it may even be sought after by the local zoo!
- **MDF**  
Currently not known to be recyclable



## Appendix 1 - Site Plan - extent of demolition works





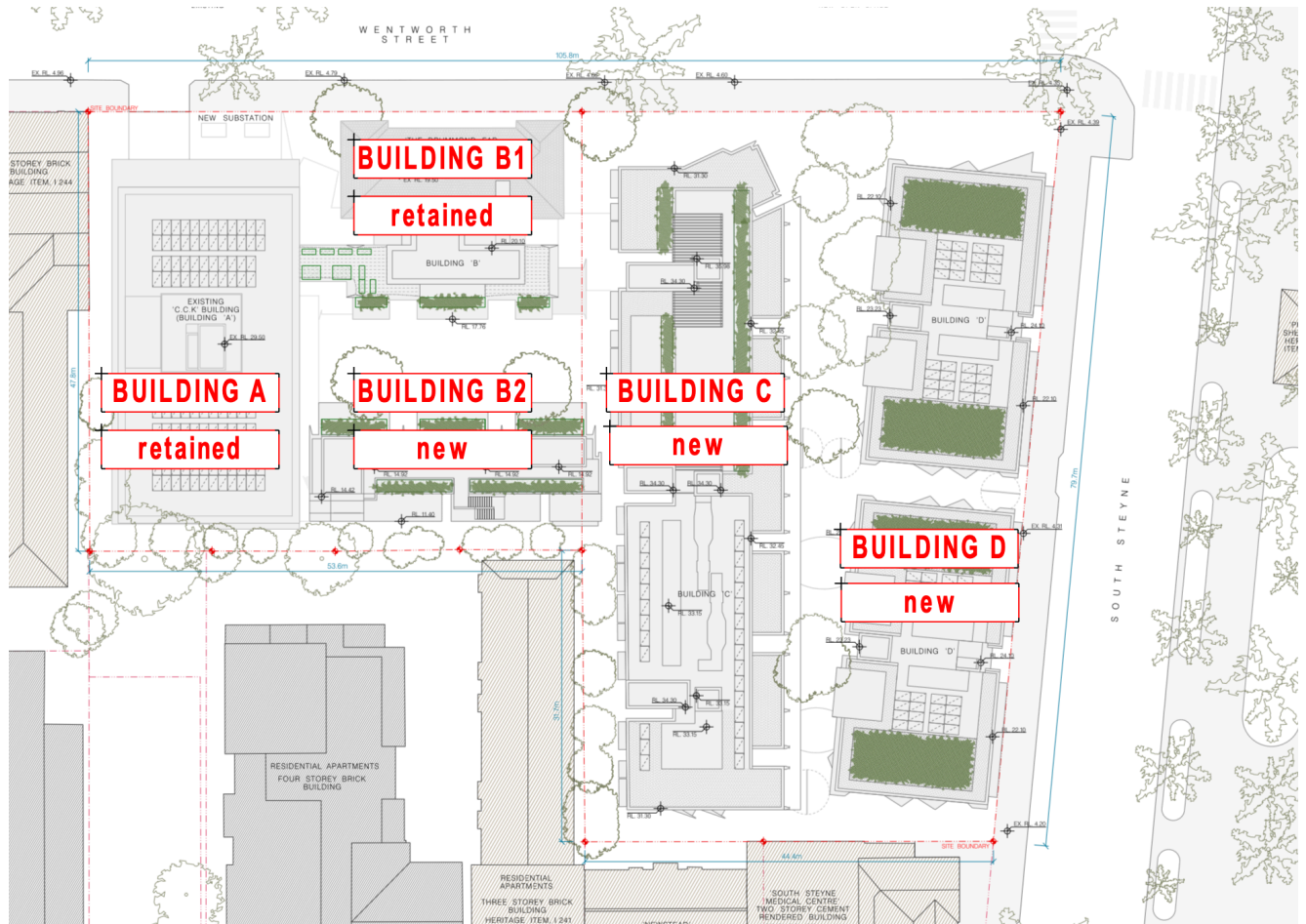


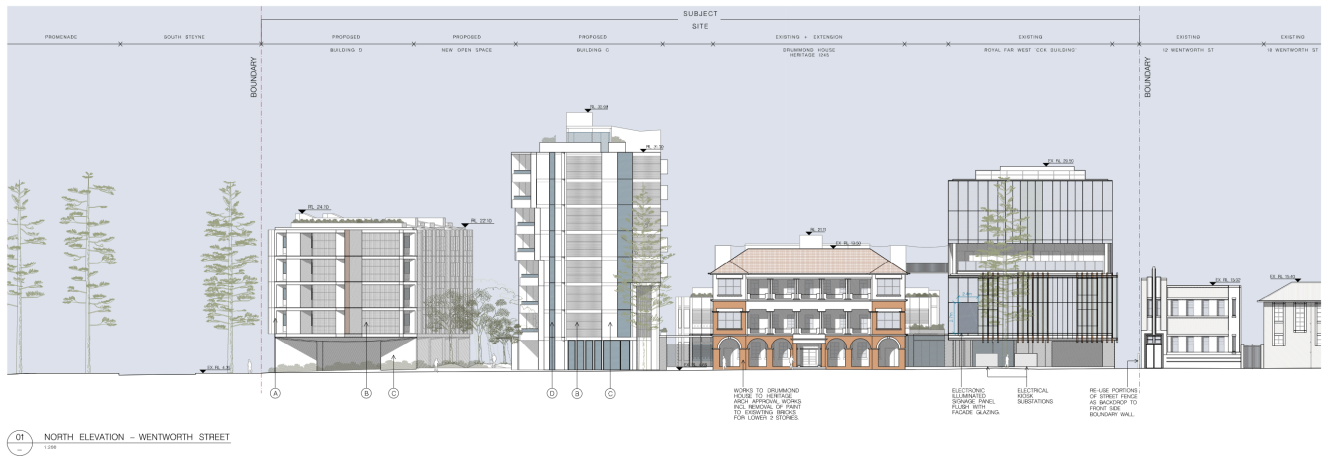




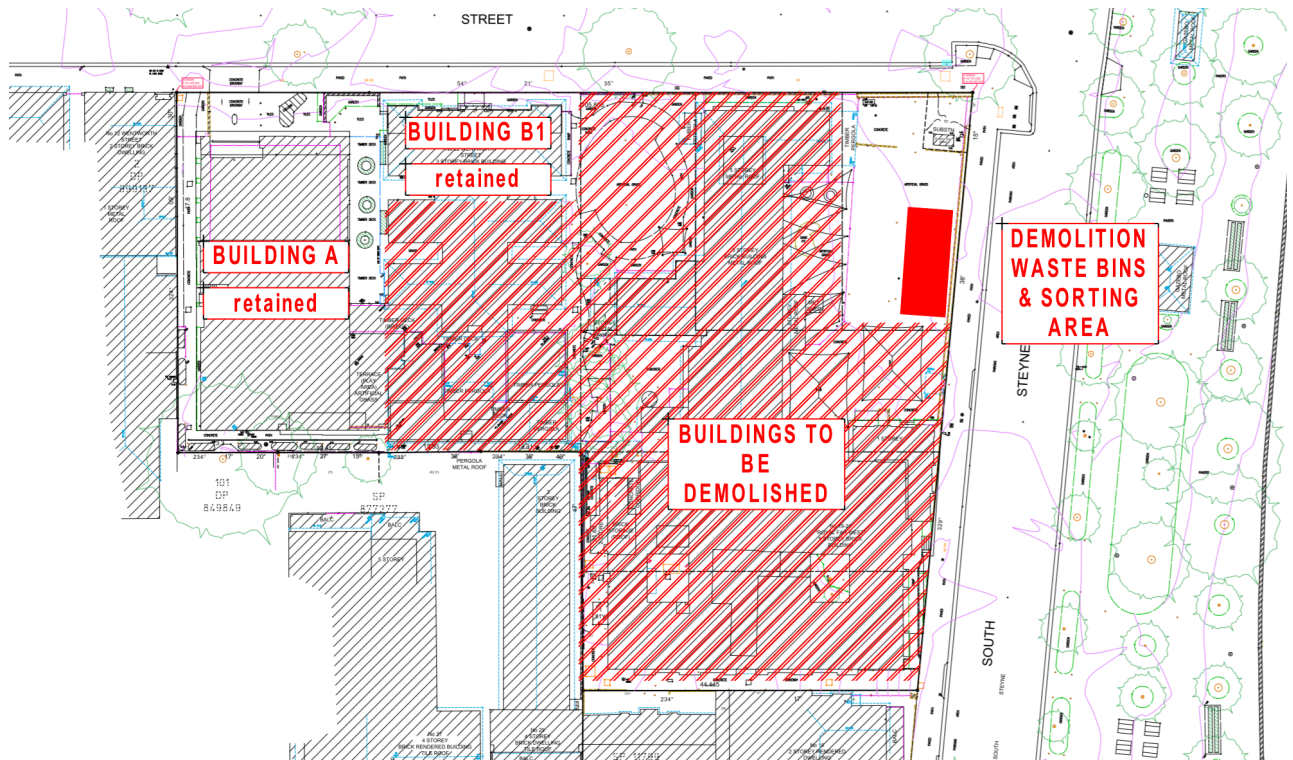


## Appendix 2 - Proposed Works

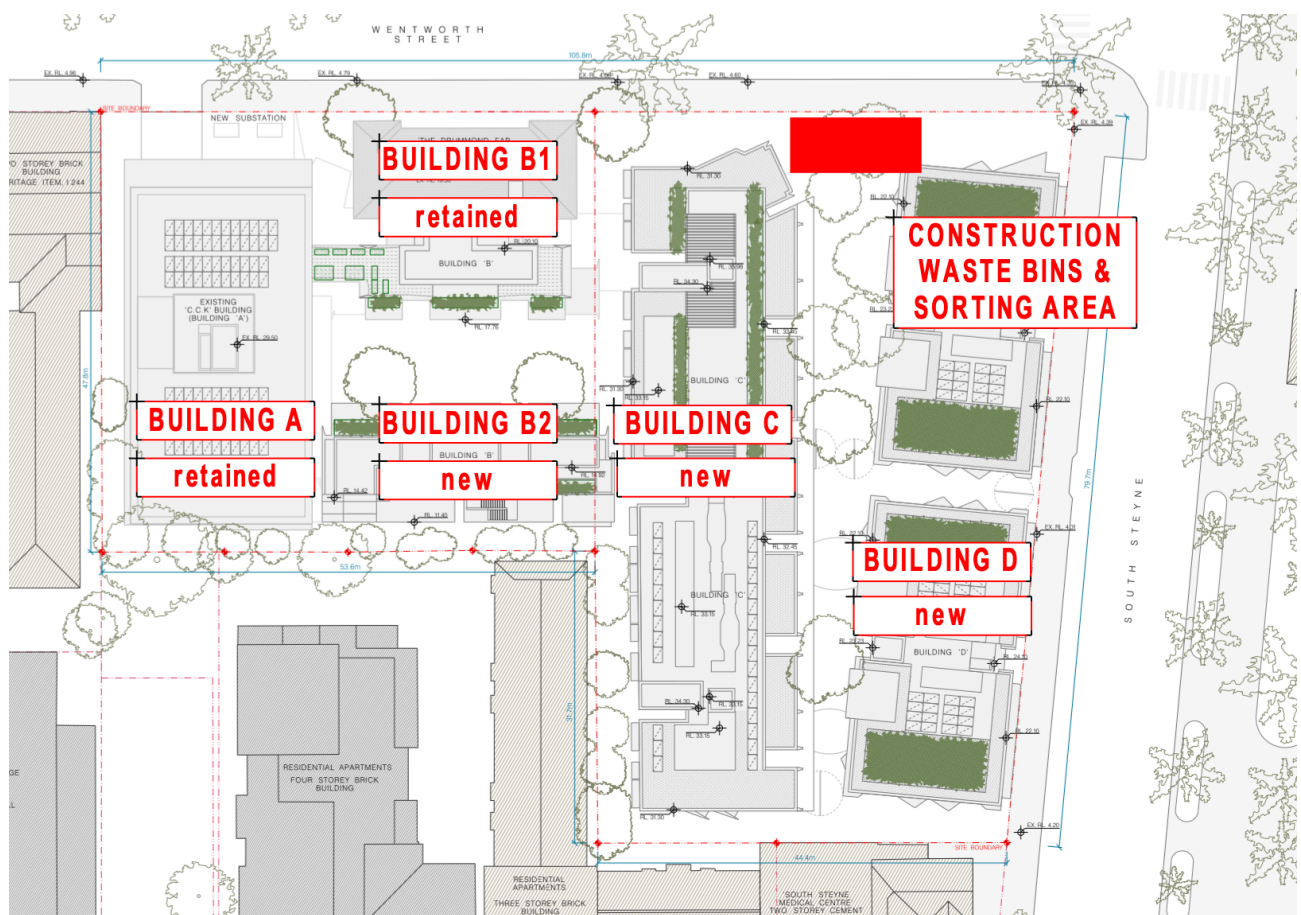




## Appendix 3 - Bin Locations



Demolition Bin Store Location



Construction Bin Store Location



## Appendix 4 - Recycling, Re-use & Recovery Services

The following is an indicative only list of Sydney based contractors that provide various services for handling the recycling, reuse and disposal of demolition and construction waste from the proposed project. This list has been assembled not in recommendation of any particular contractor but to demonstrate the general availability of recycling services around Sydney.

