

OFFICIAL

Western Sydney Airport

Waste and Resources

Construction Environmental Management Plan

December 2019



**Western
Sydney
Airport**



Document Control

File Name	Document Name	Revision
WSA00-WSA-00400-EN-PLN-000009	WSA Waste and Resources CEMP	2.0

Revision History

Revision	Date	Description	Author	Reviewer
0	24/09/2018	Approved	WSA	S Reynolds
0.1	09/11/2018	Draft updated with the Experience Centre and Site Office phase and Material Importation phase	WSA	S Reynolds
0.2	23/11/2018	Draft updated to address comments on inclusion of new scope (Experience Centre and Site Office and Material Importation)	WSA	S Reynolds
0.3	07/12/2018	Draft updated to address comments on inclusion of new scope Experience Centre and Site Office and Material Importation)	WSA	S Reynolds
0.4	12/12/2018	For Approval	WSA	S Reynolds
1	14/12/2018	Revision update to include the Experience Centre and Site Office and Material Importation	WSA	S Reynolds
1.1	30/08/2019	Revision update to include new structure for the SEMF and the CEMPs and Bulk Excavation works	WSA	S Bellido
1.2a	02/09/2019	Issued to Bulk Earthworks Contractor		
1.2b	16/09/2019	Updated for Bulk Earthworks	CPBLLJV	J. May
1.3	30/09/2019	Issued to Stakeholders/WSU	WSA	S Reynolds
1.4	15/11/2019	Updated to address comments and outcome of annual review	WSA	S Reynolds
1.5	06/12/2019	For Approval	WSA	S Bellido
2.0	18/12/2019	Approved	WSA	S Reynolds

Plan Authorisation

Position	Name	Signature	Date
Environment Manager	S Reynolds		06/12/2019

Glossary and Definitions

Item	Definition
the Act	<i>Airports Act 1996</i> (Cth) (Airports Act)
Airport	The airport located at the Airport Site. Note: The Airport is referred to in the Act as Sydney West Airport and known as Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airport
Airport Lease	An airport lease for the Airport granted under section 13 of the Act
Airport Lessee Company	The company that is granted a lease over the Airport Site
Airport Plan	Means the airport plan for the Airport Site as determined by the Infrastructure Minister under section 96B of the Airports Act in December 2016 as varied from time to time in accordance with the Airports Act.
Airport Site	The site for Sydney West Airport as defined in the Act
Apron	The part of an airport used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the purposes of enabling passengers to embark/disembark an aircraft; b. loading cargo onto, or unloading cargo from, aircraft; and/or c. refuelling, parking or carrying out maintenance on aircraft
Associated Site	An 'associated site for Sydney West Airport' as set out in section 96L of the Act
Bulk Earthworks	The large scale earthworks required to flatten the Stage 1 area in preparation for further construction works as described in section 6 of the Construction Plan
Condition	A condition set out in Part 3 of the Airport Plan in accordance with section 96C of the Act
Construction Impact Zone	The part or parts of the Airport Site or an Associated Site on which Main Construction Works are planned to occur, as detailed in the Construction Plan approved in accordance with Condition 1.
EEW	The Phase of the Stage 1 Development that involves Early Earthworks as described in section 6 of the Construction Plan.
Environment Minister	The Minister responsible for the EPBC Act
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
EWMS	Environmental Work Method Statement
Infrastructure Department	The department responsible for administering the Airports Act, currently the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities
Infrastructure Minister	The Minister responsible for the Act from time to time
Main Construction Works	Substantial physical works on a particular part of the Airport Site including large scale vegetation clearance, bulk earthworks and the carrying out of other physical works, and the erection of buildings and structures) described in Part 3 of the Airport Plan, other than TransGrid Relocation Works or Preparatory Activities
Non-conformance	Failure to conform to the requirements of the Airport Plan (including the SEMF)
Preparatory Activities	The following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. day-to-day site and property management activities; b. site investigations, surveys (including dilapidation surveys), monitoring, and related works (e.g. geotechnical or other investigative drilling, excavation, or salvage); c. establishing construction work sites, site offices, plant and equipment, and related site mobilisation activities (including access points, access tracks and other minor access works, and safety and security measures such as fencing, but excluding bulk earthworks); d. enabling preparatory activities such as:

Item	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) relocation of existing structures including buildings, services, utilities and roads); ii) the disinterment of human remains located in grave sites identified in the European and other heritage technical report in volume 4 of the EIS; and iii) application of environmental impact mitigation measures; and e. any other activities which an Approver determines are Preparatory Activities
the Project	Western Sydney Airport – Stage 1 development
RAP	WSA Limited Western Sydney Airport Remediation Action Plan prepared by GHD dated February 2018
Stage 1 Development	The Developments described in Part 3 of the Airport Plan
Sydney West Airport	The Airport. Note: this is the name used in the Act. The Airport is known as Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airport, or, more commonly, Western Sydney International.
Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airport (WSI)	The Airport. Note: Under the Act the Airport is referred to as Sydney West Airport
WSA	<p>WSA Co Limited (ACN 618 989 272), the entity responsible for constructing and operating the Airport in accordance with the Airport Plan.</p> <p>For the purposes of the Airports Act 1996 (Cth), WSA is the “airport-lessee company” for WSI</p>

Acronyms and abbreviations

Item	Definition
AEPR	Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997
AS	Australian Standard
BEC	Bulk Earthworks Contract
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
ECZ	Environmental Conservation Zone
EEW	Early Earthworks Contractor
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENM	Excavated Natural Material
EPA	NSW Environmental Protection Authority
EWMS	Environmental Work Method Statement
ISO 14001	AS/NZS ISO 14001:2015 – Environmental Management Systems
MI	Material Importation
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
SEMF	Site Environmental Management Framework. The SEMF is contained within the Construction Plan (included as Appendix 2).
VENM	Virgin excavated natural material
WARR Act	<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001</i>
WSA	WSA Co Limited (ACN 618 989 272), the entity responsible for constructing and operating the Airport in accordance with the Airport Plan. For the purposes of the Airports Act 1996 (Cth), WSA is the “airport-lessee company” for WSI
WSI	Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airport

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background/Context

This Waste and Resources Construction Environmental Management Plan (Waste and Resources CEMP) (this plan) has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the Waste and Resources CEMP set out in the Conditions for the Stage 1 Development of the Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) (**WSI**) Airport detailed in Section 3.10.2 of the Airport Plan. Specifically, Section 3.10.2 Condition 13(1) of the Airport Plan requires that a Waste and Resources CEMP be approved under the Airport Plan prior to the commencement of Main Construction Works.

This Waste and Resources CEMP provides the management approach and requirements (including environmental mitigation measures, controls, monitoring and reporting) for managing waste and resources during construction of the Stage 1 Development. This plan forms one of nine CEMPs which are collectively covered by the WSA Site Environmental Management Framework (SEMF). To ensure the environmental resources, responsibilities and management measures are implemented during the construction activities, the SEMF is contained within the Construction Plan (Appendix 2). The implementation of the Construction Plan and the SEMF are aligned with Project level management plans including the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Sustainability Plan as illustrated in Figure 1.

The Construction Plan, including the SEMF, and nine CEMPs provide the environmental management approach and requirements and therefore should not be read in isolation to each other due to interconnecting management outcomes and objectives. Specifically, for the Waste and Resources CEMP, it is considered that the following management plan linkages can be made:

- Biodiversity CEMP – The removal / stripping of topsoils and vegetation will require specific management and disposal of identified noxious weed species. This Waste and Resources CEMP provides mitigation measures and controls with regards to the management and disposal of green waste, with a cross-reference provided to the Biodiversity CEMP for the specific management of noxious weed species.
- Soil and Water CEMP – Soil and water quality have the potential to be impacted if waste and resource management is ineffective, specifically with regard to waste tracking, contamination management and the potential associated water quality impacts from site run-off.
- Visual and landscape CEMP – The management of waste (and to a lesser extent resources) is a direct link to the management of visual and landscape features with regards to the general visual amenity and associated impacts if not managed correctly. Furthermore, it is noted that one of the proposed mitigation measures to be implemented as part of the Illegal Dumping Prevention Strategy (Appendix C) is the use of lighting as a deterrent. Any use of lighting should be undertaken in a manner so as not to impact the visual amenity of potentially sensitive receptors and should be managed in accordance with the Visual and Landscape CEMP.
- Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan – It is anticipated that the surrounding community and stakeholders will be sensitive to waste generation, resource management and associated impacts, including the impacts of traffic generation / management and odours.
- Sustainability Plan – Maximising the beneficial reuse of potential waste products and minimisation of waste disposal off-site and resource usage are key drivers for both the sustainability and the waste and resource management objectives and targets. Design for the Airport are based on designing out waste and optimising the in-built efficiency of the building's structure, materials and services.

