Nolan Reserve Centre of Excellence

Waste Management Plan

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1 Introduction

The purpose of the Waste Management Plan is to describe the principles, procedures and management of the waste generated by the Manly Warringah Gymnastics Centre of Excellence (MWGCCOE). MWGC has developed this Plan to ensure wastes are reduced, reused, and recycled wherever possible.

In accordance with consent condition INSERT DETAILS (----------), the Waste Management Plan outlines measures to manage and mitigate waste generation and resource consumption during the operation of the development.The Plan includes details on the following:

- Types and quantities of waste generated by demolition and removal of the existing structures.
- Types and quantities of waste generated by earthworks and excavation.
- Types and quantities of waste generated by the building of the new facility.
- Types and quantities of waste generated by the landscape and open areas.
- Types and quantities of waste generated by the gymnastics program operations.
- Types and quantities of waste generated by the cafe operations.
- Types and quantities of waste generated by the administration operations.
- Procedures to collect and dispose of waste.
- Measures that will be implemented to minimise waste generation associated with the development; and
- A program for monitoring the effectiveness of these measures.

The Waste Management Plan is designed to support an ecological based management approach underpinned by adaptive management principles.

Surplus or waste materials arise from either the materials imported to the site or from those generated on the site. Imported materials are those which are brought to the site for inclusion in the operations. Generated materials are those that occur during the daily operations of the site i.e., damaged stock and wastewater.

This Plan also considers other aspects to waste management such as waste reduction, segregation of waste, disposal of waste, financial impacts of waste disposal and recording, monitoring, education and reviewing. This Plan outlines the waste management procedures that have been put in place and demonstrates the benefits to the environment, how we can measure the effects and how these procedures and practices are sustainable.

2 Waste Types

The operation of the MWGCCOE will generate a range of wastes, including bio waste (i.e., biofouling and damaged stock), general waste (e.g., plastic, containers, and bags), obsolete/worn

infrastructure (e.g., gymnastics apparatus) and contaminated/hazardous wastes (e.g., human wastes and outdated food stock).

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW FACILITY.

- Demolition and Removal of Existing Structures.

  Referenced Hazardous Building Materials Report – Hibbs and Associates – S8654-BU00137.

  All work will be carried out in accordance with AS 2601 – Demolition of structures.

  All work will be carried out by an appropriately approved and certified contractor.

- Earth works and Excavation.

  All work will be carried out in accordance with AS 3798 – Commercial and Residential Developments.

  All work will be carried out by an appropriately approved and certified contractor.

OPPERATONS OF THE NEW FACILITY.

2.1 Waste Categories

Table 1 provides an overview of the potential wastes, their classification, and avenues of disposal.

Waste Types	Waste Form	Australian Waste Code	Waste Origin Code	Waste Stream	Waste Destination
Café Food Waste	L & S	K100	1120	Composting/ensiling	EPA Approved Contractor
Waste cooking oil	L	J120	1120	Recycled	Approved Contractor
Paper Waste	S	Un-coded	1120	Landfill (soiled) or recycling	Waste Transfer station by Contractor
Plastic Packaging	S	Un-coded	1120	Recycling	Recycling depot
Plastic Bags	S	Un-coded	1120	Recycling	Recycling depot
Cardboard Packaging	S	Un-coded	1120	Recycling	Recycling depot
Rags	S	Un-coded	1120	Landfill	Waste transfer station
Pallets	S	Un-coded	1120	Returned	Contractor
					Contracted Approved Sanitary Disposal

Sanitary Products	S	Un-coded	1120	Incinerated	Services

Waste materials fall into four categories for management, which include:

- Re use.
- Recycle.
- Residual wastes; and
- Landfill.

2.1.1 Re-use

If surplus materials can be used in future operations they are classified as materials which can be re-used, i.e., rope off cuts and spare netting. Materials that can be reused in their present form are surplus to requirements and need to be removed from site will be reused. The surplus products will be labelled for future reference.

2.1.2 Recycling

If surplus materials cannot be reused in their present form but could be used in a different form, they will be sent to recycling or labelled as future recycling i.e., damaged stock and biofouling may be composted as potential fertilisers.

2.1.3 Residual Waste

Residual waste can come in several forms including:

- Waste that cannot be disposed of due to its category, class, or material (e.g., old tyres, metals, and contaminated waste). Ways of reusing or disposing of the waste from the site need to be found; and
- Unused machinery, spare parts, or discarded parts. All items of this nature will be identified and dated. These items will be assessed quarterly to gauge their importance for potential future use. Once an item is deemed to have little or no future potential to be utilised, it will be either assessed for reuse in another form or disposed of from the site.