- **1300RUBBISH**  
[www.1300rubbish.com.au](http://www.1300rubbish.com.au), ph. 1300 78 22 47  
Bin only company - collects plasterboard for delivery to recycling centre.
- **AE BIGGS** Oxford Falls.  
02 9453 2990 [sales@biggs.net.au](mailto:sales@biggs.net.au)  
A building and construction drop off recycling centre specialising in recycling bricks and concrete to make 10mm, 20mm & 40/70 aggregate, roadbase and crusher dust.+
- **Australian Native Landscapes** – Seven Hills, Terrey Hills, North Ryde,  
[www.anlscape.com.au](http://www.anlscape.com.au), ph. 131458  
Green waste off-site composting.
- **Benedict Industries** - Chipping Norton, Belrose, Banksmeadow  
[www.benedict.com.au](http://www.benedict.com.au) ph. 02 9986 3500. Contact Matthew Rooke 0431 737 444  
[matthew.rooke@benedict.com.au](mailto:matthew.rooke@benedict.com.au) or Gay Willis 0427 087 897 for more details.  
Primarily a rubble recycling company but will manage a wider waste stream per below. Benedict will separate loads by hand or machine, screen some loads and crush masonry products. Non-recyclable elements will go to landfill.
  - Bitumen / Asphalt
  - Clean concrete, blockwork, brick, mortar (masonry), porcelain at Chipping Norton
  - Rubble+ soil – concrete/masonry and dirt mix
  - Mixed load – concrete rubble and mixed in non-recyclables (incl mixed demolition waste, vegetation, timber, plastics)
  - Steel loads – not mixed with other materials that requires sorting. (A One Steel bin is supplied in their yard and collected periodically by One Steel)
  - Electrical cable – not mixed with other materials that requires sorting. (A One Steel bin is supplied in their yard and collected periodically by One Steel)
  - Cardboard – not mixed with other materials that requires sorting. (A Remondis bin is supplied in their yard and collected periodically by Remondis)
  - Clean timber – pine or hardwood. Can contain nails or nail plates (no engineered timber such as laminated products, or MDR; no treated timber; no stumps). Timber is mulched at the Benedict Menangle plant.
  - Green waste – bushes, branches, ground covers, some soil ok - (vegetation but no manmade material or tree stumps) is mulched at the Benedict Menangle plant.
  - Clean and laminated MDF, laminated timbers, stumps and plastics will generally go to landfill.
  - Do not accept paints, liquids or food waste. Food waste on site should go into separate bins with lids. Delivery of any of these or other non-recyclable materials will ensure a load is considered a mixed load of potentially rejected.

