

Construction Waste Management Plan

Project Details	
Project Name:	Barangaroo Cutaway
Project Number:	200290
Project Location:	1 Merriman Street, Barangaroo NSW
Client:	Infrastructure NSW
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Estimated completion date:	July 2025
Name of principal contractor:	FDC Construction (NSW) Pty Limited
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1 SCOPE

A Waste Management Plan (WMP) is to be submitted with all development applications for new and change-of-use developments that will generate construction, demolition, and operational waste.

This WMP applies only to the **construction** and **demolition** phases of the proposed development. The requirements outlined in this WMP must be implemented on site during construction and demolition and may be subject to review upon any change to the design. Construction and demolition waste management requirements will also be subject to review as part of the Construction Management Plan.

The waste management for the **operational** phase of the development is not addressed in this report. An operational WMP will need to be provided separately.

2 REVISION REFERENCE

Revision	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Description
A	18/03/2024	R.Jayaratnam	J.Parker	Draft
B	28/03/2024	R.Jayaratnam	J.Parker	Final
C1	26/4/2024	H.Palmer	P.Colak	Updated to construction
C2	09/01/2025	H.Palmer	P.Colak	Update from Environmental Audit

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Acknowledgement of Country

This project is being undertaken on **Eora Land**.

FDC are proud to acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which this project is located, and their connections to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to their elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workers on this project.

FDC Commitment

“FDC are committed to a reconciled, just and equitable Australia”

(FDC Reconciliation Action Plan)

By these acknowledgements and other actions, FDC will continue to do all we can to contribute to improving the lives and communities of our First Nations People.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

EFC has been tasked to prepare the following waste management plan for FDC Construction for the management of construction waste generated by the Cutaway Facility development located at 29-51 Hickson Road, Barangaroo.

As summarised in the table 1 below, this report has also been prepared to address the SSDA Consent requirements for - SSD47498458 – The Cutaway.

Table 1 SSDA requirements

Item	Description of Requirement	Report Reference
B63	require that all waste generated during the project is assessed, classified and managed in accordance with the EPA's "Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste";	Section 4.6
B63	demonstrate that an appropriate area will be provided for the storage of bins and recycling containers and all waste and recyclable material generated by the works;	Section 4.10
B63	Procedure for minimizing the movement of waste material around the site and double handling	Section 4.5
B63	waste (including concrete waste, rinse litter, debris or other matter) is not caused or permitted to enter any waterways;	Section 4.8
B63	Address the City of Sydney Guidelines for Waste Management in New Developments 2018	Section 1.3
B63	any vehicle used to transport waste or excavation spoil from the site is covered before leaving the premises;	Section 4.9
B63	the wheels of any vehicle, trailer or mobilised plant leaving the site are cleaned of debris prior to leaving the premises;	Section 4.9
B63	<p>details in relation to the transport of waste material around the site (on-site) and from the site, including (at a minimum):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a traffic plan showing transport routes within the site; • a commitment to retain waste transport details for the life of the project to demonstrate compliance with the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997; and • the name and address of each licensed facility that will receive waste from the site (if appropriate). 	Section 4.8 Appendix A Section 2.2

B63	on-site general waste and co-mingled recycling waste bins are available for waste generated by workers and suitably located (e.g. break out areas)	Section 4.8
B63	all waste generated by the development is treated and/or disposed of at a facility that has sufficient capacity to and may lawfully accept that waste.	Section 4.6
Section 6.3 preliminaries	<p>Monitor and record the volumes of waste and the methods and locations of disposal.</p> <p>Submit a progress report no later than the fifth (5th) Business Day of every second month and a summary report before Completion of the Works, addressing the checklist factors/ questions in tables 1 to 5 in Section 3 Management of waste on construction and demolition projects of the EPA 'Construction and demolition waste'</p>	Section 2.2

Waste management strategies and auditing are a requirement on construction sites to promote strong sustainability outcomes. It is EFC's belief that a successful waste management strategy contains three key objectives:

- i. **Promote responsible source separation** to reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill, by implementing convenient and efficient waste management systems.
- ii. **Ensure adequate waste provisions and robust procedures** that will cater for potential changes during the operational phase of the development.
- iii. **Comply** with all relevant Australian Standards, council codes, policies, and guidelines.

1.2 Site Summary

The site is located at Central Barangaroo, within the broader Barangaroo Precinct. The Barangaroo precinct comprises a total land holding of approximately 22ha and is located on the north-western edge of the Sydney CBD within the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA). Barangaroo runs north-south between Hickson Road and the western foreshore of Sydney Harbour, connecting the north-west edge of the city's business centre with the historic and cultural precincts of Millers Point and Walsh Bay.

The Central Barangaroo site comprises approximately 5.2 hectares of land within the Barangaroo Precinct. The site forms an irregular shaped land parcel in between Barangaroo South and Barangaroo Reserve.

The location of the site in the surrounding context is illustrated in Figure 1.

The proposal is for the development of a cultural facility which comprises of the following:

- Internal alterations and fit-out of the existing Cutaway Space over three levels to accommodate event and gallery spaces, back of house areas, amenities, commercial kitchen, offices and ancillary retail and café.
- Enclosure of existing roof openings/voids
- New façade and entry treatment from the forecourt adjacent to the Nawi Cove, including new landscaping and ancillary retail and café.

All figures and calculations are based on area schedules as advised by our client and shown on architectural drawings.

Figure 1: Site Plan



1.3 Legislation and Guidance

Information provided in this WMP comes from a wide range of construction and demolition waste management guidance at the local, state, and federal levels. The primary sources of guidance include:

- Sydney Development Control Plan 2012
- Australian Government, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. *Construction and Demolition Waste Guide – Recycling and Re-use Across the Supply Chain*. (2014, November).
- NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy 2014-2021
- NSW Waste Classification Guidelines 2014
- Australia's National Waste Policy 2018
- City of Sydney Guidelines for Waste Management in New Developments 2018

1.4 Waste Diversion Targets

To quantify and measure this sustainable approach to waste management, the NSW WARR Strategy 2014-2021 outlines specific targets in order to clarify the state's long-term goals and priorities. These targets were supported by industry, community, state, and local governments during the Strategy's consultation phase, and include:

- Increasing construction and demolition recycling rates to 80%
- Increasing waste diverted from landfill to 75%
- Reducing litter by 40%
- Reduce illegal dumping incidents by 30%

1.5 Report Objectives

Throughout this report, EFC aims to encourage where practical, having regard to the design, the nature of the material to be demolished and the site constraints, the following waste management practices for the duration of the demolition and construction stages of the development:

- Re-use of excavated material on-site and disposal of any excess to an approved site;
- Green waste mulched and re-used on-site as appropriate, or recycled off-site;
- Bricks, tiles and concrete re-used on-site as appropriate, or recycled off-site;

- Plasterboard waste returned to supplier for recycling;
- Framing timber re-used on site or recycled off-site;
- Windows, doors and joinery recycled off-site;
- All asbestos, hazardous and/or intractable wastes are to be disposed of in accordance with WorkCover Authority and EPA requirements;
- Plumbing, fittings and metal elements recycled off site;
- Ordering accurate quantities of materials and prefabrication of materials where possible;
- Re-use of formwork;
- Careful source separation of off-cuts to facilitate re-use, resale or recycling.

1.6 Limitations

This report has been prepared by EFC for the sole purpose of providing a Construction Waste Management Plan (C&D WMP) to support a development application. The report is provided with the following limitations:

- This report is for the sole use of FDC Construction Pty Ltd (including their officers, employees and advisers) and should not be used or relied upon by any other party without prior written consent from EFC;
- Drawings, estimates and information contained in this report have been prepared by analysing information, plans and documents supplied by the client, or nominated third parties. Any assumptions based on the information contained in the report are outside the control of EFC;
- The calculations presented in the report are estimates only. The amount of waste generated will be dependent on the approach taken by site management, including the levels of training and education offered to site staff and the actions and attitudes of staff themselves.
- The site manager will make adjustments as required based on actual waste volumes (e.g. if waste volumes are greater than estimated, then waste storage capacity and collection frequencies will increase accordingly) and increase the amount of waste storage and collection frequency accordingly;
- The report has been prepared with all due care and attention; however, no assurance or representation is made that the WMP reflects the actual outcome. EFC will not be liable to for any plans or outcomes that are not suitable for purpose, whether as a result of incorrect or unsuitable information or otherwise;
- EFC offer no warranty or representation of accuracy or reliability of the WMP unless specifically stated;
- Examples of equipment provided in this report should be reviewed by the appropriate equipment supplier who will assess the correct equipment for supply. Reference to any other business or product besides EFC and EFC equipment is for information purposes only and is not officially endorsed or recommended by EFC.

2 GENERAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

2.1 Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

All stakeholders have a responsibility for their own environmental performance and compliance with all legislation.