Where relevant, linkages to other CEMPs and management objectives have been included in the risk assessment and the environmental control measures, Section 5.2 and Section 6 respectively.

Table 1 below highlights relationships and linkages of this Waste and Resources CEMP with other CEMPs and management plans, including key cross-referencing to Airport Plan and EIS requirements.

Table 1 Waste and Resources CEMP relationship with other CEMP documentation

CEMP or plan	Airport Plan Condition (3.10.2)	EIS Chapter 28 Table: Management area	EIS Chapter 28 Table: Mitigation measures
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	11	28-12	28-13
Air Quality	10	28-10	28-11
Biodiversity	7	28-04	28-05
Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan	15	28-20	28-21
European and other Heritage	12	28-14	28-15
Noise and Vibration	6	28-02	28-03
Soil and Water	8	28-06	28-07
Sustainability	29	28-37	28-38
Traffic and Access	9	28-08	28-09
Visual and Landscape	14	28-18	28-19
Waste and Resources (this plan)	13	28-16	28-17

Key

Moderate to high relevance to this CEMP

Some relevance to this CEMP

The review and document control process for this Plan are described further in Section 9 of the SEMF.

The context of this Plan in relation to the WSA environmental management system is presented below in Figure 1.

1.2 Document purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to provide the foundation for the management of waste and resources in accordance with best practice and legal requirements (including environmental mitigation measures, controls, monitoring and reporting) during the construction phase of the Stage 1 Development based on the assessment undertaken as part of the EIS.

This Plan details the waste and resource management requirements that must be satisfied in order to demonstrate compliance with the Conditions as set out in Condition 13 of Section 3.10.2 of the Airport Plan for the construction of the Stage 1 Development of the Western Sydney Airport.

Legal and other requirements are identified and maintained in a register within the SEMF (refer SEMF Appendix C). Mitigation measures (specific to waste and resources) required to satisfy these requirements are derived from the EIS and through risk assessment processes (refer Section 5.2) and included within this CEMP (refer Section 6).

Implementation of these measures is ensured through monitoring, training, competence, inspection, audit and reporting actions detailed in Sections 8 and 9, with the responsibilities for implementation identified in Section 7. Continual improvement processes in relation to compliance with regulatory requirements are detailed in the SEMF Section 9.2.

In summary, this Plan sets out to achieve the following:

- Provision of details for the management and mitigation measures to be implemented, including timing and responsibilities;
- Ensuring the commitments of the Conditions (as set out in the Airport Plan) and regulatory requirements are met and satisfied by both WSA and contractors;
- Provision of process for monitoring implementation, reporting, and auditing of waste and resource related management and compliance related issues;
- Commitment to meeting the requirements of *AS/NZS ISO 14001:2016 Environmental Management Systems* including the need for continual improvement;
- Provision of a process to be implemented for the management of complaints, for stakeholder engagement, and for the management of emerging environmental issues as they arise; and
- Provision of a system including procedures, plans and documentation for implementation by WSA personnel and contractors to enable Project completion in accordance with the environmental requirements.

Effective implementation of this plan will assist WSA and relevant contractors to achieve compliance with necessary environmental regulatory and policy requirements in a systematic manner with an outcome of continual environmental management performance.

1.3 WSA environmental management system overview

WSA Co-operates in general accordance with *AS/NZS ISO 14001 – Environmental management systems*. A copy of the WSA environmental policy is provided in Appendix E of the SEMF.

The Stage 1 development will be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Plan including the SEMF and the associated CEMPs (including this Plan).

The SEMF forms an appendix to the Construction Plan and is the overarching environmental plan for the implementation of the nine CEMPs. It provides a structured and systematic approach to environmental management and provides an expectation and guidance with regards to environmental management for the overall construction of the Stage 1 Development.

The structure of the environmental management system for the Project is shown in Figure 1.

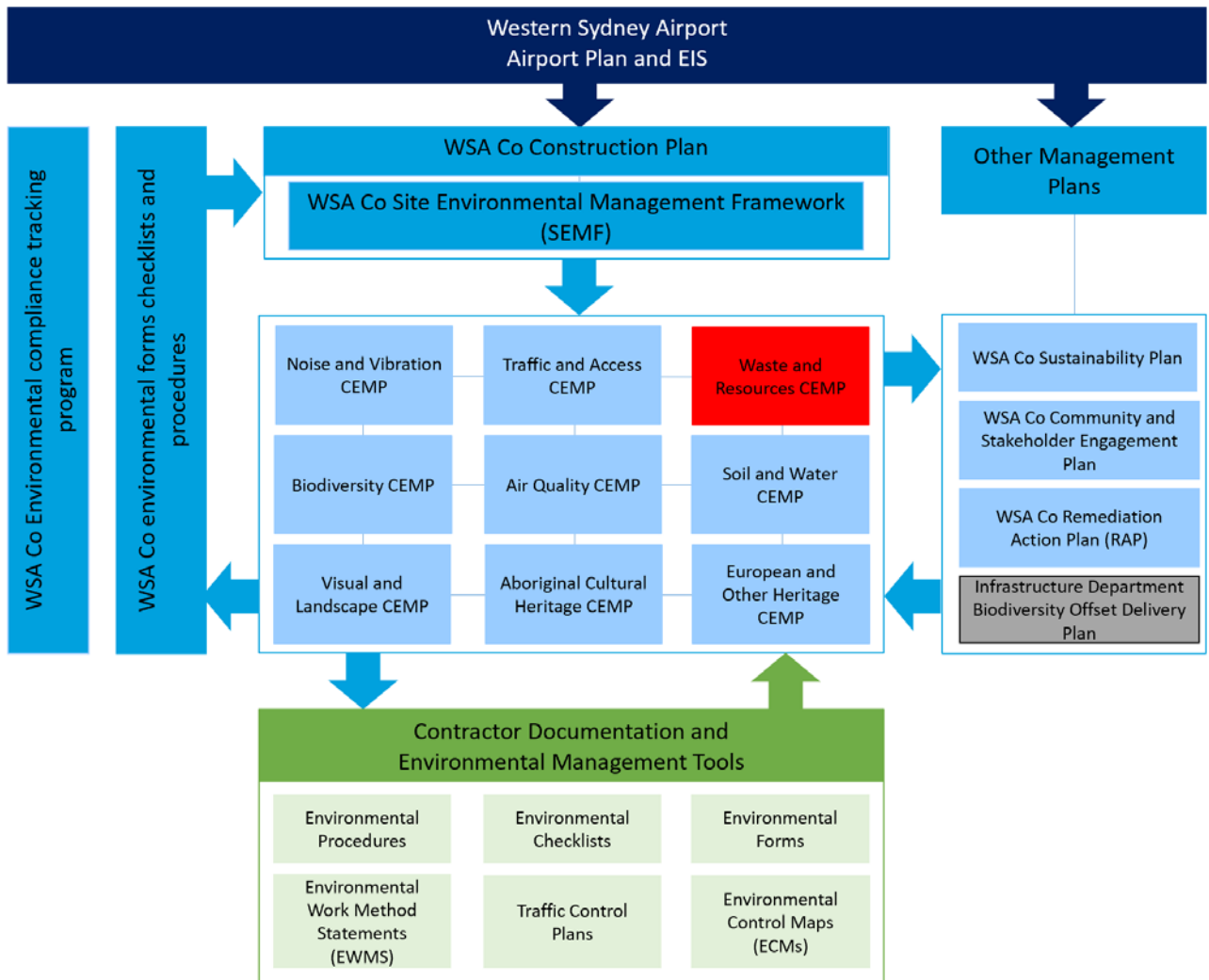


Figure 1 WSA Environmental Management System and CEMP context

1.4 Consultation requirements of this plan

Airport Plan Condition 35 outlines the consultation requirements during the preparation of this CEMP and requires consultation with NSW Government agencies as specified by the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet. NSW Government agencies specified by Department of Premier and Cabinet for consultation about this Waste and Resources CEMP, include the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA), the NSW Department of Finance, Services and Innovation Waste Services (DFSI Waste Services), Liverpool City Council and Penrith City Council. Further, Airport Plan Condition 13 (3) requires that this CEMP take into account Table 28-16 of the EIS which states the CEMP should also be prepared in consultation with the NSW EPA and relevant local councils.

