

SITE WASTE MINIMISATION & MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Property: 43 Pittwater Rd MANLY

Prepared by Marston Architects

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Site Waste Minimisation & Management Plan (SWMMP) shall set-out the means and ways by which waste shall be minimised and managed during construction activities at 43 Pittwater Rd MANLY . The SWMMP shall place a framework around the practices dealing with waste during the construction activities. The framework seeks to ensure that material waste is eliminated, or where that is not possible it shall be minimised. The framework also seeks to ensure that waste generated during the work does not damage to the environment, nor cause a nuisance to local residents, nor detracts to the amenity of the local or greater Sydney Area.

We have divided the SWMMP into separate stages of the project's construction activity; demolition, excavation, and construction. The three project stages shall produce different types of waste, which need to be treated, managed and disposed of differently. The SWMMP shall address individually the pertinent management of waste for each of the project stages. Finally, a section for the management of waste during the building final use as a home is included.

2.0 SWMMP DURING DEMOLITION

2.1 Expected waste Materials

The building to be renovated is a 2 storey terrace house. The structure is partly brick, timber framed roof with metal roof. The linings include timber windows, timber joinery, plaster, gyprock, Brickwork, render, ceramic tiles . Fixtures and service conduits include brass plumbing fitments, steel light fittings, plastic pipe, plastic conduits.

2.2 Temporary storage of demolished materials

No hazardous materials to do with the demolition of the site shall be stored on site. Hazardous materials are to be identified in the early stages of the project, and shall be the first items (where possible) to be removed from the site. These materials shall be identified and shall be removed as soon as possible and shall not be stored on the site.

Linings & fitments shall not be stored on site. These items will be removed from site immediately once they are removed from the building. Lining's and fitments shall be the next items removed by hand from the structure as soon as the hazardous materials have been removed from the site.

2.3 Disposal of demolished materials

The hazardous materials shall be disposed of by a qualified and NSW WHS licensed company. The materials shall be disposed of in accordance with the relevant statutory regulation. Records of clearance certificates and disposal receipts shall be kept.

Building linings, & fitments, timber, etc. shall be disposed of so that like materials are kept together to aid the ease recycling of these materials. They shall be disposed of at a licensed recycling / waste facility and records shall be kept of this.

2.4 Re-use of demolished materials

The only demolition materials proposed for possible re-use on the project is that of the existing bricks. This is subject to type of mortar originally used as they would need to be cleaned.

3.0 SWMMP DURING EXCAVATION

3.1 Expected Waste Materials

The total excavated material is expected to be around 2 cubic meters for the new footings only.

3.2 Temporary storage of excavated materials.

Top soil may be required to be stored on site. When stored top soil shall be separated from sand and manmade material and stockpiled. Stockpiles are not expected to be more than 1 cubic meters so will not require substantial stabilization measures. Stockpiling shall be done in accordance with the recommendations of the "Do it Right on Site" guides printed by the Southern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils, including such provisions as; keeping the stockpiles away from boundaries, providing silt and drainage containment barriers, covering with an appropriate geo textile fabric, and locating it away from neighbouring properties.

3.3 Disposal of excavated materials

Dats Pty Ltd (or other licensed waste facilities company) shall be notified that a "Green Waste" load of waste shall be removed from the site, so that they may recycle the green waste in accordance with the provisions noted on the tables contained within appendix. Records of the disposal of this material shall be maintained.

The disposal of manmade fill shall be consolidated and disposed of together. Testing of this material shall be done in accordance with Australian Standard 1141.3.1 - Methods for sampling and testing aggregates to ensure there are no hazardous materials contained in this material. The material will be disposed of "Mixed Heavy General Solid Waste" to be disposed of by Dats Pty Ltd (or other licensed waste facilities company) in accordance with the provisions noted on the tables contained within appendix. Records of the disposal of this material shall be maintained.

The disposal of soil shall be consolidated and disposed of together. Testing of this material shall be done in accordance with Australian Standard 1141.3.1 - Methods for sampling and testing aggregates to ensure there are no hazardous materials contained in this material. The material will be disposed of as "Excavated Material" to be disposed of by Dats Pty Ltd (or other licensed waste facilities company) in accordance with the provisions noted on the tables contained within appendix. Records of the disposal of this material shall be maintained.

3.4 Re-use of excavated materials

The only excavated material sought to be re-used shall be VEEM rock and sand.

3.5 Minimisation of excavated material

As excavated material is expensive to remove and dispose of & there is an obvious economic incentive to minimise the amount that is removed from the site.

4.0 SWMMP DURING CONSTRUCTION

4.1 Ordering construction materials

Ordering of construction materials is done by several people and organisations.. These include sands, and aggregates, cements, bricks, blocks, concrete, structural steel reinforcement, formwork timbers, & permanent structural timbers. These materials are standardised in format and are purchased often in bulk quantities. For this reason, waste can occur and care must be taken to minimise waste.

For the fit-off and service works for the building, sub-contractors order most materials. Most sub-contractor have either factories and or storage yards for their ordered goods, this helps to reduce the amount of potential waste materials coming to site.

4.2 Storage of Construction materials

There will be a lockable and waterproof container for all perishable materials including; hardware such as screws, nails, brick ties, drill bits, saw blades and other fixings, glues such as epoxy resins, PVAs, polyurethanes, and solvents such as turpentine, thinners, methylated spirits and acetone, flocculants, lubricants, and grease, oxides, and paints, and waterproofing compounds, builders plastics, packers, tapes damp proof coursing, grouts, & cementitious levelling compounds.

As these goods are under cover, and lockable there are already safeguards against their wastage.

To further improve the waste minimisation of these products site staff shall be trained to properly reseal the various vessels & containers that these products come in, this is very important as a large

volume of waste is generated by simply failing to properly seal half used materials and the rest being spoilt and wasted.

Whilst these products are naturally hardy and weather resistant measure must be taken to minimise their waste. Sands and aggregates should be neatly stockpiled. The stockpiles should be away from drainage channels and water gullies. Stockpiles should be covered to avoid material being wasted through wind and rain erosion.

4.3 Managing waste construction materials

Generally, construction material waste will be located into bins/buckets provided around the site in dedicated waste disposal areas. These are to be tipped into the waste our trucks on an as need basis. Records of the disposal of this material shall be maintained.

Signage shall be provided in the waste disposal areas to prevent hazardous materials or other materials which cannot be disposed of into the normal bins being mistakenly placed in the normal construction waste bins. When hazardous or non-standard waste material needs to be disposed of, specialist help shall be sought from a waste management company to dispose of these materials in the proper way. A timber cut off bin shall be maintained near all carpentry works. Here all small cut offs are kept in a container. These small pieces can then be re-used as noggings, gluts, wedges, and braces etc. and not be cut out of longer pieces. Brick saw waste water shall be filtered by a series of bagged filters and & brick slurry shall be removed weekly. Specialist paint waste containers provided by Cleanaway / or Dulux which allow paint to disposed of in a clean and tidy way and removed from site without contaminating the site and surrounds.

5.0 ONGOING WASTE MANAGEMENT

5.1 Ongoing waste management

The development is for residential use. The Project manager and architect have completed the relevant Council forms to describe the way the projects waste shall be managed after construction.

Currently, the councils waste bins are to be stored in the garage and taken out for general collection weekly.