FDC Construction Pty Ltd will be responsible for implementing this WMP, although site staff have a responsibility to always ensure their own compliance. Where possible, an Environmental Management Representative (EMR) should also be appointed for the project to help ensure compliance. The following table demonstrates the primary roles and responsibilities of the respective stakeholders:

Table 2: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
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Construction Site Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise waste collections as required; • Organise replacement or maintenance requirements for bins; • Investigate and ensure prompt clean-up of illegally dumped waste materials; • Notify the Principal Certifying Authority (Council) of the appointment of waste removal, transport or disposal contractors for waste tracking purposes; • Ensure waste related equipment is well maintained; • Ensure accurate calculations so only the required amount of materials are ordered; • Ensure segregation of materials to maximise reuse and recycling; • Check waste sorting and storage areas routinely for cleanliness, hygiene, contamination and OH&S issues; • Ensure all monitoring and audit results are well documented and are carried out as specified in the WMP; • Ensure effective signage, communication and education is provided to site staff/contractors; • Provide staff/contractors with equipment manuals, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments, and PPE to control hazards associated with all waste management activities; • Assess any manual handling risks and prepare a manual handling control plan for waste and bin transfers;
Site Staff/Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate separation and disposal of waste streams in compliance with the WMP; • Abide by all relevant OH&S legislation, regulations, and guidelines; • Attend training and inductions as required; • Clean and transport bins as required; • Carry out daily visual inspections of waste storage areas; • Organise, maintain and clean the waste storage areas;
Environmental Management Representative (EMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach and establish the local commercial reuse of materials where reuse on-site is not practical; • Establish separate skips and recycling bins for effective waste segregation and recycling purposes; • Ensure staff and contractors are aware of site requirements; • Provision of training of the requirements of the WMP and specific waste management strategies adopted for the development; • Contaminated waste management and approval of off-site waste transport, disposal locations and check licensing requirements; • Arrange assessment of suspicious potentially contaminated materials, hazardous materials and liquid waste; • Monitor, inspect and report requirements.
Waste Collection Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a reliable and appropriate waste collection service; • Provide feedback to site management regarding contamination of waste streams; • Work with site management to customise waste systems where possible.

2.2 Monitoring and Reporting

FDC Constructions endeavor to improve demolition and construction waste management in future projects by provide more reliable waste generation figures:

- Compare projected waste quantities with actual waste quantities produced.

- Conduct waste audits of current projects (where feasible).
- Note waste generated and disposal methods.
- Look at past waste disposal receipts.
- Record this information to help in waste estimations for future waste management plans.

Records of waste volumes recycled, reused or contractor removed are to be maintained. Additionally, dockets/receipts verifying recycling/disposal in accordance with the WMP must be kept and presented to Council or the EPA if and when required.

During the project FDC construction will monitor and record the volumes of waste and the methods and locations of disposal. Each month FDC Constructions will submit - a progress report no later than the fifth (5th) Business Day of every month and a summary report before Completion of the Works, addressing the checklist factors/ questions in tables 1 to 5 in Section 3 Management of waste on construction and demolition projects of the EPA 'Construction and demolition waste' with each summary report will be the waste disposal certificates and/or company certification confirming appropriate, lawful disposal of waste.

Each monthly report will be achieved to retain waste transport details for the life of the project to demonstrate compliance with the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997; and

Including the name and address of each licensed facility that will receive waste from the site (if appropriate). See appendix A

Daily visual inspections of waste storage areas will be undertaken by site personnel and inspection checklists/logs recorded for reporting to the Site Manager on a weekly basis or as required. These inspections will be used to identify and rectify any resource and waste management issues.

All environmental incidents are to be dealt with promptly to minimise potential impacts. An incident register must be maintained on-site at all times and should include the contact details of the 24-hour EPA Pollution line. Likely incidents to occur during the construction and demolition stage of the development may involve fuel or chemical spills, seepage or mishandling of hazardous waste, or unlicensed discharge of pollutants to environment.

2.3 Opportunities for Reuse and Recycling

There are many opportunities to reduce the volume of waste generated during demolition and construction. Adaptive reuse of building materials should be encouraged, with significant consideration given to methods of reusing or recycling materials onsite as well as sourcing used or recycled materials from elsewhere to be used on site.

The site should facilitate where practical reuse and recycling by 'deconstruction', whereby various materials are carefully dismantled and sorted. Any unwanted reusable materials can be taken to a second-hand building centre, reducing waste disposal costs.

Materials that are individually wrapped should also be avoided where possible, with preference given for materials that can be delivered in returnable packaging such as timber pallets.

The table below gives examples of potential reuse and recycling options for the materials likely to be used/generated in construction and demolition at this development:

Table 3: Potential Reuse/Recycling Options for Construction Materials

Material	Reuse/Recycling Potential
Asphalt	Hot in-place recycling or reprocessed into Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP).
Bricks	Cleaned and/or rendered for reuse, crushed for fill, sold or provided to a recycled materials yard
Cardboard Packaging	Recycled at a paper/cardboard recycling facility
Carpet	Cleaned and reused for the same purpose, reused in landscaping or garages/sheds, recycled at an appropriate processing facility
Concrete, Masonry, Spoil	Reused on-site as fill, levelling or crushed for road base
Doors, Windows, Fittings	Reused in new or existing buildings or sent to second-hand supplier
Glass	Recycled at a glass recycling facility, aggregate for concrete production, crushed for termite barrier, reused as glazing
Green Waste (Organics)	Mulched, composted for reuse, trees chipped for use in landscaping or removed carefully and reused onsite or sold
Hardwood Beams	Reused as floorboards, fencing, furniture or sent to second-hand timber supplier

Insulation Material	Reprocessed to remove impurities and reused for the same purpose or as off-cuts, compressed for ceiling tile manufacture
Metal, Steel/Copper Pipe	Recycled at a metal recycling facility, melted into secondary materials for structural steel, roofing, piping etc. copper sold for re-use
Other Timber	Reused in formwork, ground into mulch for garden or sent to second-hand timber supplier
Plasterboard	Crushed for reuse in manufacture of new plasterboard, returned to supplier or used in landscaping
Plastics	Reused as secondary materials for playgrounds, park benches etc.
Roof Tiles	Cleaned and reused, crushed for reuse for landscaping and driveways or sold or provided to a recycled materials yard
Soil	Stockpiled onsite for reuse as fill
Synthetic & Recycled Rubber	Reused for the same purpose or reprocessed for use in manufacture/construction of safety barriers, speed humps
Topsoil	Stockpiled onsite for reuse in landscaped areas

2.4 Management of Hazardous Waste Materials

For the purpose of this report, hazardous waste materials include any waste that poses a hazard or potential harm to human health or the environment, particularly asbestos waste and asbestos containing material (ACM). The general advice provided in this report is superseded by any specific hazardous materials or remediation control plans prepared for the project.

During the construction phase of the development, there must be a commitment to engage qualified and certified contractors to remove all contaminated/hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos) and dispose of all contaminated/hazardous waste at an appropriately licenced facility, where applicable.

In the event that any contaminated or hazardous materials are unexpectedly uncovered during demolition or excavation works, the Site Manager is to stop work immediately in that location and contact the relevant hazardous waste contractor prior to further works being undertaken in the area.

The following general mitigation measures will apply:

- Contaminated material stockpiled on site will be minimised as far as possible and should be stored on HDPE liner, in a bunded location which is protected from inclement weather;
- Sediment fences should be installed around the base of stockpiles and the stockpiles should be covered. Where excavated material requires validations, samples should be taken for NATA laboratory testing as per the requirements of the contamination assessment prior to restoration works, backfilling exercises and disposal;
- Any trucks carrying contaminated materials should be securely and completely covered immediately after loading the materials (to prevent windblown emissions and spillage) and must be licensed by the NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA);
- Decontamination of all equipment prior to demobilisation from the site is important so that contaminated materials are not spread off-site.

2.5 Management of Excavation Waste

For the purpose of this report, excavation waste consists of any unwanted material generated from excavation activities such as a reduced level dig, site preparation and levelling and the excavation of foundations, basements, tunnels and service trenches. This will typically consist of soil and rock. The general advice provided in this report is superseded by any specific hazardous materials or remediation control plans prepared for the project.

All excavated material generated on this site may be re-used in the landscaping or used on other sites as fill material, provided no contamination is present. If sandstone is found to be present, this may be sold or incorporated into the building design.

The following measures and safeguards will apply to the development for excavated material:

- Wherever practical, excavation material will be reused as part of the development;
- Excavation material that is not natural (virgin) material will be transported to an approved landfill site or off-site recycling depot;
- A waste classification assessment of the fill material should be undertaken prior to it being acceptable for waste disposal purposes;
- Transportation routes for excavation material removed from site will be identified and used.

3 SITE SPECIFIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

3.1 CONSTRUCTION WASTE VOLUMES AND MANAGEMENT

Waste generated during the construction stage of the development will be managed by the principal contractor and sub-contractors, with materials being reused and recycled wherever possible. Where neither reuse nor recycling are possible, waste will be disposed of as general waste at a licensed landfill site.

Recyclable material generated during construction will largely consist of off-cuts and discarded bricks, timber, steel, concrete, tiles, plasterboard, and piping, as well as packaging materials.

It is important to note that source separation of waste on-site may offer cost savings when compared to the disposal of mixed waste at landfill sites. Further cost savings may be achieved through the use of reusable and recycled-content materials and by reusing materials salvaged from the demolition stage of the development.

The table below illustrates the anticipated volumes of materials generated at this development during the construction stage. Volumes have been advised by our client.

Table 4: Construction Waste Conversion

Material	Volume (m3)	*Tonnes (t)	**Approx. Percentage Recovered
Excavation Material	0	0	99.8%
Green waste	0	0	80%
Bricks	4.3	5.2	100%
Tiles	1.3	1.3	100%
Concrete	11.8	17.6	100%
Timber	3.3	0.6	33%
Plasterboard	37.4	7.5	50%
Metals	106.0	53.0	100%
Other waste	0	0.0	50%
Totals	164.1	85.2	

*The conversion of materials from volume to tonnes is based on the information provided in a consultation paper published by WA Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
<https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/our-work/consultation/current-consultation/Consultation%20Sheet%20Approved%20method%20for%20recyclers.pdf>

**The percentage of recycled waste is estimated by BINGO, and is based on the average quantities of materials received and recovered at their facilities.

The table below illustrates how the construction materials will be managed, and estimates percentage of materials diverted from landfill.