Consultation has been completed during the development of this CEMP (Revision 0) and subsequently during the review and update of Revision 1 of this document. A summary of the stakeholder and government authority consultation completed and used to inform the review of Revision 1 and finalisation of Revision 2 is presented in Table 2.

Consultation will continue with agencies, councils and other relevant stakeholders throughout the Project where there is a change to a CEMP. The outcomes of this consultation will be documented in subsequent revisions of the relevant CEMPs, with details of such consultation included in the applicable document.

1.4.1 Consultation to inform Revision 2

A consultation plan outlining the process for engaging with stakeholders was prepared by the WSA Community and Engagement team. The plan and a scoping document outlining the Bulk Earthworks project and potential modification of the CEMPs was provided to the stakeholders as required by the Airport Plan Conditions.

Details of the construction phases were described in the correspondence to provide context to the stakeholders on the level of impact that would result from the next phase of construction activities. Prior to contract award, stakeholders were invited to attend a site visit (bus tour) on 9 July 2019 to assist the stakeholders to understand the size and scale of the site elements. Following the Bulk Earthworks Contract (**BEC**) award, the CEMPs were updated to reflect the next stage of construction. In October 2019, stakeholders were provided with the nine draft CEMPs to review and were requested to provide comment. To facilitate the review stakeholders were invited to attend a workshop on 8th October 2019, where an overview of the Bulk Earthworks phase was presented and key aspects discussed. A summary of the consultation is provided in Table 2.

Table 2 Waste and Resources CEMP consultation summary

Activity	Date	Invitees	Issues
Consultation Summary			
Site visit for stakeholders	9 July 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liverpool City Council • Penrith City Council • NSW Health • NSW Aboriginal Affairs • Transport for NSW (RMS) • Western Sydney Unit • Department of Energy and Environment • South Western Sydney Local Health District • Rural Fire Service • DFSI – Waste Assets Management Corporation • NSW Government Architect • Planning and Environment (OEH) • Western Sydney Planning Partnership (DPE/GSC/Councils) • Department of Primary Industries – Water • Greater Sydney Commission City Deal Alliance (Councils) Planning and Environment 	As part of the continuous improvement of the consultation process, a site visit (bus tour) for stakeholders was organised. This has been included due to the good feedback from the last CEMP round where a workshop was held. It is a useful element to assist stakeholders to understand size and scale and have discussions related to site elements as they are seen during the bus tour.
CEMPs provided to stakeholders for comment	October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liverpool City Council • Penrith City Council • NSW Health • NSW Aboriginal Affairs • Transport for NSW (RMS) • Western Sydney Unit • Department of Energy and Environment • South Western Sydney Local Health District • Rural Fire Service 	Key themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise during out of hours construction; - Water quality and water source - Air quality and dust management - Source of imported material - Biodiversity surveys - Heritage management
Stakeholder Workshop	8 th October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liverpool City Council • Penrith City Council • NSW Health • NSW Aboriginal Affairs • Transport for NSW (RMS) • Western Sydney Unit • Department of Energy and Environment • South Western Sydney Local Health District • Rural Fire Service 	

Activity	Date	Invitees	Issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFSI – Waste Assets Management Corporation • NSW Government Architect • Planning and Environment (OEH) • Western Sydney Planning Partnership (DPE/GSC/Councils) • Department of Primary Industries – Water • Greater Sydney Commission • City Deal Alliance (Councils) • Department of Planning Industry and Environment 	

1.5 Certification and approval

This Waste and Resources CEMP has been reviewed and approved for issue by the WSA Environment Manager prior to submission to Western Sydney Unit, Australian Government Department Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities (the Infrastructure Department).

1.6 Distribution

All WSA personnel and contractors will have access to this Waste and Resources CEMP via the Project document control management system. The Approved Plan must be published on WSA Co's website within one month of being approved and be available until the end of the Construction Period. An electronic copy can be found on the Project website - <http://wsaco.com.au/Project/index.aspx>

This document is uncontrolled when printed. One controlled hard copy will be maintained by the quality manager at the Project office.

2 Scope of works

The Construction Plan details the construction staging of the Stage 1 Development as progressing generally from the north-east to the south-west of the Airport Site, allowing for the relocation of the Northern Road and a TransGrid transmission line.

The delivery of the Stage 1 Development will be through a packaging strategy with a wide variety of package sizes, risk profiles and contracting entities. Each package will have different levels of environmental risk and environmental obligations, depending on the scope of works, location of works and sensitivity of the receiving environment and cultural heritage issues and relevant statutory requirements and obligations.

Stage 1 Development of the Project comprises the following key features as described in the Construction Plan (which is consistent with the Airport Plan and EIS Chapter 5):

- Site preparation
- Utilities
- Ancillary developments
- Airside precinct
- Ground transport
- Other building activities
- Terminal
- Aviation support facilities

Details of the Project construction activities, staging and programming including the phases of works are described in Section 6 of the Construction Plan (WSA00-WSA-00000-CN-PLN-000001) as required by the Airport Plan Condition 1(5). This Plan applies to the Bulk Earthworks, Early Earthworks and Material Importation phases of works as described in Section 6 of the Construction Plan (WSA00-WSA-00000-CN-PLN-000001). A variation to this Plan will be submitted before work other than Preparatory Activities is undertaken on any other phases of works.

3 Objectives and Targets

3.1 Objectives

The key objective of this Waste and Resources CEMP is to ensure that impacts from waste and resources are managed by maximising waste avoidance, and active reduction, reuse and recycling within the scope permitted by the planning approval.

To achieve this objective, the following will be undertaken:

- Ensure appropriate measures are implemented to address the mitigation measures detailed in Table 28-16 and Table 28-17 in Chapter 28 the EIS;
- Minimise waste production and ensure that all waste material generated on site is handled in a responsible manner, and in accordance with legislative requirements;
- Maximise efficient use of resources including minimising resource use and maximising recovery and recycling;
- Prevent pollution associated with the management and disposal of waste material;
- Minimise the risk of illegal dumping on the Airport Site;
- Increase employee and subcontractor awareness of their obligations about waste management and recycling opportunities;
- Ensure the implementation of appropriate environmental controls and procedures; and
- Ensure appropriate measures are implemented to comply with all relevant legislation and other requirements as described in Section 4 of this plan.

