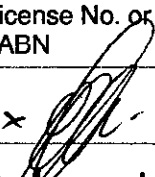


Section 2 – Demolition and Construction Waste

Waste Management Plan Section 2 - Demolition and Construction

This Section is to be lodged with all Development Applications which involve any demolition and construction works.

Note this section of the DCP must be completed by a qualified builder or waste contractor.

Applicant and Project Details (All Developments)	
Applicant Details	
Development Application No.	
Construction Certificate No. (office use only)	
Applicant Name	HARRISON'S LANDSCAPING
Applicant Address	PO BOX 5279
Phone number(s)	9986 3112
Email	ben@harrisonslandscaping.com.au
Project Details	
Subject Property Legal Description	Lot: 26 DP: 83616
Street Address	Unit No. 29 House No. 29 Street. THE GREENWAY Suburb: NUFFYS FOREST Postcode: 2084
Existing buildings and other structures currently on the site	1x DWELLING HOUSE
Description of proposed development	CONSTRUCT IN-GROUND CONCRETE SWIMMING POOL, ATTACHED COVERED ROOF STRUCTURE & ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPE
<i>This development achieves the waste objectives set out in the DCP. The details on this form are the provisions and intentions for minimising waste relating to this project. All records demonstrating lawful disposal of waste will be retained and kept readily accessible for inspection by regulatory authorities such as council, DECC or WorkCover NSW.</i>	
Name of Builder/Waste Services Provider who completed the form	JOSH HARRISON OF HARRISON'S LANDSCAPING
Building License No. or Business ABN	212378C
Signature	
Date	21/2/15

Sustainable waste management during demolition and construction

To facilitate waste management and reduction, Council requires on-site sorting and storage of waste products pending re-use or collection. Completing this part of the WMP will assist you to identify the type of waste that will be generated during demolition and construction and will advise Council how you intend to reuse, recycle or dispose of the waste.

Following is some advisory notes to assist in waste management during demolition and construction. These can be read in addition to the objectives and the requirements (Section 3.2.1) of Council's Waste Management Policy.

Demolition

1. Pursue adaptive reuse opportunities of buildings/structures.
2. Identify all waste likely to result from the demolition and identify any opportunities for reuse of materials (See table 2).
3. Facilitate reuse/recycling by using the process of “deconstruction”, where various materials are carefully dismantled and sorted.
4. Reuse or recycle salvaged materials onsite where possible.
5. Provide separate collection bins or areas for the storage of residual waste.
6. Clearly ‘signpost’ the purpose and content of the bins and storage areas.
7. Implement measures to prevent damage by the elements, odour and health risks, and windborne litter.
8. Estimate volumes of materials to be used and incorporate these volumes into a purchasing policy so that the correct quantities are purchased. For small scale building projects see Table 3.
9. Identify potential reuse/recycling opportunities of excess construction materials.
10. Incorporate the use of prefabricated components and recycled materials.
11. Arrange for the delivery of materials so that materials are delivered “as needed” to prevent the degradation of materials through weathering and moisture damage.
12. Consider organising to return excess materials to the supplier or manufacturer.
13. Arrange contractors for the transport, processing and disposal of waste and recycling. Ensure that all contractors are aware of the legal requirements for disposing of waste.

When implementing the Waste Management Plan the applicant must ensure:

14. Footpaths, public reserves, street gutters are not used as places to store demolition waste or materials of any kind without Council approval.
15. Any material moved offsite is transported in accordance with the requirements of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act (1997)*.
16. Waste is only transported to a place that can lawfully be used as a waste facility.
17. Generation, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste and special waste (including asbestos) is conducted in accordance with relevant waste legislation administered by the EPA and relevant Occupational Health and Safety legislation administered by WorkCover NSW.
18. Evidence such as weighbridge dockets and invoices for waste disposal or recycling services are retained.

Section 2 – Demolition and Construction Waste

Note: Materials that have an existing reuse or recycling market should not be disposed of in a landfill. **Table 2** provides a list of some potential reuse/recycling options. Reuse and recycling opportunities are decreased when asbestos is not carefully removed and segregated from other waste streams.