Table 5: Construction Waste Management

Type of Material	Less than 10m ³	Estimated Tonnage	How Waste will be Managed				Estimated Tonnage of Material Diverted from Landfill
			Reuse On-Site	Recycle	Landfill		
Excavation Material	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		0
Green Waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		0

Bricks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.2
Tiles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.3
Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/>	17.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17.6
Timber	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.2
Plasterboard	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.7
Metals	<input type="checkbox"/>	53.0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	53.0
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0
Total		85.2	Total			81.0
Total Diversion of Waste from Landfill (Minimum 80%)						95.1%

3.2 Recycling Directory

Construction and demolition materials removed from site will need to be managed in accordance with the provisions of current legislation and may include segregation by material type classification in accordance with NSW EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste* and disposal at facilities appropriately licensed to receive the particular materials.

Please find the below recommendations for recycling drop off locations for all materials likely to be generated at this development. Only the nearest locations are provided. See www.businessrecycling.com.au for additional locations:

Table 6: Recycling Directory

	Business Name	Suburb	Distance (km)
Excavation Material	Bingo Recycling Centre	Artarmon	5.7
	Cleanaway Ryde Resource Recovery Centre	North Ryde	10.3
	Bingo Recycling Centre	Banksmeadow	10.9
Green Waste	Bingo Recycling Centre	Alexandria	5.7
	Bingo Recycling Centre	Artarmon	5.7
	Banksmeadow Recycling	Banksmeadow	10.9
Bricks	Bingo Recycling Centre	Alexandria	5.7
	Bingo Recycling Centre	Artarmon	5.7
	Metropolitan Demolition and Recycling	St Peters	6.9
Tiles	Bingo Recycling Centre	Artarmon	5.7
	Metropolitan Demolition and Recycling	St Peters	6.9
	Cleanaway Ryde Resource Recovery Centre	North Ryde	10.3
Concrete	Bingo Recycling Centre	Alexandria	5.7
	Metropolitan Demolition and Recycling	St Peters	6.9

	Cleanaway Ryde Resource Recovery Centre	North Ryde	10.3
Timber	Ironwood Australia	Rozelle	3.1
	Bingo Recycling Centre	Alexandria	5.7
	Bingo Recycling Centre	Artarmon	5.7
Plasterboard	Bingo Recycling Centre	Artarmon	5.7
	Banksmeadow Recycling	Banksmeadow	10.9
	Bingo Recycling Centre	Greenacre	13.1
Metals	Cleanaway Artarmon Resource Recovery Centre	Artarmon	4.9
	Australian Metal Co. Pty Ltd	Alexandria	5
	Bingo Recycling Centre	Artarmon	5.7

4 Site-Specific Operational Measures

4.1 Training/Site Inductions

All staff employed during the demolition and construction stages of the development must undertake site-specific induction training regarding the procedures for waste management. Employees of the head contractor will undertake a specific induction outlining their duties and how they are to enforce the waste management procedures.

Induction training will include the following at a minimum:

- Legal obligations;
- Emergency response procedures on site;
- Waste storage locations and separation of waste;
- Litter management in transit and on site;
- The implications of poor waste management practices;
- Correct use of general-purpose spill kits;
- Responsibility and reporting (including identification of personnel responsible for waste management and individual responsibilities).

4.2 Materials Selection and Ordering

- Selection of all materials will be undertaken by architectural designers;
- Prefabrication of materials off-site where possible;
- Materials requirements are to be accurately calculated to minimise waste from over-ordering;
- Materials ordering process is to aim at minimisation of materials packaging;
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are to accompany all materials delivered to site, where required, to ensure that safe handling and storage procedures are implemented.

4.3 Waste Avoidance Opportunities

- Limiting unnecessary excavation;
- Selection of construction materials taking into consideration to their long lifespan and potential for reuse;
- Ordering materials to size and ordering pre-cut and prefabricated materials;
- Reuse of formwork;
- Planned work staging;
- Use of naturally ventilating buildings to reduce ductwork;
- Reducing packaging waste on-site by returning packaging to suppliers where possible, purchasing in bulk and requesting cardboard or metal drums rather than plastics;
- Requesting metal straps rather than shrink wrap and using returnable packaging such as pallets and reels;
- Reduction of PVC use;
- Use of low VOC (volatile organic compounds) paints, floor coverings and adhesives;
- Use of fittings and furnishings that have been recycled or incorporate recycled materials;
- Use of building materials, fittings and furnishings with consideration to their longevity, adaptation, disassembly, reuse and recycling potential.

4.4 Site Procedures

- Excavated materials will be used onsite where practical;
- Green waste will be mulched and reused in landscaping either onsite or offsite;
- Concrete, tiles and bricks will be reused or recycled offsite;
- Steel will be recycled offsite; all other metals will be recycled where economically viable;
- Framing timber will be reused on-site or recycled off-site;

- Windows, doors and joinery will be recycled off-site where possible;
- Plumbing, fittings and joinery will be recycled off-site where possible;
- Plasterboard will be re-used in landscaping on-site or returned to the supplier for recycling where possible;
- All used crates will be stored for reuse unless damaged;
- All glass that can be economically recycling will be;
- All solid waste timber, brick, concrete, rock, plasterboard and other materials that cannot be reused or recycled will be taken to an appropriate facility for treatment to recover further resources or for disposal to landfill in an approved manner;
- All asbestos, hazardous and/or intractable wastes are to be disposed of in accordance with WorkCover Authority and EPA requirements;
- Provision for the collection of batteries, fluorescent tubes, smoke detectors and other recyclable resources will be provided on site;
- Beverage container recycling will be provided on-site for employee use;
- All waste and recycling will be disposed of via council approved systems.

Bin Size	Access	Dimensions
2.5m	Top loading	
3m	Drop door walk-in	
4m	Drop door walk-in	
5m	Drop door walk-in	
6m	Double doors walk-in	

4.5 Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities

General Requirements

All waste management facilities onsite should:

- Be conveniently located to enable easy access for on-site movement and collection;
- Be incorporated with other loading/unloading facilities;
- Have sufficient space for the quantity of waste generated and careful source separation of recyclable materials;
- Have sufficient space to contain any on-site treatment facilities, such as compaction equipment;
- Have adequate weather protection and, where required, be enclosed or undercover;
- Be secure and lockable;
- Be well-ventilated and drained to the sewer;
- Be clearly sign-marked to ensure appropriate use.

4.6 Waste and Recycling Receptacles

Enough skip bins should be provided for the separate storage of each type of C&D material generated on-site. This will assist maximising source separation and resource recovery, while reducing the costs and quantity of materials disposed of at landfill.

The size of the receptacles should be appropriate to the nature of waste generated and the available storage area. In general, the following options would be acceptable:

Source: Aussie Bins

FDC Construction will adopt a traditional waste management strategy, whereby waste is deposited into comingled skip bins to be sorted offsite classified and managed in accordance with the EPA's "Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste";, a single skip bin would be considered sufficient for purpose. However, if the site is to pursue source separation, dedicated skips for the following materials are recommended:

- Concrete;
- Bricks;
- Scrap metal;
- General waste.

Separate receptacles for the safe disposal of hazardous waste types (i.e. light bulbs, batteries, etc) will also be provided where applicable. Where possible, additional bins will be provided in common areas for the collection of comingled recyclables such as beverage containers (glass, plastic, aluminum), paper products, recyclables food containers, etc. Specialised bins for cigarette butts should also be provided. Within the site amenities comingled receptacles will be used to manage recyclable wastes.

4.7 Safety and Signage

- The following safety measures should be considered for the waste storage area:

- Location should not interfere with sight lines of drivers entering or leaving the site;
- Skip bins should be clearly visible and located in well-lit areas;
- Safe paths of travel should be designated using reflective tape, barriers and cones;
- Skip bins must be secured and must not be over-filled to reduce risk of injury through bins moving and falling objects.

Standard signage will be installed in all waste areas, with all skip bins colour coded and labelled appropriately on all sides to allow clear identification of the type of waste to be deposited into each bin.

Refer to the EPA's website for standard construction waste and recycling signs:

www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastetools/signs-posters-symbols.htm

4.8 Space and Site Requirements

The waste storage area will be located adjacent to the loading dock entrance to the site to enable access and allow sufficient space for the required skip bins and servicing requirements. The storage area will also be flexible to cater for change of use throughout demolition and construction works.

Where space is restricted, dedicated stockpile areas will be allocated onsite, with regular transfers to the dedicated skip bins for sorting and collections.

The position of the designated waste holding area onsite may change according to building works and the progression of the development. Access, visual amenity and WHS will always be integral to the selection of waste storage area locations. Any stockpile locations will take into account slope and drainage factors to avoid contamination of stormwater drains during rain events.

When Rubbish bins are being removed around site the bins will be covered using tarp or the bin lids on the 660LT bins when tipping the site bins into the Main rubbish bins a wet down procedure will be adopted.

Within the Lunchroom and Site office general waste and co-mingled recycling waste bins are available for waste generated by workers these bins will be removed from site using commercial waste procedures.

4.9 Servicing and Transport

The frequency of waste removal from site will be determined by the volume of materials deposited into the dedicated skip bins. Skip bins will be monitored on a daily basis by the Site Manager to ensure they do not overflow. If skip bins are reaching capacity, removal and replacement should be organised for within 24 hours.

All Trucks and skip bins leaving the site will be covered with a suitable tarpaulin to reduce spillage of waste while in transit.

wheels of any vehicle, trailer or mobilised plant leaving the site are cleaned of debris prior to leaving the premise once vehicle is cleaned a electric ride on Floor scrubber is to be used to clean up mess from cleaning all dirty water to be discarded in the site wash box.

All waste collection for construction works will be conducted between approved hours as per Council requirements (typically between 7am and 7pm Monday to Friday, and between 7am and 1pm on Saturdays). All waste generated on site will be transported to an approved and appropriately licensed resource recovery facility and/or landfill site.