3.2 Targets and performance criteria

Performance criteria have been established for the management of waste and resources during the construction phase of the works, as presented in Table 3, which have been, in part, derived from the performance criteria identified in the EIS, Table 28-16:

- Compliance with this approved Waste and Resources CEMP;
- Compliance with the approved Sustainability Plan;
- Waste management practices do not place unnecessary burden on local and regional waste services;
- Effective application of the waste management hierarchy (refer to Section 5.7) across construction activities;
- Dispose of waste materials in accordance with relevant legislative requirements (NSW EPA *Waste Classification Guidelines*, 2014); and
- Achieve the waste re-use / recycling targets in Table 3.
- Sustainability Plan

Table 3 Construction waste stream targets

Construction activity	Waste type	Waste classification	Disposal method	Reuse / recycle target
Earthworks	Surplus spoil	VENM / ENM	Re-use on site	100%
			Off-site re-use	
	Contaminated soil	Special hazardous	Onsite remediation	0%
			Offsite disposal to licensed waste facility	
Clearing and grubbing	Vegetation	Greenwaste / General solid waste (putrescible)	Use on site in erosion and sediment control and landscaping	100%
			Offsite use of merchant timber	
			Offsite disposal in accordance with the EPA Raw Mulch Exemption / Order 2016	
			Fauna habitat restoration on site or at an approved location off-site	
Demolition	Concrete and brick	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Crushed and re-used on site where practical (for road stabilisation etc.)	95%
			Disposal to concrete recycler	
	Steel	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Disposal to steel / metal recycler	
Building construction material	Surplus construction materials (steel, PVC, Wood etc.)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Disposal to recycling facility	95%
Dewatering	Waste water	Liquid waste	Use on site for dust mitigation and soil conditioning	50%
			Discharge off site in accordance with Project approvals	100%
Maintenance	Liquid waste, used oils, lubes etc.	Liquid waste	Disposal off-site to a licensed recycling facility; liquid waste that cannot be recycled will be disposed to landfill	80%
Administration	Office Waste	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Recycle paper and cardboard	70%
			Co-mingled recycling	70%

The above performance criteria in Table 3 have been set to provide a benchmark performance objective to which WSA will endeavour to achieve. Failure to achieve the targets will not be considered a non-conformance, however, will prompt internal review of environmental management and with the respective waste management facilities (as detailed further in environmental control measure WR_24 in Table 12) and assessment of potential improvement opportunities.

4 Legal and other requirements

Relevant environmental legislation and other requirements are identified below.

4.1 Relevant legislation and guidelines

As the Western Sydney Airport is to be developed under the Airport Plan determined under the Airports Act, some state laws will not be applicable to the Project (s112 of this Act). Where state law is applicable, this plan will set out the relevant applicable state legislation and requirements and demonstrate how compliance with those laws including obtaining relevant permits will be achieved. Where state laws are not applicable, there may nonetheless be a requirement to have regard to those laws, for example, through mitigation measures to be incorporated in CEMPs to satisfy conditions under the Airport Plan.

4.1.1 Legislation

Legislation and regulations and their relevance to waste and resource management and this plan are summarised in Table 4. NSW legislative requirements will be applicable to any waste leaving the Airport Site.

Table 4 Principal legislation and relevance

Legislation or regulation	Relevance	CEMP compliance provisions
Commonwealth		
Airports Act 1996 (Airports Act)	<p>The Airports Act and AEPRs set out the framework for the regulation and management of activities at airports that could have potential to cause environmental harm. This includes offences related to environmental harm, environmental management standards, monitoring and incident response requirements.</p> <p>The Airport Plan prepared under the Airports Act covers several environmental matters and details specific measures to be carried out for the purposes of preventing, controlling or reducing the environmental impact associated with the airport. Criminal offences are applicable if these measures are not complied with.</p>	<p>This CEMP forms part of the overall WSA environmental management system which has as a target, full compliance with the Airport Plan.</p> <p>Relevant mechanisms within this CEMP that will contribute to this include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 3.1 – Objectives • Section 4.3 – Airport Plan Conditions • Section 4.4 – Environmental Impact Statement Requirements • Section 5.2 – Risk Assessment • Section 6 – Environmental Control Measures • Section 7 – Environmental Roles and Responsibilities • Section 8 – Environmental Inspection, Monitoring, Auditing and reporting • Section 8.6 – Environmental incidents, and complaints management • Section 8.5 – Review of approved plans

Legislation or regulation	Relevance	CEMP compliance provisions
Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997 (AEPR)	Imposes a general duty to prevent or minimise environmental pollution once an airport lease is granted. Promotes improved environmental management practices at airports. Includes provisions setting out pollution definitions in addition to monitoring and reporting requirements specific to waste.	Refer to commentary on Airport Plan above.
Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Imports and Exports) Act 1989	Implements Australian Government obligations under the Basel Convention and prohibits the export and import of hazardous waste without a permit. A permit may be obtained to export hazardous waste where it can be shown that the waste would be managed in an environmentally sound manner in the country of import.	Refer to Section 5 with regards to the management of waste materials going off site and the requirements for materials being imported onto site.
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007	An airport lessee company is required to register and report its operational greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the activities over which it has operational control. This is because it is expected that its emissions will exceed relevant thresholds. This may also apply to the construction contractor and other contractors or users of the airport (e.g. airlines).	The requirements of this Act were considered in the development of the WSA Sustainability Plan.
Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Commonwealth and NSW)	Imposes specific requirements in relation to hazardous materials including asbestos that would be applicable to WSA and contractors	Refer to Section 5 regarding the management of asbestos waste.
NSW		
Biosecurity Act 2015 (Biosecurity Act)	The Biosecurity Act outlines biosecurity risks and impacts including impacts associated with weeds. The Act introduces the concept of Priority Weeds that should be prevented, managed, controlled or eradicated within regions.	Refer to mitigation measures and controls detailed in Section 6 with regards to management of weeds associated with waste management.
Contaminated Land Management Act 1997	Provides for the investigation and remediation of contaminated land considered to pose a significant risk to human health or the environment.	The requirements of this Act were considered in the development of the Remediation Action Plan.
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)	Objects of the Act include the encouragement of proper management and conservation of natural and artificial resources and the promotion of the orderly and economic use and development of land in NSW. The EP&A Act also provides for the making of environmental planning instruments including State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), which include land use controls, such as development standards applicable to the land within the area covered by each instrument.	This Project has been authorised under the Airports Act; however, a range of matters arising from the EP&A Act have been considered - Refer to Section 6 for environmental mitigation measures and controls.

Legislation or regulation	Relevance	CEMP compliance provisions
Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985	Provides for control of the effect on the environment of chemicals and chemical wastes.	Refer to Section 6 for environmental mitigation measures and controls.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) and the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulations 2009 (POEO (General) Regulations)	The POEO Act provides a range of controls about waste management requirements including the means of processing, handling, moving, storage and disposal of materials. The POEO Act also provides classification of offences as Tier 1, 2 or 3 which have relevance to pollution and waste offences, with prescribed penalty notice amounts provided in the POEO (General) Regulations.	Refer to Section 6 for environmental mitigation measures and controls.
Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulations 2014	Sets out obligations that would apply to waste managers, consigners, transporters and receivers dealing with waste coming from the Airport Site. The main provisions of the Regulation relate to the payment of a waste levy by licensed waste receivers, the requirements to track the transportation and disposal of certain types of waste, and specific requirements regarding the transportation and management of asbestos waste.	Refer to Section 6 for environmental mitigation measures and controls.
Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001 (WARR Act)	The overarching waste management legislation in NSW. The objectives of the Act include encouraging the most efficient use of resources, reducing environmental harm and ensuring resource management decisions are made against a hierarchy that gives preference to waste avoidance and resource recovery. The main provisions of the Act relate to the preparation of waste strategies and extended producer responsibility schemes. The current statutory waste strategy is the NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014–21 (EPA 2014a). The waste strategy is explained in Section 5.	Refer to Section 5.6 for waste and resource management.

4.1.2 Guidelines and standards

Guidelines and standards that are relevant to waste and resource management and this plan are summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Relevant guidelines and standards

Guidelines and standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Waste Policy – Less waste, more resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSW Waste Classification Guidelines

Guidelines and standards

- National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 2013
- NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy (Office of Environment and Heritage, 2014)
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition (World Resources Institute / World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2004)
- National Environment Protection Measures (NEPMs)
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008 (Department of Environment, 2014a)
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting System Measurement: Technical Guidelines for the Estimation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Facilities in Australia (Department of the Environment, 2014b);
- National Greenhouse Accounts Factors (Department of the Environment, 2014c)
- Waste Classification Guidelines (Environment Protection Authority, 2014)
- Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008
- Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010
- AS/NZS ISO 14001:2016 – Environmental Management Systems
- Draft Protocol for managing asbestos during resource recovery of construction and demolition waste (EPA 2014)
- Draft Protection of the Environment Operations Legislation Amendment (Waste) Regulation 2017
- Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities – Better Practice Guidelines (EPA 2012)
- National Guidelines on Water Recycling (EPHC 2006)
- Use of effluent by irrigation (DEC 2004)

4.2 Approvals and other specifications

- Functional Specifications;
- EPBC Act Part 13 Permit E2017-0138 (included as Attachment A of the Biodiversity CEMP);
- Western Sydney Airport Plan (2016);
- Western Sydney Airport Environmental Impact Statement;
- WSA Sustainability Plan;
- WSA Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan; and
- WSA Construction Plan.