Residual waste can be an eyesore, fire hazard and has potential to impact on the environment through leachates. All residual waste will be identified, and new residual waste will be added to the residual waste catalogue for quarterly auditing. Residual wastes that are deemed essential or have the potential for future use will be stored in a neat and tidy manner and where possible under cover to avoid or reduce the potential for further corrosion or damage to the product.

2.1.4 Landfill

If the above options cannot be satisfied, then the only alternative left is to send the surplus materials to landfill.

3 Waste Collection and Disposal

3.1 Chemicals

Storage of waste chemicals such as cleaning products and oils will be held to an absolute minimum on the site.

Drums and tanks containing waste oil or other chemicals will be stored in isolated areas, Adequate absorption materials shall be readily available to collect and recover any liquid spillage.

Chemical waste will be disposed of through an approved waste contractor.

3.2 Sanitary and Human Waste.

All sanitary products will be contained within receptacles supplied by a contractor. The contractor will also be responsible for the disposal of this waste.

Human waste will be disposed through the connected sewage system.

3.3 Contaminated / Hazardous Wastes

All materials generated by the building and operations of the MWGCCOE will be evaluated for potential contamination.

Notice to staff will be given immediately if hazardous materials or conditions are found onsite thatare in unprotected environments including the following:

- Asbestos or material containing asbestos.
- Flammable or explosive liquids or gases.
- Toxic or contaminated materials.
- Radiation or radioactive materials.
- Noxious or explosive chemicals.
- Tanks or other contaminated substances.

Depending on the type of material and the danger level of the material, storage and handling procedures may be required. The MWGCCOE should not require high volume high- level hazardous products to be on the site.

If contaminated waste is evident, the Operations Manager will be advised so that arrangements can be made for the engagement of appropriately qualified specialists in hazardous materials handling. Any contaminated waste will be managed in accordance with relevant WH&S policies.

4 Waste Minimisation

Waste from the MWGCCOE operations has the potential to impact on the environment and the local aquaculture. The Waste Management Plan has been developed to manage the risk associated with the potential impacts including minimising waste generation.

MWGC will implement all possible waste minimisation procedures and therefore reduce the amount of waste to be removed from sites. Management, staff, design teams, contractors and suppliers will all be encouraged to look at ways to minimise the amount of waste generated at the work sites.

Industry Best Practice

MWGC will follow industry best practice guidelines such as:

- Waste materials will be reduced, reused, and recycled where possible.
- ease infrastructure removed from the lease will be returned to shore for processing, recycling, or disposal.
- General waste will be returned to shore for processing or disposal.
- All sewage wastes will be contained on service vessels in onboard holding tanks orchemical toilets and disposed of through an approved vessel sewage discharge point on return to port; and
- Residual materials that cannot be reused or recycled will be disposed of at an approved waste management facility.

The Operations Manager or appointed delegate will be responsible for ensuring the instruction of workers and contractors, implementation and overseeing of the Waste Management Plan during construction and operations.

The onsite induction relating to waste management will include advice on appropriate separation, handling, recycling, reuse methods to be used by all parties conducting operations onsite were applicable.

Regular toolbox meetings will include discussion of waste management issues and updates on how to minimise waste.

The monitoring of waste generated will provide an opportunity to review the waste being generated and ways in which it can be reduced (See Section 5).

Training

MWGC recognises the need for staff and contractors to be appropriately trained in the tasks that they are to undertake to reduce the chance of waste being produced.

5 Monitoring

MWGC are committed to minimising the risks associated with the generation of wastes in the operation of the MWGCCOE.

The monitoring of the quantity and types of waste being generated by the MWGC operations will be recorded in the wastes logbook and kept on site at all times so that regular reviews can be undertaken.

All products that are considered to be of concern in relation to the waste being generated will be replaced were possible for products that are less wasteful and/or considered to be environmentally friendly.

All waste storage containers will be inspected weekly to ensure that they are maintained in a condition appropriate for their use and containment of the specific waste.

Skips and/or bins will need to be monitored regularly to ensure that cross contamination does not occur. All waste removed from site including products for reuse will also be monitored to ensure no cross contamination.

MWGC will continue to review the type of surplus materials produced and were possible changes the site design and operation to minimise products that go to landfill. Recycling or reuse of waste is a priority.

The Waste Management Plan and its importance will be communicated to the whole team regularly. Business wide updates including improved recycling amounts will be communicated and discussed at management and toolbox meetings.

The Waste Management Plan will be analysed to produce key performance indicators and it will be the individual site manager's responsibility to develop best practice solutions throughout the MWGCCOE operations and monitor them. Results will be recorded in the quarterly site audit.

A Water Quality and Benthic Environment Monitoring Program will be implemented to monitor potential impacts of biofouling and assist with the development of environmentally sustainable practices (See Appendix 3).

As part of the above monitoring activities the Marine Operations Manager or delegate will undertake quarterly audits of sites.