4.1 Site Plans

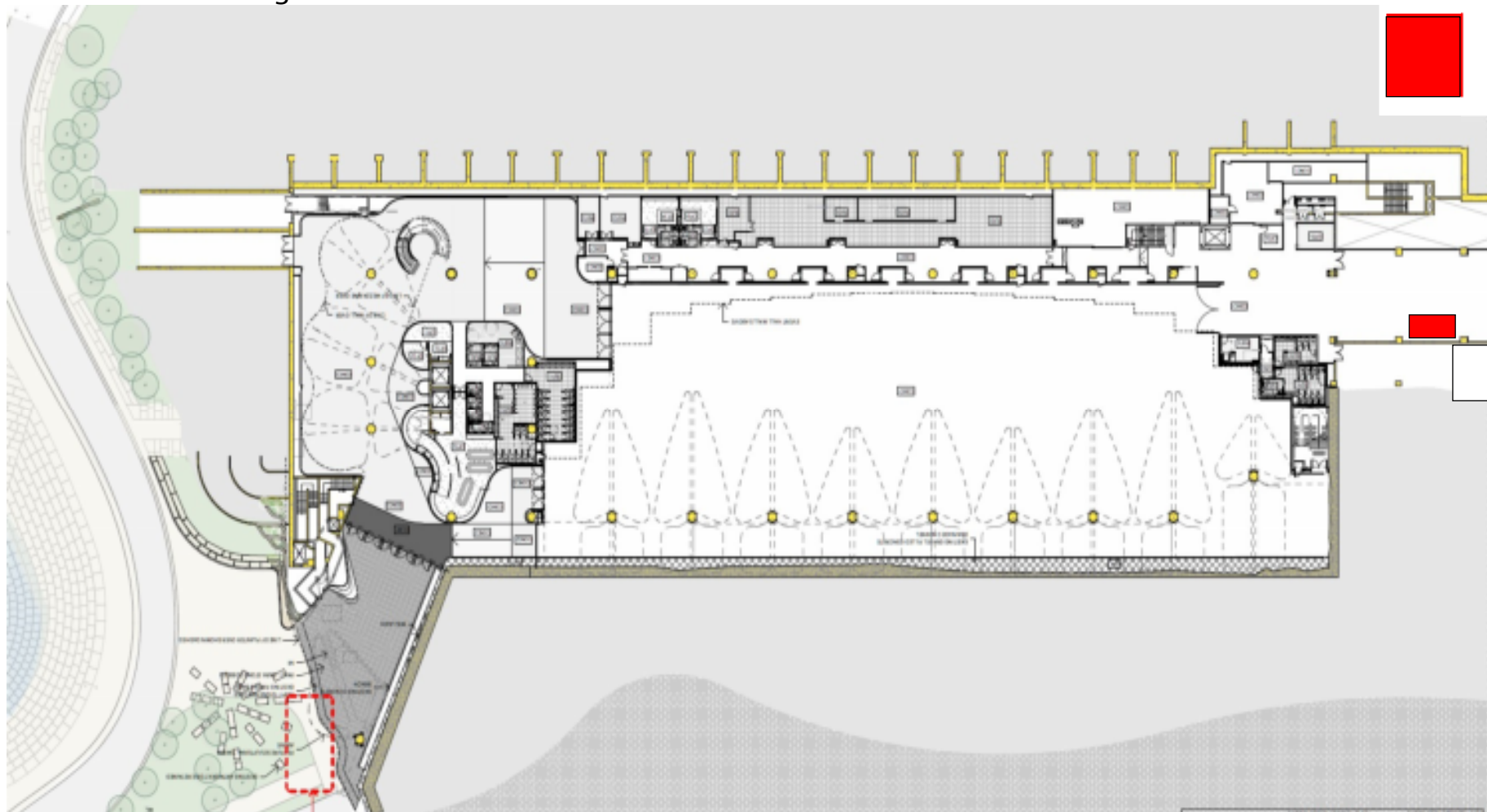
Existing Structures



Note: the proposed bin location is indicative only, this may change based on site logistics.

Source: Google Maps

4.10 Site Waste Storage



Note: the proposed bin location is indicative only, this may change based on site logistics.

5 Appendix A – Bingo Waste EPA Management License



Environment Protection Licence

Licence - 20121

Licence Details	
Number:	20121
Anniversary Date:	08-June

Licensee
DIAL-A-DUMP (EC) PTY LTD
PO BOX 7535
SILVERWATER NSW 2128

Premises
EASTERN CREEK RECYCLING ECOLOGY PARK
HONEYCOMB DRIVE
EASTERN CREEK NSW 2766

Scheduled Activity
Composting
Resource recovery
Waste storage

Fee Based Activity	Scale
Composting	> 5000-50000 T annual capacity to receive organics
Recovery of general waste	Any general waste recovered
Waste storage - other types of waste	Any other types of waste stored

Contact Us
NSW EPA
6 Parramatta Square
10 Darcy Street
PARRAMATTA NSW 2150
Phone: 131 555
Email: info@epa.nsw.gov.au
Locked Bag 5022
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124



Environment Protection Licence

Licence - 20121

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Information about this licence

Dictionary

A definition of terms used in the licence can be found in the dictionary at the end of this licence.

Responsibilities of licensee

Separate to the requirements of this licence, general obligations of licensees are set out in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 ("the Act") and the Regulations made under the Act. These include obligations to:

- ensure persons associated with you comply with this licence, as set out in section 64 of the Act;
- control the pollution of waters and the pollution of air (see for example sections 120 - 132 of the Act);
- report incidents causing or threatening material environmental harm to the environment, as set out in Part 5.7 of the Act.

Variation of licence conditions

The licence holder can apply to vary the conditions of this licence. An application form for this purpose is available from the EPA.

The EPA may also vary the conditions of the licence at any time by written notice without an application being made.

Where a licence has been granted in relation to development which was assessed under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 in accordance with the procedures applying to integrated development, the EPA may not impose conditions which are inconsistent with the development consent conditions until the licence is first reviewed under Part 3.6 of the Act.

Duration of licence

This licence will remain in force until the licence is surrendered by the licence holder or until it is suspended or revoked by the EPA or the Minister. A licence may only be surrendered with the written approval of the EPA.

Licence review

The Act requires that the EPA review your licence at least every 5 years after the issue of the licence, as set out in Part 3.6 and Schedule 5 of the Act. You will receive advance notice of the licence review.

Fees and annual return to be sent to the EPA

For each licence fee period you must pay:

- an administrative fee; and
- a load-based fee (if applicable).



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The EPA publication “A Guide to Licensing” contains information about how to calculate your licence fees. The licence requires that an Annual Return, comprising a Statement of Compliance and a summary of any monitoring required by the licence (including the recording of complaints), be submitted to the EPA. The Annual Return must be submitted within 60 days after the end of each reporting period. See condition R1 regarding the Annual Return reporting requirements.

Usually the licence fee period is the same as the reporting period.

Transfer of licence

The licence holder can apply to transfer the licence to another person. An application form for this purpose is available from the EPA.

Public register and access to monitoring data

Part 9.5 of the Act requires the EPA to keep a public register of details and decisions of the EPA in relation to, for example:

- licence applications;
- licence conditions and variations;
- statements of compliance;
- load based licensing information; and
- load reduction agreements.

Under s320 of the Act application can be made to the EPA for access to monitoring data which has been submitted to the EPA by licensees.

This licence is issued to:

DIAL-A-DUMP (EC) PTY LTD
PO BOX 7535
SILVERWATER NSW 2128

subject to the conditions which follow.



Environment Protection Licence

Licence - 20121

1 Administrative Conditions

A1 What the licence authorises and regulates

A1.1 This licence authorises the carrying out of the scheduled activities listed below at the premises specified in A2. The activities are listed according to their scheduled activity classification, fee-based activity classification and the scale of the operation.

Unless otherwise further restricted by a condition of this licence, the scale at which the activity is carried out must not exceed the maximum scale specified in this condition.

Scheduled Activity	Fee Based Activity	Scale
Composting	Composting	> 5000 - 50000 T annual capacity to receive organics
Resource recovery	Recovery of general waste	Any general waste recovered
Waste storage	Waste storage - other types of waste	Any other types of waste stored

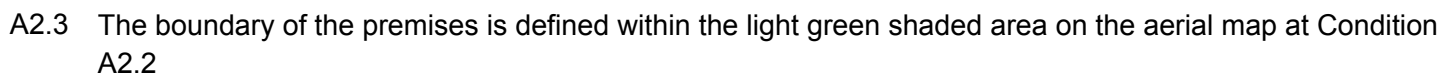
A2 Premises or plant to which this licence applies

A2.1 The licence applies to the following premises:

Premises Details
EASTERN CREEK RECYCLING ECOLOGY PARK
HONEYCOMB DRIVE
EASTERN CREEK
NSW 2766
PART LOT 1 DP 1145808, PART LOT 2 DP 1247691
SHOWN AS THE AREA ENCOMPASSED BY THE SHADED GREEN COLOR ON PLAN NUMBER 798 PREPARED BY MATTHEW FREEBURN - FREEBURN SURVEYORS AND DATED 28 JUNE 2022.

A2.2 The premises location is shown on the map below.

Licence - 20121



A3 Other activities

A3.1 This licence applies to all other activities carried on at the premises, including:

A4 Information supplied to the EPA

A4.1 Works and activities must be carried out in accordance with the proposal contained in the licence application, except as expressly provided by a condition of this licence.

In this condition the reference to "the licence application" includes a reference to:

- a) the applications for any licences (including former pollution control approvals) which this licence replaces



Environment Protection Licence

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under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Savings and Transitional) Regulation 1998; and
b) the licence information form provided by the licensee to the EPA to assist the EPA in connection with the issuing of this licence.