4.3 Airport Plan Conditions

Conditions relevant to waste and resource management during construction of the Stage 1 Development are provided in Section 3.10.2 of the Airport Plan and summarised in Table 6. Compliance with the Airport Plan conditions is a statutory requirement and as such, failure to comply may constitute a criminal offence liable to criminal prosecution under the relevant legislation.

Table 6 Conditions of Approval relevant to waste and resource management

Condition No.	Condition	Timing	Responsibility	Document reference
1.4	The Site Occupier must ensure that no CEMP is inconsistent with the approved Construction Plan	Ongoing	WSA	This document (Waste and Resources CEMP)

Condition No.	Condition	Timing	Responsibility	Document reference
				Construction Plan
1.5	The approved Construction Plan may provide for Main Construction Works to be carried out in phases that commence at different times for different parts of the Airport Site or an Associated Site. If it does, the Site Occupier may prepare a CEMP in relation to one or more phases, and the criteria for approval of such a CEMP are taken to exclude any matter irrelevant to the phases for which approval is sought. A variation of the CEMP must be submitted for approval in accordance with condition 41 (Variation of Approved Plans) prior to commencement of any new phase.	Ongoing	WSA	This document (Waste and Resources CEMP) Construction Plan
5.3	In carrying out a Preparatory Activity, the Site Occupier must: a) implement any plan approved in accordance with sub condition (1) or (2), except to the extent that the plan is inconsistent with any subsequently approved CEMP or the approved Construction Plan; and b) not act inconsistently with any approved CEMP or the approved Construction Plan.	Ongoing	WSA	The SEMF and Section 4 of this document (Waste and Resources CEMP)
13.1	The Site Occupier must not: Commence Main Construction Works until a Waste and Resources CEMP has been prepared and approved in accordance with this condition; or Carry out any development described in Part 3 of the Airport Plan inconsistently with the approved Waste and Resources CEMP.	Prior to Main Construction Works	WSA	This document (Waste and Resources CEMP)
13.2	The Site Occupier must: Prepare, and Submit to an Approver for approval; A Waste and Resources CEMP in relation to the carrying out of the developments described in Part 3 of the Airport Plan.	Prior to Main Construction Works	WSA	This document (Waste and Resources CEMP)
13.3	The criteria for approval of the Waste and Resources CEMP are that an Approver is satisfied that: In preparing the Waste and Resources CEMP, the Site Occupier has taken into account Table 28-16 in Chapter 28 of the EIS; and	Prior to Main Construction Works	Approver	This document (Waste and Resources CEMP)

Condition No.	Condition	Timing	Responsibility	Document reference
	The Waste and Resources CEMP complies with Table 28-17 in Chapter 28 of the EIS and is otherwise appropriate.			
Issue – Illegal Dumping in Table 25-8 in Section 25-7 of the EIS	An illegal dumping prevention strategy will be developed as part of the Waste and Resources CEMP. The strategy will outline measures to be undertaken to minimise the risk of illegal dumping on the Airport Site and will be developed in consultation with the NSW Environment Protection Authority and relevant local councils.	Prior to Main Construction Works	WSA	Appendix C of this document (Waste and Resources CEMP)
35	An Approver must not approve a plan referred to in Chapter 28 of the EIS unless he or she is satisfied that the Plan Owner: (a) in preparing the plan, has consulted with any NSW Government agencies specified by the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet; and ... (b) has provided: I the Approver; and II each consulted agency, with an explanation of how any responses have been addressed.	Ongoing	Approver	This document (Waste and Resources CEMP)
37 to 42	Set out requirements in relation to informing other parties of conditions, keeping records, publishing reports, independent audits, variation to approved plans and publication of approved plans	Ongoing	WSA and Approver	This document (Waste and Resources CEMP) WSA Sustainability Plan

4.4 Environmental Impact Statement requirements

The requirements of waste and resource management to be taken into account and addressed during the construction phase of the Stage 1 development are included in the EIS, specifically Table 28-16. A summary of these requirements and how they have been addressed in this Waste and Resources CEMP is presented in Table 7.

Table 7 Summary of EIS Waste and Resource Management Requirements

EIS Reference	Topic	Summary	Waste and Resources CEMP Reference
Table 28-16	Performance criteria	<p>The performance criteria for waste management are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the approved Waste and Resources CEMP • Compliance with the approved Sustainability Plan • Waste management practices do not place burden on local and regional waste services • Effective application of the waste management hierarchy across construction activities 	<p>Section 3 – Objectives and Targets Section 5.6 - Waste management. Section 5.7 – Waste management hierarchy</p>
Table 28-16	Implementation framework	<p>The Waste and Resources CEMP will be approved prior to commencement of Main Construction Works for the proposed airport. The Waste and Resources CEMP will collate measures to mitigate and control waste management activities including cross-references to other environmental management plans where they are relevant. The Waste and Resources CEMP will as a minimum:</p>	This Waste and Resources CEMP
		<p>Detail the management and mitigation measures to be implemented, including those outlined in Table 28-17 (of the EIS)</p>	Section 6–environmental control measures
		<p>Describe the process for managing complaints, stakeholder engagement, and emerging environmental management issues as they arise</p>	Section 8.6 – Environmental incidents and complaints management
		<p>Specify the process for monitoring implementation, reporting, and auditing</p>	Section 8 - Environmental inspection, monitoring, auditing and reporting
Table 28-16	Monitoring	<p>Identify the party responsible for implementing of the Waste and Resources CEMP</p>	Section 7 – Environmental roles and responsibilities
		<p>Monitoring requirements include that:</p>	-
		<p>Monitoring must take place under direction of an appropriately qualified person;</p>	Section 8 - Environmental inspection, monitoring, auditing and reporting
		<p>The results for the monitoring must be kept in a written record</p>	Section 8 - Environmental inspection, monitoring, auditing and reporting
		<p>Waste material generated on the Airport Site and resources used are tracked and classified to meet the requirements of the sustainability targets outlined in the Sustainability Plan</p>	Section 8 - Environmental inspection, monitoring, auditing and reporting

EIS Reference	Topic	Summary	Waste and Resources CEMP Reference
		Regular site inspections are carried out to monitor compliance with the Waste and Resources CEMP, record inspection results, and inspect log available to the Infrastructure Department when asked	Section 8 - Environmental inspection, monitoring, auditing and reporting
Table 28-16	Auditing and reporting	General reporting requirements are set out under AEPR	Note
		In addition, an annual report will be prepared and submitted to the Secretary of the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development in relation to compliance with the Waste and Resources CEMP for the period until the airport commences operations. Auditing and reporting requirements will also be included as part of the WSA Sustainability Plan as outlined in Table 28-17 (of the EIS)	Section 8.4 - Environmental reporting
		The community and stakeholder engagement plan provide for the development of a complaints log and includes specific measures for how complaints will be managed	Section 8.6 – Environmental incidents and complaints management
Table 28-16	Responsibility	Responsibilities include:	-
		The Waste and Resources CEMP will be prepared in consultation with the NSW Environment Protection Authority and relevant local councils	Section 1.4 - Consultation requirements of this plan
		The Waste and Resources CEMP will be submitted for approval to the Infrastructure Minister or an SES Officer in the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development	Section 1.5– Certification and approval
		The design and construct (D&C) contractor will be responsible for implementing site specific environmental procedures and work method statements applicable to the proposed works in accordance with the requirements of the Waste and Resources CEMP	Section 1.2 – Document Purpose Section 7 – Environmental roles and responsibilities

5 Waste and resources aspects and impacts

5.1 Construction waste streams and resource consumption

Construction at the Airport Site will generate a range of waste from surplus or offcut construction materials, site clearing, earthworks and the demolition of existing infrastructure.

Various waste streams that would be generated during the construction of the Project include:

- Timber and green waste;
- Paper and office waste;
- Demolition waste;
- Excavation waste (surplus soil);
- Construction waste;
- Waste from maintenance activities;
- Sewage and general waste from construction compounds;
- Drilling mud; and
- Greenhouse gases.