Table 2 - Reuse and Recycling Potential of some materials

MATERIALS	PROCESS		END USE	POTENTIAL
Concrete	crushed	recycled	fill, leveling, road base	100%
Surplus paver	use up	pavers, slabs		high
Bricks	cleaned	reused	construction	100%
	crushed	recycled	landscaping, driveways, drains	100%
Roof tiles	cleaned	reused	roofing, landscaping	100%
	crushed	recycled	landscaping, driveways, drains	100%
Plasterboard (cleast)	reprocessed	recycled	new plasterboard	100%
Hardwood beams (detailed)	reuse		flooring, furniture, fencing, craft	100%
Other timber	cleaned	reuse	formwork, bridging, propping,	high
	ground		landscaping, woodfibre (or spits)	100%
Doors, windows	cleaned	reuse	second hand market	market driven
Fittings	cleaned up	reuse	second hand market	market driven
Glass (unbroken)	crushed	recycled	aggregate for concrete products	100%
		reuse	repairs, glazing, glass houses	100%
Carpet (wool)		reuse	mulch, landscaping	
Underfelt (natural)	reuse		compost, cover, mulch, landscaping	high
Synthetic rubber (as in underlay)	shredded	recycled	safety barriers, speed humps	new markets
Trees	relocated	reuse	landscaping on or off site	100%
Greenwaste	shredded	recycled	compost, mulch, fertiliser	100%
Soil	screened	reuse	topsoil	100%
Metals (aluminium, copper, lead, zinc, steel)	scrap metal	recycled	new metal products	100%
Packaging (Cardboard)		recycled	new packaging	100%
Plastic/steel drums	cleaned		reused	
Metal strapping	reused		return to supplier	high
Paint tins		recycled	tins extracted	100%

Source: Waste Planning Guide for Development Applications, Inner Sydney Waste Board, 1998

Section 2 – Demolition and Construction Waste

Details required on plans

Refer to Council's Waste Management Policy for specific objectives and measures.

Do the site plans detail/indicate:

	Applicant Tick	Council Tick	NA
Existing buildings on site to be demolished	☐	☐	☒
Size and location(s) of waste storage area(s)	☒	☐	☐
Access for waste collection vehicles	☒	☐	☐
Areas to be excavated	☒	☐	☐
Types (including volumes and dimensions) and numbers of storage bins likely to be required	☒	☐	☐
Location of signage required to facilitate correct use of storage facilities	☒	☐	☐

Table 3 - Waste/recycling generation rates for Construction

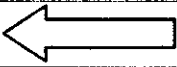
Material	% Waste of Material Ordered *
Timber	5-7%
Plasterboard	5-20%
Concrete	3-5%
Bricks	5-10%
Tiles	2-5%

*'Rule of Thumb' for renovations and small home buildings

Source: Waste Planning Guide for Development Applications, Inner Sydney Waste Board, 1998

Section 2 – Demolition and Construction Waste

2.1 Demolition Stage

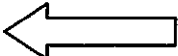
Materials on-site	Waste Estimate - Volume (m3) or Area (m2)	On-Site Reuse Specify proposed reuse or on-site recycling methods	Off-Site Recycling Specify contractor and recycling outlet	Off-Site Disposal Specify contractor and landfill site
		Most favourable		Least favourable
Example: Bricks	5m3	Clean and reuse some for footings and as fill behind retaining walls	Remainder sent by <u>XYZ</u> Demolishers to <u>ABC</u> Recycling Company	Nil to Landfill
Excavation material				
Timber (specify)				
Concrete				
Bricks/Pavers	3m ³		Handed over to KIMBERLY	
Tiles				
Metal (specify)				
Glass				
Furniture				
Fixtures and Fittings				
Floor Coverings				
Packaging (used pallets, pallet wrap)				
Garden Organics				
Containers (cans, plastic, glass)				
Paper/cardboard				
Residual waste				
Hazardous/special waste eg asbestos (specify)				
Plasterboard				
Furniture				

Section 2 – Demolition and Construction Waste

Other – please specify

Resource NSW: Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-Unit Dwellings, 2002

2.1 Construction Stage

Type of Material	Waste Estimate - Volume (m3) or Area (m2)	On-Site Reuse Specify proposed reuse or on-site recycling methods	Off-Site Recycling Specify contractor and recycling outlet	Off-Site Disposal Specify contractor and landfill site
		Most favourable		Least favourable
EXAMPLE Bricks	1m3	Any whole bricks retained on-site to build BBQ	Remainder sent by <u>XYZ</u> Construction company to <u>ABC</u> recycling facility	Nil to landfill
Excavation material	15m ³		HARRISON'S TO KIMBRICKI	
Timber (specify type)	0.25m ³		HARRISON'S TO KIMBRICKI	
Concrete	0.25m ³		HARRISON'S TO KIMBRICKI	
Bricks/Pavers	0.25m ³		HARRISON'S TO KIMBRICKI	
Tiles	0.1m ³		HARRISON'S TO KIMBRICKI	
Metal (specify type)				
Glass				
Plasterboard (offcuts)	0.1m ³			HARRISON'S TO KIMBRICKI
Fixtures and Fittings				
Floor Coverings				
Packaging (used pallets, pallet wrap)	1m ³		HARRISON'S TO KIMBRICKI	HARRISON'S TO KIMBRICKI
Garden Organics				
Containers (cans, plastic, glass)	1m ³		HARRISON'S TO KIMBRICKI	
Paper/cardboard				
Residual waste				
Hazardous/special waste eg asbestos				

Section 2 – Demolition and Construction Waste

(specify)				
Other – please specify				

References

Model Waste Not DCP Chapter – A Site Waste Minimisation and Management Chapter for Consolidated Development Control Plans, NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (July, 2008)

Waste Planning Guide for Development Applications, Inner Sydney Waste Board, 1998