Scheduled Development Works

2 Discharges to Air and Water and Applications to Land

P1 Location of monitoring/discharge points and areas

P1.1 The following points referred to in the table below are identified in this licence for the purposes of monitoring and/or the setting of limits for the emission of pollutants to the air from the point.

Air			
EPA identi- fication no.	Type of Monitoring Point	Type of Discharge Point	Location Description
1	Dust monitoring point - North		Northern boundary near to the M4 Motorway
2	Dust monitoring point - East		Eastern boundary
3	Dust monitoring point - South		Southern boundary
4	Dust monitoring point - West		Western boundary near Archibold Rd

P1.2 The following utilisation areas referred to in the table below are identified in this licence for the purposes of the monitoring and/or the setting of limits for any application of solids or liquids to the utilisation area.

P1.3 The following points referred to in the table are identified in this licence for the purposes of the monitoring and/or the setting of limits for discharges of pollutants to water from the point.

Water and land			
EPA Identi- fication no.	Type of Monitoring Point	Type of Discharge Point	Location Description
5	Surface water quality monitoring		North-west onsite surface water detention basin
6	Surface water quality monitoring		South-west onsite surface water detention basin
7	Surface water overflow	Surface water overflow	Overflow (weir) from north-west surface water detention basin
8	Surface water overflow	Surface water overflow	Overflow (weir) from south-west surface water detention basin

P1.4 The following points referred to in the table below are identified in this licence for the purposes of weather



Environment Protection Licence

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and/or noise monitoring and/or setting limits for the emission of noise from the premises.

Noise/Weather

EPA identi- fication no.	Type of monitoring point	Location description
9	Noise monitoring	Nearest affected receiver 1-6 Eber Place Minchinbury
10	Noise monitoring	Nearest affected receiver 2-44 Warbler Street Erskine Park

3 Limit Conditions

L1 Pollution of waters

- L1.1 Except as may be expressly provided in any other condition of this licence, the licensee must comply with section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.
- L1.2 The licensee must operate the premises in a manner that ensures that all stormwater from all areas of the premises which has the potential to mobilise sediments and other material is controlled and diverted through appropriate erosion and sediment control/pollution control measures and sedimentation ponds.

L2 Concentration limits

- L2.1 For each monitoring/discharge point or utilisation area specified in the table/s below (by a point number), the concentration of a pollutant discharged at that point, or applied to that area, must not exceed the concentration limits specified for that pollutant in the table.
- L2.2 Where a pH quality limit is specified in the table, the specified percentage of samples must be within the specified ranges.
- L2.3 To avoid any doubt, this condition does not authorise the pollution of waters by any pollutant other than those specified in the table/s.
- L2.4 The licensee is not taken to have exceeded a concentration limit specified in this licence, for monitoring points 5 and 6, if the discharge has occurred solely as a result of a rainfall event at the premises exceeding a total of 45 millimetres over any consecutive five day period and the licensee has taken all practical measures to avoid or minimise water pollution.
- L2.5 Water and/or Land Concentration Limits



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POINT 5,6,7,8

Pollutant	Units of Measure	50 Percentile concentration limit	90 Percentile concentration limit	3DGM concentration limit	100 percentile concentration limit
Ammonia	milligrams per litre				1
pH	pH				6.5 - 8.5
Total suspended solids	milligrams per litre				50

L3 Waste

- L3.1 The licensee must not cause, permit or allow any waste to be received at the premises, except the wastes expressly referred to in the column titled “Waste” and meeting the definition, if any, in the column titled “Description” in the table below.
- Any waste received at the premises must only be used for the activities referred to in relation to that waste in the column titled “Activity” in the table below.
- Any waste received at the premises is subject to those limits or conditions, if any, referred to in relation to that waste contained in the column titled “Other Limits” in the table below.
- This condition does not limit any other conditions in this licence.

Code	Waste	Description	Activity	Other Limits
NA	Household waste from municipal clean-up that does not contain food waste	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, as in force from time to time	Resource recovery Waste storage	
NA	Virgin excavated natural material	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, as in force from time to time	Waste storage	
NA	Asphalt waste (including asphalt resulting from road construction and waterproofing works)	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, as in force from time to time.	Resource recovery Waste storage	
NA	Virgin excavated natural material	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, as in force from time to time	Waste storage	
NA	Wood waste	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, as in force from time to time.	Resource recovery Waste storage	
NA	Garden waste	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, as in force from time to	Resource recovery Waste storage Composting	No more than 20,000 tonnes of Garden Waste

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time.				may be stored at the premises at any one time.
NA	Building and demolition waste	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, as in force from time to time	Resource recovery Waste storage	
NA	Waste tyres	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, as in force from time to time	Resource recovery Waste storage	No more than 50 tonnes permitted to be stockpiled on site at any one time
NA	Soils	Soils that meet the CT1 thresholds for General Solid Waste in Table 1 of the Waste Classification Guidelines as in force from time to time with the exception of the maximum threshold values for contaminants specified in the 'Other Limits' column	Resource recovery Waste storage	<p>Arsenic 40mg/kg; Cadmium 2mg/kg; Copper 200mg/kg; Mercury 1.5mg/kg; Zinc 600mg/kg; Petroleum Hydrocarbons C6-C9 150mg/kg; Petroleum Hydrocarbons C10-C36 1600mg/kg; Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons 80mg/kg; Polychlorinated Biphenyls (individual) 1mg/kg.</p> <p>No Acid Sulfate Soil or Potential Acid Sulfate Soil is to be received at the Premises.</p> <p>Soil thresholds will be subject to review from time to time.</p>
NA	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, as in force from time to time	Resource recovery Waste storage	Limited to bricks, concrete, ceramics, metal, glass, plastic, paper, cardboard, rubber and sandstone or a combination of the above.



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- L3.2 No disposal or landfilling of waste may occur at the premises.
- L3.3 The applicant must have in place and implement procedures to identify and prevent the acceptance of any waste not permitted by condition L3.1 to be accepted at the premises.
- L3.4 No asbestos waste is to be accepted or stored at the premises.
- L3.5 Each individual wood waste stockpile both processed and unprocessed will be limited in size to < 2000 tonnes.
- L3.6 The authorised amount of waste permitted on the premises cannot exceed 667000 tonnes at any one time.

L4 Noise limits

- L4.1 Noise generated at the premises that is measured at each noise monitoring point established under this licence must not exceed the noise levels specified in Column 4 of the table below for that point during the corresponding time periods specified in Column 1 when measured using the corresponding measurement parameters listed in Column 2.

POINT 10

Time period	Measurement parameter	Measurement frequency	Noise level dB(A)
Day	Day Shoulder-LAeq (15 minute)	Continuous	42
Evening	Evening-LAeq (15 minute)	Continuous	42
Night	Night-LAeq (15 minute)	Continuous	39
Night	Night-LA1 (1 minute)	Continuous	44
Morning-Shoulder	Morning Shoulder-LAeq(15 minute)	Continuous	39
Morning-Shoulder	Morning Shoulder-LA1 (1 minute)	Continuous	44

POINT 9

Time period	Measurement parameter	Measurement frequency	Noise level dB(A)
Day	Day-LAeq (15 minute)	Continuous	48
Evening	Evening-LAeq (15 minute)	Continuous	47
Night	Night-LAeq (15 minute)	Continuous	44
Night	Night-LAeq (period)	Continuous	41
Night	Night-LA1 (1 minute)	Continuous	53
Morning-Shoulder	Morning Shoulder-LAeq(15 minute)	Continuous	47

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Morning-Shoulder	Morning Shoulder-LA1 (1 minute)	Continuous	53
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Note: For the purpose of condition L4.1;

- Daytime is defined as the period from 6am to 6pm Monday to Friday, and 6am to 4pm Saturday, Sunday and public holidays;
- Night is defined as 6pm to 6am;
- Point 9 includes the residence location of 1-6 Eber Place, Minchinbury NSW 2770, Lot 1152 DP 263722 as the nearest affected receiver; and
- Point 10 includes the residence location of 2-44 Warbler Street, Erskine Park NSW 2759, Lot 103 DP 706344 as the nearest affected receiver.

Note: "Noise" refers to sound pressure levels for the purposes of condition L4.1 to L4.7.

L4.2 The noise limits set out in condition L4.1 apply under all meteorological conditions except for the following:
The noise emission limits identified apply under meteorological conditions of:

- a) Wind speed up to 3m/s at 10 metres above ground level: or
- b) Temperature inversion conditions of up to 3°C/100m and wind speed of up to 2m/s at 10 metres

L4.3 For the purposes of condition L4.2:

- a) Data recorded by the nearest Bureau of Meteorology station must be used to determine meteorological conditions; and
- b) Temperature inversion conditions (stability category) are to be determined by the sigma-theta method referred to in Part E4 of Appendix E to the NSW Industrial Noise Policy.

L4.4 To determine compliance:

- a) with the LAeq (15 minute) noise limits in condition L4.1, the noise measurement equipment must be located as follows:

Noise from the operation is to be measured at the most affected point or within the residential boundary, or at the most affected point within 30 metres of a dwelling (rural situations) where the dwelling is more than 30 metres from the boundary, to determine compliance with the LAeq (15 minute) noise limits.

Where it can be demonstrated that direct measurement of noise from the operation is impractical, the EPA may accept alternative means of determining compliance (see Chapter 11 of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy).

L4.5 A non-compliance of condition L4.1 will still occur where noise generated from the premises in excess of the appropriate limit is measured:

- at a location other than an area prescribed by conditions L4.1(A) and L4.1(B); and/or
- at a point other than the most affected point at a location.

L4.6 For the purposes of determining the noise generated at the premises the modification factors in Section 4 of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy must be applied, as appropriate, to the noise levels measured by the noise monitoring equipment.



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Note: NSW Industrial Noise Policy refers to the document entitled " New South Wales Industrial Noise Policy" published by the NSW Environment Protection Authority in January 2000."