Natural resources and construction material will be used during construction of the Project. All quantities and sources will be confirmed during detailed design and construction methodology development for each phase of the Project. Construction activities will also use resources such as potable water, electricity, gas and fuel. Table 8 provides a summary of the resources that will be required.

Table 8 Indicative Stage 1 development quantity of resource requirements

Activity	Material	Quantity (total)	Potential sources
Earthwork's	Construction water	650 ML	Existing surface water, farm dams and sediment basins (refer to the WSA Soil and Water CEMP) Potable water supply pipes and temporary storage dams
	Diesel	35 ML	Various
Subgrade improvement	Imported sandstone material	2,000,000 m ³	Sydney Infrastructure Projects
Asphalt	Aggregate	12,252 tonnes	Gunlake Marulan Quarry Holcim Lynwood Quarry Boral Peppertree Quarry
	Sand	5,664 tonnes	Calga Quarry Kurnell Quarry
	Lime filler	402 tonnes	Various
	Crusher dust	4,159 tonnes	Various
	Bitumen	1,128 tonnes	Camellia
Concrete	Cement	3,091 tonnes	Boral

Activity	Material	Quantity (total)	Potential sources
			Cement Australia
	Sand	4,636 tonnes	Calga Quarry Kurnell Quarry
	Aggregate	9,273 tonnes	Gunlake Marulan Quarry Holcim Lynwood Quarry Boral Peppertree Quarry
	Fly Ash	309 tonnes	Various
	Admixture	155 tonnes	Various
Use of Site Accommodation and Experience Centre	Diesel	11,866 L	Various
	Water	1.01ML	Various
	Electricity	4967.2 kW	Various

However, the Project is predicted to be mainly a cut to fill with a large majority of the material being reused on site. Material may be stockpiled, dried out and blended with another general fill, if required. Where this is not practical it may be disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility. This is in line with the strategies of waste avoidance, re-use on site, re-use off site and disposal being utilised for managing spoil.

5.2 Risk assessment

A risk assessment has been undertaken as part of the review and development of this CEMP and in accordance with Environmental Aspects, Impact and Risk Procedure (Appendix D of the SEMF). The parts of the overall risk assessment relevant to Biodiversity have been extracted and summarised in Table 9 applies to all phases of works that the Construction Plan authorises.

The identification of construction activities and associated impacts that could eventuate during construction of the Project is central to the selection of appropriate environmental safeguards.

The risk management process involved an assessment of all specific Project activities/aspects in or near environmentally sensitive areas and resulted in the development of a list of environmental risks (effects and impacts) and a corresponding risk mitigation strategy and risk ranking.

The identification of risks included a review of the works, and review of the environmental risks identified by the EIS. The mitigations in the risk assessment are in line with the EIS mitigation measures in chapter 7, Table 9.

Table 9 Risk and management levels

Ref	Activity	Construction Aspect	Environmental Aspect	Potential Impact	Risk level ² pre-mitigation	Mitigation measure ¹	Risk level ² post-mitigation	Management tools
01	Site establishment	Delivery compound establishment materials	Waste generation	Excess waste to landfill	C2 (Mod)	WR01 WR04	C1 (Low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP Biodiversity CEMP EWMS Remediation Action Plan (RAP) Induction Environmental Control Map (ECM) Complaints Procedure
02		Delivery of bulk quarry materials and site buildings	Energy use	Excess energy use from non-local suppliers	C2 (Mod)	WR02 WR03 WR04 WR26	C2 (Mod)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP Biodiversity CEMP EWMS RAP Induction ECM Complaints Procedure
03		Vegetation clearing	Waste generation	Excess waste to landfill	C2 (Mod)	WR01 WR03 WR06	C1 (Low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP Biodiversity CEMP EWMS RAP Induction ECM Complaints Procedure

Ref	Activity	Construction Aspect	Environmental Aspect	Potential Impact	Risk level ² pre-mitigation	Mitigation measure ¹	Risk level ² post-mitigation	Management tools
04	Site establishment (continued)	Vegetation clearing	Weed management	Spread of weeds	C2 (Mod)	WR07	C1 (Low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP Biodiversity CEMP EWMS Remediation Action Plan (RAP) Induction ECM Complaints Procedure
05		Compound waste sorting	Waste generation	Recyclable materials going to landfill	C2 (Mod)	WR01 WR05 WR14 WR15 WR17 WR25	C1 (Low)	Waste and Resources CEMP EWMS Soil and Water CEMP RAP Induction ECM Complaints Procedure
06	Earthworks	Contamination works	Contamination	Improper disposal of contaminated waste	C4 (Sig)	WR01 WR05 WR11 WR13 WR21 WR22	C2 (Mod)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP Biodiversity CEMP EWMS RAP Induction ECM Waste tracking register Material Movement Plan Complaints procedure

Ref	Activity	Construction Aspect	Environmental Aspect	Potential Impact	Risk level ² pre-mitigation	Mitigation measure ¹	Risk level ² post-mitigation	Management tools
07	Earthworks (continued)	Materials storage	Contamination	Improper storage of hazardous materials	C3 (Sig)	WR01 WR05 WR14 WR15 WR17 WRE20 WRE21 WR22	C1 (Low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP Biodiversity CEMP EWMS RAP Induction ECM Waste tracking register Material Movement Plan Complaints procedure
08		Exporting contaminated waste	Waste generation	Improper disposal of contaminated waste by subcontractor	C4 (Sig)	WR01 WR05 WR11 WR23	C2 (Mod)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP EWMS RAP Induction ECM Waste tracking register Material Movement Plan Complaints procedure
09	Earthworks (continued)	Plant and machinery use	Energy use	Inefficient use of plant and equipment	B2 (Low)	WR10 WR26	B2 (Low)	Waste and Resources CEMP EWMS Induction Complaints Procedure
10		Sediment control maintenance	Waste generation	Missing opportunities for material reuse	C2 (Mod)	WR01 WR05 WR09	C1 (Low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP Biodiversity CEMP

Ref	Activity	Construction Aspect	Environmental Aspect	Potential Impact	Risk level ² pre-mitigation	Mitigation measure ¹	Risk level ² post-mitigation	Management tools
								EWMS RAP Induction ECM Complaints Procedure Sustainability Plan
11	Infrastructure works	Road construction	Waste generation	Recyclable materials going to landfill	C3 (Mod)	WR01 WR03 WR05 WR08 WR15 WR25	C1 (Low)	Waste and Resources CEMP EWMS Soil and Water CEMP RAP Induction ECM Waste tracking register Material Movement Plan Complaints procedure Sustainability Plan
12	Infrastructure works (continued)	Culvert and bridge construction	Waste generation	Recyclable materials going to landfill	C2 (Mod)	WR01 WR03 WR05 WR08 WR25	C1 (Low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP Biodiversity CEMP EWMS RAP Induction ECM Waste tracking register Material Movement Plan Complaints procedure

Ref	Activity	Construction Aspect	Environmental Aspect	Potential Impact	Risk level ² pre-mitigation	Mitigation measure ¹	Risk level ² post-mitigation	Management tools
13	All works	General education	Site requirements	Failure to follow site protocols	C2 (Mod)	WR01 WR02 WR04 WR10	C1 (Low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP Biodiversity CEMP EWMS RAP Induction ECM Complaints Procedure Sustainability Plan
14	All works (continued)	General education	Incidents (spills, site contamination)	Failure to report issues and incidents	C2 (Mod)	WR01 WR02 WR04 WR10 WR12	C1 (Low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP EWMS RAP Induction ECM Complaints Procedure
15	Environmental records management	All works	Waste tracking	Failure to track waste leading to improper waste management and record keeping	C3 (Sig)	WR03 WR05 WR11 WR13 WR18 WRE19	C2 (Mod)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP EWMS RAP Induction ECM Waste tracking register Material Movement Plan Complaints procedure Sustainability Plan