Detailed information about the acceptable and non-acceptable materials can be found at <http://benedict.com.au/wp-content/uploads/Benedict-Recycling-Acceptable-Waste-Streams.pdf>

Benedict Industries do not provide a bin collection service. Materials need to be delivered to Benedict Industries. Benedict are regularly serviced by good (smaller) bin suppliers and transporters as recommended by them depending on the location of the job.

- **Bingo Industries** – Auburn  
[www.bingoindustries.com.au](http://www.bingoindustries.com.au) 02 9737 0351 Daniel Spiteri 0409 900 743 (Recycling Sales Manager), Natasha 0406 182 626, Jean Yi 0450 081 600  
Concrete, blockwork, Bricks, Porcelain, Bitumen / Asphalt. Primarily a rubble recycling service similar to Benedict however they also provide their own bins.
- **Boral Recycling** – Wetherill Park  
<https://www.boral.com.au/locations/boral-recycling-wetherill-park>  
ph. 02 9604 9101. Concrete, asphalt, roof tiles, bricks and masonry blocks are accepted.
- **Bower Reuse & Repair Centre** – Parramatta  
<https://bower.org.au> ph (02) 9568 6280  
The facility accepts materials, from small customers upwards. Leftover renovation and building materials are on-sold. Bin collection service is not provided. Collection fees are applicable in this case as Brookvale is just outside their pickup area.
- **CMA Eco Cycle** <https://www.cmaecocycle.net> 1300 32 62 92  
A full lighting recycling service – all lights and all volumes.
- **Concrete Recyclers** – Camellia [www.concreterecyclers.com.au](http://www.concreterecyclers.com.au)  
ph. 02 8832 7400  
Concrete, brick, asphalt
- **Ecocycle** – St Mary's [www.ecocycle.com.au](http://www.ecocycle.com.au)  
Lighting, eWaste and Battery collection service.
- **Greenwood Landfill** – St Ives ph.02 9450 2288  
A licensed waste facility that accepts building and demolition materials. Recycling as much as possible prior to committing not recyclables to the soil. It accepts the following materials: Mixed waste, brick, concrete, raw timber, tiles, Asphalt, Bitumen, steel, trees and logs.
- **Gyprock** – Wetherill Park [www.gyprock.com.au/Pages/About-us/Recycling.aspx](http://www.gyprock.com.au/Pages/About-us/Recycling.aspx),  
ph. 131744 Only new, clean Gyprock product plasterboard waste is accepted. They do not provide bins.
- **Heritage Building Centre** [www.heritagebuilding.com.au/products/recycled-timber/](http://www.heritagebuilding.com.au/products/recycled-timber/)  
02 9567 1322 Rear 432b, West Botany Street, Rockdale 2216  
Recycled Building materials
- **IPlex Pipelines** - <http://www.iplex.com.au/>. Simon Laffan on 07 3881 9246

IPex requirements:

- clean rigid PVC pipe and conduit is accepted.
    - Large volumes can be recycled
    - Arrange an inspection of pipe prior to sending to IPex – contact Simon
    - Below ground PVC must be clean for recycling
    - Pipes manufactured pre 2005-06 may contain lead. Excessive lead will cause problems with recycling.
    - PVC sheathing around electrical or data cabling not accepted.
  - **Kimbriki Resource Recovery Centre** – Terrey Hills <http://www.kimbriki.com.au>  
ph. (02) 9486 3512 The facility accepts materials, from small customers to large civil construction industries. Bin collection service is not provided. Tipping fees are applicable.
  - **KLF Holdings** – Camellia and Asquith <http://www.klfholdings.com.au/> –  
Porcelain, concrete and bricks
  - **Lamp Recyclers** – Statewide <https://www.lamprecyclers.com.au> 1300 789 917  
Lamp Recyclers is both a Collector and a Recycler of globes, lamps and fluorescent tubes. The method of disposal is dependant on the volume to be recycled. In this case, the volume is relatively small, so a Corflute Ezy-Return™ reply-paid lamp recycling pack should be requested and disposed of as per the instructions.
  - **Liverpool Scrap Metal** – Moorebank <http://www.liverpoolscrapmetal.com.au>  
ph. 02 9602 4330  
Mixed metals recycling,
  - **Liverpool City Council Community Recycling Centre**  
99 Rose Street, Liverpool. Ph: 1300 362 170  
The centre accepts materials such as:
    - Cardboard
    - Polystyrene
    - Paints
    - Fluorescent globes and tubes
    - Green Waste
    - has an authorized collection point scheme to recycle architectural and decorative paint named 'Paintback'. The following is accepted:
      - ⇒ Interior and exterior architectural paint
      - ⇒ Deck coatings and floor paints
      - ⇒ Primers, undercoats and sealers
      - ⇒ Stains and shellacs
      - ⇒ Varnishes and urethanes (single component)
      - ⇒ Wood coatings
- Further information can be found at [www.paintback.com.au](http://www.paintback.com.au)
- **Metropolitan Demolitions Group** – St Peter's  
[www.metrodemo.com.au](http://www.metrodemo.com.au).  
Concrete, blockwork, Bricks, Porcelain, Bitumen / Asphalt. Accept waste similar to Benedict Industries, but they have their own recycling facility. Glass is crushed in with brick and concrete. For larger projects Metro send bulk rubble for recycling overseas.

- **Onesteel Recycling** – Chipping North, Wetherill Park  
[www.onesteel.com](http://www.onesteel.com)  
 Mixed metals recycling, full site clean-up and bin services.
- **ReGyp – Kurnell**  
[www.regyp.com.au](http://www.regyp.com.au), ph.1300 473 497  
 Regyp provide and collect their own bins for new and old plasterboard per below:
  - Plasterboard and cornice off-cuts
  - Plasterboard with paint or wallpaper
  - Non-laminated plasterboard tiles
  - Gypsum blocks, gypsum prefab wall panels eg RFC rapid wall
  - Chemical precipitate gypsum (eg FGD)
  - Suitable industrial gypsum waste
  - Detailed acceptable and non-acceptable waste information can be found at <http://www.regyp.com.au/waste/>
- **Sell and Parker** – Banksmeadow, Kings Park, Ingleburn  
[www.sellparker.com.au](http://www.sellparker.com.au)  
 Metal
- **Suez** - <http://www.recyclingnearyou.com.au/large-dropoff/FairfieldNSW>  
 Soft plastics from packaging
- **Sustainable Resource Centre** – Fairfield City Council  
[http://www.fairfieldcity.nsw.gov.au/directory\\_record/129/src](http://www.fairfieldcity.nsw.gov.au/directory_record/129/src)  
 ph. 02 9725 0750  
 The facility accepts materials, from small customers to large civil construction industries.  
 Materials recycled (nothing else):
  - Terracotta roof tiles, Clay bricks
  - Clean concrete (with or without steel), and
  - Asphalt - ripped and profiled
- **Sydney rubbish services** Surrey Hills  
<http://sydneyrubbishservices.com.au/plasterboard-gyprock-waste-removal/>  
 02 9785 5526  
 Bin only company - collects plasterboard for delivery to recycling centre
- **Veolia**  
<http://www.veolia.com.au>, ph. 132 955  
 All waste metal in large volumes.