L4.7 Noise monitoring must be conducted as per licence conditions with additional monitoring times to reflect the extended operating hours.

L5 Hours of operation

L5.1 Operating hours for activities at the Premises must be limited to the following:

Activity	Day	Hours
Construction	Monday - Friday	7:00am to 6:00pm
	Saturday	8:00am to 4:00pm
	Sunday & Public Holidays	Nil
Materials Processing Centres and Pre-Sort Enclosure (Operation, waste receival, chute use and maintenance)	Monday - Friday	24 hours
	Saturday	24 hours
	Sunday & Public Holidays	24 hours
Segregated Materials Area - Crushing and Screening	Monday - Friday	6:00am to 6:00pm
	Saturday	8:00am to 4:00pm
	Sunday & Public Holidays	8:00am to 4:00pm
Segregated Materials Area - Receipt of segregated materials	Monday - Friday	24 hours
	Saturday	8:00am to 4:00pm
	Sunday & Public Holidays	8:00am to 4:00pm

L6 Potentially offensive odour

L6.1 No condition of this licence identifies a potentially offensive odour for the purposes of section 129 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

Note: Section 129 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, provides that the licensee must not cause or permit the emission of any offensive odour from the premises but provides a defence if the emission is identified in the relevant environment protection licence as a potentially offensive odour and the odour was emitted in accordance with the conditions of a licence directed at minimising odour.

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L7 Other limit conditions

- L7.1 a. stockpiles of processed garden waste within the Green Waste/Timber Waste Area will not exceed the height of the existing surrounding concrete walls (2.5 metres).
- b. stockpiles of unprocessed garden waste and processed and unprocessed wood waste will not exceed 2.5 metres above the height of the existing surrounding concrete walls (2.5 metres).
- L7.2 No stockpile at the premises is to exceed the height of the Amenity Berms at 10 meters.

4 Operating Conditions

O1 Activities must be carried out in a competent manner

- O1.1 Licensed activities must be carried out in a competent manner.
This includes:
- a) the processing, handling, movement and storage of materials and substances used to carry out the activity; and
 - b) the treatment, storage, processing, reprocessing, transport and disposal of waste generated by the activity.

O2 Maintenance of plant and equipment

- O2.1 All plant and equipment installed at the premises or used in connection with the licensed activity:
- a) must be maintained in a proper and efficient condition; and
 - b) must be operated in a proper and efficient manner.

O3 Dust

- O3.1 The premises must be maintained in a condition which minimises or prevents the emission of dust from the premises.
- O3.2 The licensee must ensure that all activities conducted at the premises are carried out in a manner which minimises or prevents the generation of dust.
- O3.3 Trucks entering and leaving the premises that are carrying loads must be covered at all times, except during loading and unloading.
- O3.4 The Licensee must ensure that all stockpiles are kept wet during the transfer of waste to and from stockpiles and during processing to minimise the generation of dust.
- O3.5 The licensee must ensure that no material, including sediment or oil, is tracked from the premises.

O4 Emergency response

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- O4.1 The Licensee must maintain, and implement as necessary, a current emergency response plan for the premises. The Licensee must keep the emergency response plan on the premises at all times. The emergency response plan must document systems and procedures to deal with all types of incidents (e.g. spills, explosions or fire) that may occur at the premises or that may be associated with activities that occur at the premises and which are likely to cause harm to the environment. If a current emergency response plan does not exist at the date on which this condition is attached to the licence, the licensee must develop an emergency response plan within three months of that date.

O5 Processes and management

- O5.1 The licensee must ensure that waste that has been recovered is stockpiled separately.
- O5.2 The licensee must:
- Implement suitable measures to manage pests, vermin and declared noxious weeds on site;
 - Inspect the site on a regular basis to ensure that these measures are working effectively, and that pests, vermin or noxious weeds are not present on site in sufficient numbers to pose an environmental hazard, or cause the loss of amenity in the surrounding area; and
 - Perform ongoing monitoring of weed infestation on and adjoining the site.

Note: For the purposes of this condition, noxious weeds are those species subject to an order declared under the Biodiversity Act 2015.

- O5.3 The licensee must have in place and implement procedures to minimise the risk of fire at the premises.
- O5.4 The licensee must take all practicable steps to control entry to the premises.
- O5.5 The licensee must ensure that no material, including waste, sediment, mud or oil, is tracked from the premises.
- O5.6 The Licensee must ensure that all waste stored or processed at the premises is assessed and classified in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines as in force from time to time.
- O5.7 All stormwater and stormwater treatment devices (including drainage systems, sumps and traps) must be regularly maintained.
- O5.8 Sediment ponds must be maintained in a manner that ensures these retain an appropriate freeboard to minimise the potential for any turbid discharge. Depth indicators must be installed and maintained within these ponds that indicate the required freeboard to be maintained.
- O5.9 The Licensee must comply with all requirements of its exemption from using a weighbridge, granted on 30 May 2022 via Notice No. 1619077. This exemption expires on 30 May 2024.

O6 Waste management

Tyre Waste Management

- O6.1 The licensee must ensure that stockpiles of waste tyres are located in a clearly defined area.

Environment Protection Licence

Licence - 20121

- O6.2 The licensee must ensure that stockpiles of waste tyres are managed so as not to cause or to be likely to cause the spread of disease by vermin.
- O6.3 The licensee must ensure that measures are taken to prevent stockpiles of waste tyres from catching on fire.
- O6.4 Without limiting the above conditions, any area(s) used for the storage of waste tyres at the premises must:
 - a) be surrounded by a fire break of at least six (6) metres, which is kept clear of combustible material; and
 - b) be fenced or otherwise secured to prevent any unauthorised access to the waste tyres and the fire break.

Leachate Management

- O6.5 Water which contacts waste in the garden waste area or the Materials Processing Centre, other than virgin excavated natural material, must be managed as leachate. Leachate must only be disposed of by: a) disposal to sewer via a trade waste agreement, b) disposal at a facility licensed to accept such waste.
- O6.6 Leachate must not be irrigated and/or used for dust control at the premises.
- O6.7 The Licensee must not cause or permit any leachate to pool at the premises.

Asbestos Waste Management

- O6.8 The Licensee must ensure that at no time is asbestos waste (as defined in the POEO Act) is permitted to be placed in the conveyor/chute system for conveyance to the base of the landfill.

Weighbridge Operation

- O6.9 The licensee must have in place and operate a calibrated weighbridge to record the volume of all waste brought into the premises.
- O6.10 The licensee must continuously operate video surveillance cameras at all weighbridges associated with the conveyor belt transfer system.
- O6.11 All vehicles entering and exiting the premises must be recorded as they pass across the weighbridges or pass through a dedicated vehicle access point that has video monitoring and electronic recorded 'boom gates'.

Waste Incineration

- O6.12 There must be no incineration or burning of any waste at the premises.

Volumetric Survey

- O6.13 The licensee must submit to the EPA's Waste Operations every 6 months, a volumetric survey of the Premises carried out by a registered surveyor:
 - a) During June each year and provided to the EPA in the approved form and manner by no later than 31 July in that year; and
 - b) During December each year and provided to the EPA in the approved form and manner by no later than 31 January in that year.

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Composting

- O6.14 The licensee shall manage windrow composting operations in accordance with AS 4454-2003: Composts, Soil Conditioners and Mulches, Appendix N, Best practice guidelines for Composting Systems, the EPA Environmental Guidelines for Composting & Related Organics Processing Facilities, or other practices approved by the EPA.
- O6.15 Each gardenwaste windrow must have an individual cover and aerobic equipment fitted to reduce odour and the generation of leachate.
- O6.16 The licensee will construct and maintain designated bays of approximately 5m x 15m separated by concrete walls in the Garden Waste/ Timber Waste area generally in accordance with the document "LHBC Environment Assessment Report " dated August 2010 before composting.

O7 Other operating conditions

Bunding Requirements

- O7.1 Bunding must be maintained for the leachate storage tanks that:
- is impervious to the fluids contained; and
 - has sufficient capacity to contain 110% of the of the largest vessel; and
 - will contain all pressurised leaks or spills.
- O7.2 The licensee shall store all chemicals, fuels and oils used on site in an appropriately designed impervious bunded area that contains 110 percent of the largest container contained within the bund. These bunds shall be designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of all relevant Australian standards, and/or EPA's Environment Protection Manual *Technical Bulletin Bunding and Spill Management*.

Litter and Pest Management

- O7.3 The licensee must:
- a) Implement suitable measures to prevent unnecessary proliferation of litter both on and off site; and
 - b) Inspect and clear the site and surrounding area of litter on a daily basis.
- O7.4 The applicant must control pests and vermin at the premises.

Staff Training

- O7.5 The licensee must ensure that adequately trained staff are available at the premises in order to administer the requirements of this licence.

Wheel Wash

- O7.6 All vehicles leaving the premises must be first put through an operating wheel wash except those that have not been in the material processing and storage areas.



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5 Monitoring and Recording Conditions

M1 Monitoring records

- M1.1 The results of any monitoring required to be conducted by this licence or a load calculation protocol must be recorded and retained as set out in this condition.
- M1.2 All records required to be kept by this licence must be:
- a) in a legible form, or in a form that can readily be reduced to a legible form;
 - b) kept for at least 4 years after the monitoring or event to which they relate took place; and
 - c) produced in a legible form to any authorised officer of the EPA who asks to see them.
- M1.3 The following records must be kept in respect of any samples required to be collected for the purposes of this licence:
- a) the date(s) on which the sample was taken;
 - b) the time(s) at which the sample was collected;
 - c) the point at which the sample was taken; and
 - d) the name of the person who collected the sample.
- M1.4 The licensee must record the date, duration and volume of any leachate discharge to surface water.