Ref	Activity	Construction Aspect	Environmental Aspect	Potential Impact	Risk level ² pre-mitigation	Mitigation measure ¹	Risk level ² post-mitigation	Management tools
16	General	General	Illegal dumping	Materials (including potential contaminated materials) being illegally dumped onto site.	C3 (Sig)	WR10 WR24	C2 (Mod)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP Biodiversity CEMP EWMS RAP Induction ECM Waste tracking register Material Movement Plan Complaints procedure Visual and Landscape CEMP
17	Building construction	Concrete slab/footing	Concrete washout	Soil and water contamination Inappropriate disposal of concrete	C3 (Sig)	WR11 WR17	C1 (low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP ECM
18	Building Construction	Installation of structure	Waste generation	Recyclable materials going to landfill	C3 (Sig)	WR02 WR04 WR14 WR15	C1 (low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP ECM RAP Induction ECM Waste tracking register Material Movement Plan Sustainability Plan
19	Building construction	Installation of structure	Material selection	Depletion of non-renewable resources	C3 (Sig)	WR02 WR04 WR14	C1 (low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP ECM

Ref	Activity	Construction Aspect	Environmental Aspect	Potential Impact	Risk level ² pre-mitigation	Mitigation measure ¹	Risk level ² post-mitigation	Management tools
						WR15		Sustainability Plan
20	Material importation	Stockpiling select material for future use as structural material	Contamination	Material contaminated and material not suitable		WR16		Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP Air Quality CEMP ECM Material tracking Sustainability Plan WSA RAP 2019
21	Operation of the Site Accommodation and Experience Centre	Material use (e.g. consumables, water, power etc)	Waste generation	Recyclable materials going to landfill	C3 (Sig)	WR02 WR04 WR14 WR15	C1 (low)	Waste and Resources CEMP Soil and Water CEMP ECM RAP Induction ECM Waste tracking register Material Movement Plan Sustainability Plan Site Accommodation and Experience Centre OEMP
22	Operation of the Site Accommodation and Experience Centre	Waste water treatment plant	Inappropriate Liquid waste disposal to the treatment plant	Impact on the biodisc in the treatment plant	C3 (Sig)	WR23	C1 (low)	Site Accommodation and Experience Centre OEMP

1 - Refer to Table 12 for mitigation measures and controls

2 - Derived from risk assessment process detailed in the SEMF Appendix D.

5.3 Impacts

Poor management of waste has the potential to result in the following impacts:

- Excessive waste being directed to landfill;
- Various types of waste being generated and stored on site, with the potential for misclassification or mishandling; and
- Contaminated waste being incorrectly disposed of.

The overall impact of construction waste is manageable and acceptable. Waste will be managed in accordance with statutory requirements and procedures identified in this plan.

5.4 Waste and resource management

The Project's waste management requirements are summarised in Appendix A – Waste Management Procedure.

5.5 Classification of waste streams

Where waste cannot be avoided, reused or recycled it will be classified and appropriately disposed of.

As waste leaves the Airport Site it will be classified using the procedure outlined in Appendix B and in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste (2014). Further details of the classification summary provided in Table 10.

Table 10 Waste classification process

Classification Step	Description
Step 1: Is it 'special waste'?	<p>Establish if the waste should be classified as special waste. Special wastes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clinical and related ● Asbestos ● Waste tyres <p>Note: Asbestos and clinical wastes must be managed in accordance with the requirements of Clauses 42 and 43 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005.</p>
Step 2: If not special, is it 'liquid waste'?	<p>If it is established that the waste is not special waste, it must be decided whether it is 'liquid waste'.</p> <p>Liquid waste means any waste that: has an angle of repose of less than 5° above horizontal becomes free-flowing at or below 60° Celsius or when it is transported is generally not capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel.</p> <p>Liquid wastes are sub-classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sewer and stormwater effluent ● Trackable liquid waste according to Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 Schedule 1 Waste to which waste tracking requirements apply ● Non-trackable liquid waste.
Step 3: If not liquid, has the waste already been pre-classified by the NSW EPA?	<p>The EPA has pre-classified several commonly generated wastes in the categories of hazardous, general solid waste (putrescibles) and general solid waste (non-putrescibles). If a waste is listed as 'pre-classified', no further assessment is required.</p>
Step 4: If not pre-classified, is the waste hazardous?	<p>If the waste is not special waste (other than asbestos waste), liquid waste or pre-classified, establish if it has certain hazardous characteristics and can therefore be classified as hazardous waste.</p>

Classification Step	Description
	Hazardous waste includes items such as explosives, flammable solids, substances liable to spontaneous combustion, oxidizing agents, toxic substances and corrosive substances.
Step 5: If the waste does not have hazardous characteristics, undertake chemical assessment to determine classification.	If the waste does not possess hazardous characteristics, it needs to be chemically assessed to determine whether it is hazardous, restricted solid or general solid waste (putrescible and non-putrescible). If the waste is not chemically assessed, it must be treated as hazardous. Waste is assessed by comparing Specific Contaminant Concentrations (SCC) of each chemical contaminant, and where required the leachable concentration using the Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP), against Contaminant Thresholds (CT).
Step 6: Is the general solid waste putrescible or non-putrescible?	If the waste is chemically assessed as general solid waste, a further assessment is available to determine whether the waste is putrescible or non-putrescible. The assessment determines whether the waste is capable of significant biological transformation. If this assessment is not undertaken, the waste must be managed as general solid waste (putrescible).

The construction aspects and types of wastes, which may be generated during construction are outlined with classifications in Table 10.

5.6 Waste management

Wastes that have the potential to be generated during Stage 1 Development of the Project as outlined in Table 11 below.

Table 11 Stage 1 Development classification of potential waste streams

Aspect	Waste Types	Waste Classification	Likely Quantity	Final location and transport operator
Demolition/ Site Clearing	Vegetation (logs, mulched timber, weeds)	Timber and green waste	65,500T	To be determined and recorded within Waste Register
	Demolition materials	General solid waste	3,000T	To be determined and recorded within Waste Register
Bulk Earthworks	Excess material from excavations	Excavated Natural Material	To be reused onsite, where possible	Minimal excess is anticipated
	Piling	Likely to be General solid waste, (Potential for reuse onsite)	3,500T	To be determined and recorded within Waste Register
	Unknown (Potentially Contaminated Soils)	If material is taken off site classification will be carried out, based on soil tests carried out pre-construction and in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines: Parts 1 and 2 (EPA 2014)	TBD based on the unexpected find.	To be determined and recorded within Waste Register
Road works	Rubble, rock, sand, asphalt, road base, concrete	General Solid Waste (non putrescible)	2,000	To be determined and recorded within Waste Register, majority to be recycled

Aspect	Waste Types	Waste Classification	Likely Quantity	Final location and transport operator
General	Sewerage	Effluent (sewerage)	160T/Month	To be determined and recorded within Waste Register
	Office waste	General solid waste (putrescible)	2.5T/Month	To be determined and recorded within Waste Register
		Comingled Recycling	0.2T/Month	To be determined and recorded within Waste Register
		Paper and Cardboard	0.2T/Month	To be determined and recorded within Waste Register
	Construction Waste	General Solid Waste (non putrescible)	200T/Month	To be determined and recorded within Waste Register
Asbestos waste	Asbestos contaminated material	Special Waste (Asbestos Waste)	500,000m ³	To be managed onsite

5.6.1 Reuse, Recovery and Recycling

Waste separation and segregation will be promoted on-site to facilitate reuse and recycling as a priority of the waste management program as follows:

- Waste segregation onsite – Waste materials, including spoil and demolition waste, will be separated onsite into dedicated bins/areas for either reuse onsite or collection by a waste contractor and transport to offsite facilities; and
- Waste separation offsite – Wastes to be deposited into one bin where space is not available for placement of multiple bins, and the waste is to be sorted offsite by a waste contractor.