M2 Requirement to monitor concentration of pollutants discharged

- M2.1 For each monitoring/discharge point or utilisation area specified in the table\ below (by a point number), the concentration of a pollutant discharged at that point, or applied to that area, must not exceed the concentration limits specified for that pollutant in the table.
- M2.2 For each monitoring/discharge point or utilisation area specified below (by a point number), the licensee must monitor (by sampling and obtaining results by analysis) the concentration of each pollutant specified in Column 1. The licensee must use the sampling method, units of measure, and sample at the frequency, specified opposite in the other columns:
- M2.3 Air Monitoring Requirements

POINT 1,2,3,4

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Particulates - Deposited Matter	grams per square metre per month	Quarterly	Australian Standard 3580.10.1-2003

M3 Testing methods - concentration limits

- M3.1 Monitoring for the concentration of a pollutant emitted to the air required to be conducted by this licence must be done in accordance with:

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- a) any methodology which is required by or under the Act to be used for the testing of the concentration of the pollutant; or
- b) if no such requirement is imposed by or under the Act, any methodology which a condition of this licence requires to be used for that testing; or
- c) if no such requirement is imposed by or under the Act or by a condition of this licence, any methodology approved in writing by the EPA for the purposes of that testing prior to the testing taking place.

Note: The *Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2022* requires testing for certain purposes to be conducted in accordance with test methods contained in the publication "Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW".

M4 Environmental monitoring

M4.1

Wind strength and wind direction at the premises must be measured and recorded in degrees and knots/kmh at least every 15 minutes.

M4.2

Rainfall at the premises must be measured and recorded in millimetres per 24 hour period, at the same time each day.

M5 Recording of pollution complaints

M5.1 The licensee must keep a legible record of all complaints made to the licensee or any employee or agent of the licensee in relation to pollution arising from any activity to which this licence applies.

M5.2 The record must include details of the following:

- a) the date and time of the complaint;
- b) the method by which the complaint was made;
- c) any personal details of the complainant which were provided by the complainant or, if no such details were provided, a note to that effect;
- d) the nature of the complaint;
- e) the action taken by the licensee in relation to the complaint, including any follow-up contact with the complainant; and
- f) if no action was taken by the licensee, the reasons why no action was taken.

M5.3 The record of a complaint must be kept for at least 4 years after the complaint was made.

M5.4 The record must be produced to any authorised officer of the EPA who asks to see them.

M6 Telephone complaints line

M6.1 The licensee must operate during its operating hours a telephone complaints line for the purpose of receiving any complaints from members of the public in relation to activities conducted at the premises or by the vehicle or mobile plant, unless otherwise specified in the licence.

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M6.2 The licensee must notify the public of the complaints line telephone number and the fact that it is a complaints line so that the impacted community knows how to make a complaint.

M6.3 The preceding two conditions do not apply until either the date of the issue of this licence.

M7 Other monitoring and recording conditions

M7.1 Soil Classification Records

The licensee must keep a record of each load of Soil, as referred to under Condition L3.1, that is received at the premises. The record must include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- (a) a copy of the waste classification report in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines, including the classification and the limits specified in the L3.1 table;
- (b) the quantity (in tonnes) of the Soil received;
- (c) the date and time that the Soil were received;
- (d) the registration number of the vehicle transporting the Soil to the premises;
- (e) the source(s) and address from where the Soil were received; and
- (f) the name and contact details of the company or individual delivering the Soil to the premises.

The record must be retained at the premises for at least 4 years after the receipt of the load of the soil. The record must be produced to any authorised officer of the EPA upon request.

M7.2 The proponent must provide an annual audit of the design, operation and odour management practices of the operation with the primary aim of identifying improvements that lead to attainment of best practice in regard to minimising odour emitted from the premises. The proponent must implement all reasonable audit recommendations. The scope of such an audit to be regularly reviewed in consultation with the EPA.

M7.3 The EPA may require the proponent to conduct assessments or investigations that identify the extent of any potentially offensive odour emissions beyond the boundary of the premises. The scope of such investigations to be agreed to by the EPA and may include revised air dispersion modelling based on actual site emissions data, well designed field investigations according to German standards, and/ or use of field olfactometers, and analysis of detailed complaints records and on-site meteorological data.

6 Reporting Conditions

R1 Annual return documents

R1.1 The licensee must complete and supply to the EPA an Annual Return in the approved form comprising:

1. a Statement of Compliance,
2. a Monitoring and Complaints Summary,
3. a Statement of Compliance - Licence Conditions,
4. a Statement of Compliance - Load based Fee,
5. a Statement of Compliance - Requirement to Prepare Pollution Incident Response Management Plan,
6. a Statement of Compliance - Requirement to Publish Pollution Monitoring Data; and
7. a Statement of Compliance - Environmental Management Systems and Practices.

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At the end of each reporting period, the EPA will provide to the licensee notification that the Annual Return is due.

R1.2 An Annual Return must be prepared in respect of each reporting period, except as provided below.

Note: The term "reporting period" is defined in the dictionary at the end of this licence. Do not complete the Annual Return until after the end of the reporting period.

R1.3 Where this licence is transferred from the licensee to a new licensee:

- a) the transferring licensee must prepare an Annual Return for the period commencing on the first day of the reporting period and ending on the date the application for the transfer of the licence to the new licensee is granted; and
- b) the new licensee must prepare an Annual Return for the period commencing on the date the application for the transfer of the licence is granted and ending on the last day of the reporting period.

Note: An application to transfer a licence must be made in the approved form for this purpose.

R1.4 Where this licence is surrendered by the licensee or revoked by the EPA or Minister, the licensee must prepare an Annual Return in respect of the period commencing on the first day of the reporting period and ending on:

- a) in relation to the surrender of a licence - the date when notice in writing of approval of the surrender is given; or
- b) in relation to the revocation of the licence - the date from which notice revoking the licence operates.

R1.5 The Annual Return for the reporting period must be supplied to the EPA via eConnect *EPA* or by registered post not later than 60 days after the end of each reporting period or in the case of a transferring licence not later than 60 days after the date the transfer was granted (the 'due date').

R1.6 The licensee must retain a copy of the Annual Return supplied to the EPA for a period of at least 4 years after the Annual Return was due to be supplied to the EPA.

R1.7 Within the Annual Return, the Statements of Compliance must be certified and the Monitoring and Complaints Summary must be signed by:

- a) the licence holder; or
- b) by a person approved in writing by the EPA to sign on behalf of the licence holder.

R2 Notification of environmental harm

R2.1 Notifications must be made by telephoning the Environment Line service on 131 555.

Note: The licensee or its employees must notify all relevant authorities of incidents causing or threatening material harm to the environment immediately after the person becomes aware of the incident in accordance with the requirements of Part 5.7 of the Act.

R2.2 The licensee must provide written details of the notification to the EPA within 7 days of the date on which they became aware of the incident.

R2.3 If the results of surface water quality monitoring in the sediment pond(s) required by condition M2.2 indicate

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ammonia concentrations greater than 1mg/L the licensee must contact the EPA within 24 hours and advise of the results of that monitoring.

R2.4 If leachate is discharged to surface waters from the premises the licensee must notify the event to the EPA in accordance with condition R3.1.

R2.5 The licensee must provide written details of any leachate discharge(s) referred to in Condition 2.3 to the EPA within 7 days of the date on which the incident occurred.

The written details referred to in the above condition must be provided as a report. The report must include the following information:

- a) the volume of the leachate discharged and over what time period the discharge occurred;
- b) the date and time of the commencement of the overflow;
- c) the weather conditions at the time of the discharge, specifying the amount of rainfall on a daily basis that had fallen:
 - on the day(s) of the discharge; and
 - for the one week period prior to the discharge;
- d) the most recent monitoring results of the chemical composition of the leachate;
- e) an explanation as to why the discharge occurred;
- f) the location(s) of the discharge; and
- g) a plan of action to prevent a similar discharge in the future.

R2.6

In the event of a fire at the facility the licensee must record:

- a) the time and date when the fire was deliberately started or reported;
- b) whether the fire was authorised by the licensee, and, if not, the circumstances which ignited the fire;
- c) the time and date that the fire ceased and whether it burnt out or was extinguished;
- d) the location of fire;
- e) the prevailing weather conditions;
- f) any observations made in regard to smoke direction and dispersion;
- g) the amount of waste that was combusted by the fire; and
- h) the action taken to extinguish the fire.

R3 Written report

R3.1 Where an authorised officer of the EPA suspects on reasonable grounds that:

- a) where this licence applies to premises, an event has occurred at the premises; or
 - b) where this licence applies to vehicles or mobile plant, an event has occurred in connection with the carrying out of the activities authorised by this licence,
- and the event has caused, is causing or is likely to cause material harm to the environment (whether the harm occurs on or off premises to which the licence applies), the authorised officer may request a written report of the event.

R3.2 The licensee must make all reasonable inquiries in relation to the event and supply the report to the EPA within such time as may be specified in the request.

R3.3 The request may require a report which includes any or all of the following information:

- a) the cause, time and duration of the event;
- b) the type, volume and concentration of every pollutant discharged as a result of the event;

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- c) the name, address and business hours telephone number of employees or agents of the licensee, or a specified class of them, who witnessed the event;
- d) the name, address and business hours telephone number of every other person (of whom the licensee is aware) who witnessed the event, unless the licensee has been unable to obtain that information after making reasonable effort;
- e) action taken by the licensee in relation to the event, including any follow-up contact with any complainants;
- f) details of any measure taken or proposed to be taken to prevent or mitigate against a recurrence of such an event; and
- g) any other relevant matters.

R3.4 The EPA may make a written request for further details in relation to any of the above matters if it is not satisfied with the report provided by the licensee. The licensee must provide such further details to the EPA within the time specified in the request.

7 General Conditions

G1 Copy of licence kept at the premises or plant

- G1.1 A copy of this licence must be kept at the premises to which the licence applies.
- G1.2 The licence must be produced to any authorised officer of the EPA who asks to see it.
- G1.3 The licence must be available for inspection by any employee or agent of the licensee working at the premises.

8 Special Conditions

E1 Requirement to maintain financial assurance

- E1.1 (a) A financial assurance in the form of an unconditional and irrevocable and on demand guarantee from a bank, building society or credit union operating in Australia as "Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions" under the banking Act 1959 of the Commonwealth of Australia and supervised by the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) must be provided to the EPA prior to the issue of an environment protection licence for the premises. The financial assurance must be in favour of the EPA in the amount of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000). The financial assurance is required to secure or guarantee funding for works or programs required by or under this licence. The financial assurance must contain a term that provides that any monies claimed can be paid to the EPA or, at the written of direction of the EPA, to any other person.
- (b) A financial assurance in the form of an unconditional and irrevocable and on demand guarantee from a bank, building society or credit union operating in Australia as "Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions" under the banking Act 1959 of the Commonwealth of Australia and supervised by APRA must be provided to the EPA by 31 May 2013. The financial assurance must be in favour of the EPA in the amount of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000).

Note that this total financial assurance is inclusive of that required in E1.1a) and E1.1b).

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(c) The licensee must provide to the EPA, along with the original counterpart guarantee, confirmation in writing that the financial institution providing the guarantee is subject to supervision by APRA.

- E1.2 An adjustment to the financial assurance must be calculated, each licence review period, in line with the Consumer Price Index for the number of years since the financial assurance was last paid. The financial assurance must be replenished to the full amount plus CPI adjustments each licence review period.
- E1.3 The financial assurance must be replenished by the full amount claimed or realised if the EPA has claimed on or realised the financial assurance or any part of it to undertake a work or program required to be carried out by the licence which has not been undertaken by the licence holder.
- E1.4 The financial assurance must be maintained during the operation of the facility and thereafter until such time as the EPA is satisfied the premises is environmentally secure.
- E1.5 The EPA may require an increase in the amount of the financial assurance at any time as a result of reassessment of the total likely costs and expenses of rehabilitation of the premises.
- E1.6 The licensee must provide to the EPA the original counterpart guarantee within five working days of the issue of:
 - a) the financial assurance being required by condition E1.1, or
 - b) the adjusted financial assurance as required by condition E1.2 and E1.3.

E2 Claims on financial assurance

- E2.1 The EPA may claim on a financial assurance under s303 of the POEO Act if a licensee fails to carry out any work or program required to comply with the conditions of this licence.

E3 Environmental Obligations of Licensee (Works and Programs)

- E3.1 While the licensee's premises are being used for the purpose to which the licence relates, the licensee must:
 - a) Clean up any spill, leak or other discharge of any waste(s) or other material(s) as soon as practicable after it becomes known to the licensee or to one of the licensee's employees or agents.
 - b) In the event(s) that any liquid and non-liquid waste(s) is unlawfully deposited on the premises, such waste(s) must be removed and lawfully disposed of as soon as practicable or in accordance with any direction given by the EPA.
 - c) Provide all monitoring data as required by the conditions of this licence or as directed by the EPA.
- E3.2 In the event of an earthquake, storm, fire, flood or any other event where it is reasonable to suspect that a pollution incident has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur, the licensee (whether or not the premises continue to be used for the purposes to which the licence relates) must:
 - a) make all efforts to contain all firewater on the licensee's premises,
 - b) make all efforts to control air pollution from the licensee's premises,
 - c) make all efforts to contain any discharge, spill or run-off from the licensee's premises,
 - d) make all efforts to prevent flood water entering the licensee's premises,
 - e) remediate and rehabilitate any exposed areas of soil and/or waste,
 - f) lawfully dispose of all liquid and solid waste(s) stored on the premises that is not already securely disposed of,
 - g) at the request of the EPA monitor groundwater beneath the licensee's premises and its potential to migrate

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from the licensee's premises,

h) at the request of the EPA monitor surface water leaving the licensee's premises; and

i) ensure the licensee's premises is secure.

- E3.3 After the licensee's premises ceases to be used for the purpose to which the licence relates or in the event that the licensee ceases to carry out the activity that is the subject of this licence, that licensee must:
- a) remove and lawfully dispose of all liquid and non-liquid waste stored on the licensee's premises and;
 - b) rehabilitate the premises, including conducting an assessment of and if required remediation of any site contamination.

E4 Waste movement and weighbridge operations

- E4.1 The licensee must cease to use stored tares and weigh all vehicles into and out of the premises.
- E4.2 The licensee must ensure there is video or photographic monitoring of the weighbridge that captures vehicles being weighed in and out of the premises. The video or photographic monitoring must be retained for a minimum of 6 months.
- E4.3 The licensee is to engage a suitably qualified independent consultant to conduct an audit of the licensed facility's weighbridge data, Waste Contribution Monthly Reports (WCMRs) and related operations to ensure that it complies with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, so far as they are relevant to weighbridge data and WCMRs and Part 2 and Part 3 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014* (Audit).

The Audit must be conducted for each quarter's data (commencing with 1 January 2022-31 March 2022) and a report provided to the EPA by 2 weeks after the end of each quarter. Each report should include (at a minimum):

- a) reconciliation between the weighbridge data and WCMRs of waste received and waste transported by waste type;
- b) compliance review to determine whether the facility is compliant with Part 2 and Part 3 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*.

- E4.4 The licensee must engage a suitably qualified independent consultant to conduct 6-monthly density testing of all stockpiles at the premises. The first density testing period is to commence on 1 July 2022, with the results of the density testing to be provided to the EPA by 31 July 2022.



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Dictionary

General Dictionary

3DGM [in relation to a concentration limit]	Means the three day geometric mean, which is calculated by multiplying the results of the analysis of three samples collected on consecutive days and then taking the cubed root of that amount. Where one or more of the samples is zero or below the detection limit for the analysis, then 1 or the detection limit respectively should be used in place of those samples
Act	Means the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
activity	Means a scheduled or non-scheduled activity within the meaning of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
actual load	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
AM	Together with a number, means an ambient air monitoring method of that number prescribed by the <i>Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in New South Wales</i> .
AMG	Australian Map Grid
anniversary date	The anniversary date is the anniversary each year of the date of issue of the licence. In the case of a licence continued in force by the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, the date of issue of the licence is the first anniversary of the date of issue or last renewal of the licence following the commencement of the Act.
annual return	Is defined in R1.1
Approved Methods Publication	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
assessable pollutants	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
BOD	Means biochemical oxygen demand
CEM	Together with a number, means a continuous emission monitoring method of that number prescribed by the <i>Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in New South Wales</i> .
COD	Means chemical oxygen demand
composite sample	Unless otherwise specifically approved in writing by the EPA, a sample consisting of 24 individual samples collected at hourly intervals and each having an equivalent volume.
cond.	Means conductivity
environment	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
environment protection legislation	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991
EPA	Means Environment Protection Authority of New South Wales.
fee-based activity classification	Means the numbered short descriptions in Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009.
general solid waste (non-putrescible)	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

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flow weighted composite sample	Means a sample whose composites are sized in proportion to the flow at each composites time of collection.
general solid waste (putrescible)	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
grab sample	Means a single sample taken at a point at a single time
hazardous waste	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
licensee	Means the licence holder described at the front of this licence
load calculation protocol	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
local authority	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
material harm	Has the same meaning as in section 147 Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
MBAS	Means methylene blue active substances
Minister	Means the Minister administering the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
mobile plant	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
motor vehicle	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
O&G	Means oil and grease
percentile [in relation to a concentration limit of a sample]	Means that percentage [eg.50%] of the number of samples taken that must meet the concentration limit specified in the licence for that pollutant over a specified period of time. In this licence, the specified period of time is the Reporting Period unless otherwise stated in this licence.
plant	Includes all plant within the meaning of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 as well as motor vehicles.
pollution of waters [or water pollution]	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
premises	Means the premises described in condition A2.1
public authority	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
regional office	Means the relevant EPA office referred to in the Contacting the EPA document accompanying this licence
reporting period	For the purposes of this licence, the reporting period means the period of 12 months after the issue of the licence, and each subsequent period of 12 months. In the case of a licence continued in force by the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, the date of issue of the licence is the first anniversary of the date of issue or last renewal of the licence following the commencement of the Act.
restricted solid waste	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
scheduled activity	Means an activity listed in Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
special waste	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
TM	Together with a number, means a test method of that number prescribed by the <i>Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in New South Wales</i> .



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TSP	Means total suspended particles
TSS	Means total suspended solids
Type 1 substance	Means the elements antimony, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury or any compound containing one or more of those elements
Type 2 substance	Means the elements beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, nickel, selenium, tin or vanadium or any compound containing one or more of those elements
utilisation area	Means any area shown as a utilisation area on a map submitted with the application for this licence
waste	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
waste type	Means liquid, restricted solid waste, general solid waste (putrescible), general solid waste (non-putrescible), special waste or hazardous waste
Wellhead	Has the same meaning as in Schedule 1 to the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2021.

Ms Julie Currey

Environment Protection Authority

(By Delegation)

Date of this edition: 08-June-2012

End Notes		
2	Licence varied by notice	1508582 issued on 21-Dec-2012
3	Licence varied by notice	1508582 issued on 21-Dec-2012
4	Licence varied by notice	1519395 issued on 05-Jun-2014
5	Licence varied by notice	1532263 issued on 24-Sep-2015
6	Licence varied by notice	1548441 issued on 12-Apr-2018
7	Licence varied by notice	1595139 issued on 25-Jun-2020
8	Licence varied by notice	1618923 issued on 20-Jun-2022
9	Licence varied by notice	1619894 issued on 09-Mar-2023