Measures to avoid and reduce waste during construction will include:

- Efficient utilisation of resources to reduce consumptions;
- Optimisation of detailed designs to avoid unnecessary resource consumption;
- Implementation of high efficiency water systems to reduce water consumption;
- Procurement policies that preference recyclable, minimal and/or returnable packaging; and
- Procurement of necessary materials in bulk to minimise packaging waste;
- For office specific processes and procedures refer to WSA Green Office Guidelines

Measures to reuse and recycle waste during construction will include:

- Reuse of green waste and topsoil for site landscaping; such as all topsoil remains and onsite and is reused or encapsulated as per RAP 2019
- Reuse of waste streams including metals, oils and solvents wherever possible, however, due to quality requirements this will need to be facilitated offsite by Contractors' Waste Service Providers;
- Recycling of waste streams including brickwork, metals, plasterboard, plastics and timber; which will be recycled offsite by Contractors' Waste Service Providers;
- Contractors are to ensure there are contract terms with suppliers that specify recyclable content and returnable packaging; and

- Contractor co-operation in stewardship programs for compatible waste streams including pallets

Measures to recover and treat waste will include recovery (prior to reuse) of compatible waste streams including metals, oils, solvents, brickwork, plasterboard, plastics and timber. Waste recovery will be managed by Package Contractors, facilitated by their Waste Service Provider. A part of Contractors waste management responsibilities includes waste to destination auditing to ensure waste recovery is being conducted as reported in monthly waste reporting. All waste removed from site is sent to Material Sorting Facilities (MSF's), where resource streams are segregated and sent on to appropriate recovery services. Hazardous wastes or asbestos identified during construction would be managed consistently with the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014.

Residual waste that cannot be avoided, reduced, reused, recycled, recovered or treated will be collected by a licensed contractor for disposal at an appropriately licensed facility.

5.6.2 Waste handling and storage

Where waste is required to be handled and stored onsite prior to onsite reuse or offsite recycling/disposal, the following measures apply:

- Spoil, topsoil and mulch are to be stockpiled onsite in allocated areas, where appropriate, and mitigation measures for dust control and surface water management will be implemented as per the RAP 2019, the Air Quality CEMP, the Soil and Water CEMP and this plan;
- Liquid wastes are to be stored in appropriate containers in bunded areas until transported offsite. Bunded areas will have the capacity to hold 110 per cent of the liquid waste volume for bulk storage or 120 per cent of the volume of the largest container for smaller packaged storage;
- Hazardous waste will be managed by appropriately qualified and licensed contractors, in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985* and the EPA waste disposal guidelines;
- All other recyclable or non-recyclable wastes are to be stored in appropriate covered receptacles (e.g. bins or skips) in appropriate locations onsite and sub-contractors commissioned to regularly remove/empty the bins to approved disposal or recycling facilities; and
- Where suitable material is received by WSA for beneficial reuse on the Project, the supplier must provide information on the material that concentrations of potential contaminants are below relevant NEPM criteria or an applicable EPA waste exemption criterion is met, and a notice under Section 143 of the POEO Act to transport the waste received.

Monitoring of the above waste handling and storage strategies will be undertaken primarily through the implementation of environmental inspections to be undertaken by both the Contractor and WSA as detailed further in Section 8.

5.6.3 Waste disposal

Waste management areas will be established during construction, at which waste (including recyclables) will be stored. Some materials will be stored in stockpiles while others will be stored in bins. Stockpiles and bins will be appropriately labelled, managed and monitored.

The waste storage areas will also allow for the separation of waste streams based on their management requirements, and will therefore include:

- Wheeled bins;
- Front lift bins;
- Bulk material storage bays;
- Hazardous waste storage areas;

- Bunded bulk storage for fuels and oils;
- Balers for cardboard or plastics; and
- Battery storage containers.

Waste management facilities situated in the Western Sydney region will be utilised for reuse, recycling, recovery and treatment of waste generated at the airport. The details of facilities in the area are listed in Appendix C.

Wastes that are unable to be reused or recycled will be disposed of offsite to an EPA approved waste management facility following classification in accordance with the POEO Act and the WARR Act.

Recyclable materials that have been separated at source (cardboard, glass and other containers, food organics) could be collected by waste contractors and taken to facilities specifically designed to either consolidate them for transportation to reprocessing facilities, or to sort them for transportation to such facilities. Non-recyclable wastes could be taken to transfer stations, or direct to landfills or to alternate waste processing facilities for disposal or treatment respectively.

5.6.4 Energy conservation

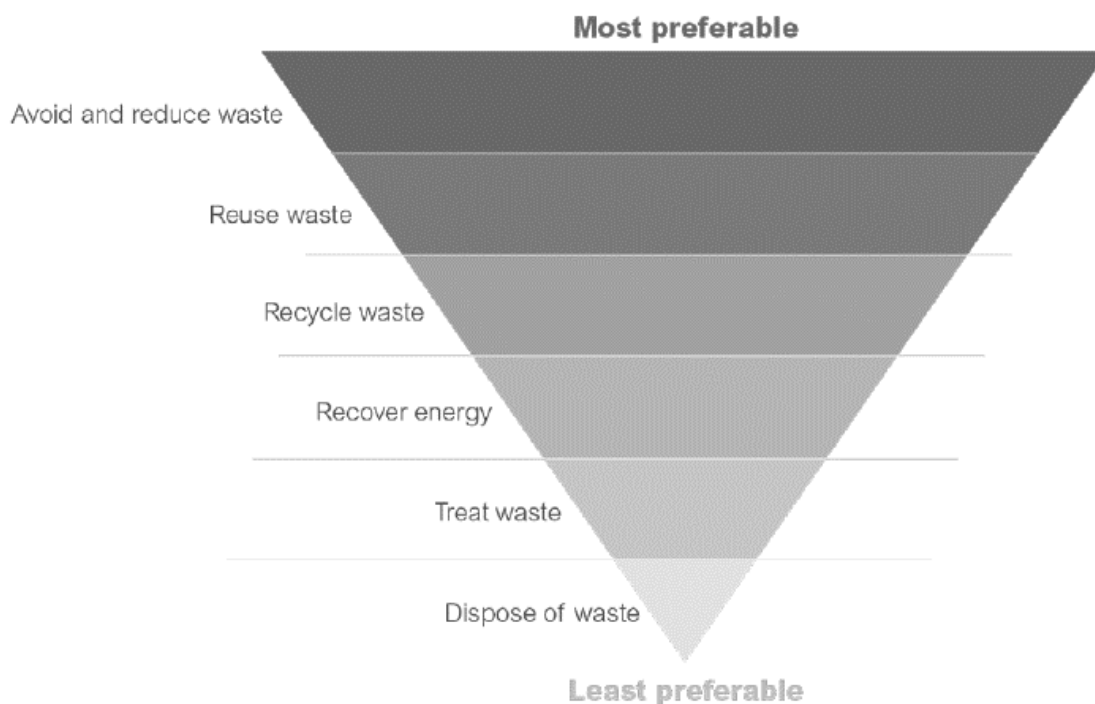
WSA is dedicated to implementing energy conservation best practice and the reduction of greenhouse gases by adopting energy efficient work practices including:

- Developing and implementing procedures to minimise energy use; refer to WSA Green Office Guidelines;
- Conducting awareness programs for all site personnel regarding energy conservation methods. Specifically;
 - Energy efficient design of site buildings;
 - Design of construction work sites to minimise unnecessary vehicle movement;
 - Assess energy (fuel/electricity) efficiency when selecting equipment
 - Regular servicing of site plant and equipment; and
 - Use of locally sourced material where available and of suitable quality.
- Detailed requirements related to energy conservation are included in Section 5.5 of the WSA Sustainability Plan.

5.7 Waste management hierarchy

Waste management on the Project will be aligned with the NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21 (EPA, 2014a) under the NSW WARR Act. The Strategy sets objectives to avoid waste generation, increase recycling, divert waste from landfill, manage problem waste, reduce litter and reduce illegal dumping. The Strategy also elaborates on a waste management hierarchy which supports the objectives of the WARR Act (refer to Figure 2).

Under the waste management hierarchy, it is preferable to avoid or reduce waste by procuring only necessary materials, and consuming material with limited production or packaging requirements. Reusable or recyclable materials should be considered where waste cannot be avoided. If waste cannot be reused or recycled, efforts should be made to recover energy to maximise its beneficial use propriety to its eventual disposal. Waste with harmful characteristics should be treated prior to disposal to minimise its potential to affect human health and the environment.



Source: NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014–21 (NSW EPA 2014a)

Figure 2 Waste management hierarchy

5.8 Waste exemptions

Clause 92 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 enables the NSW EPA to grant exemptions to the licensing and payment of levies for the land application or use of waste.

- Resource recovery orders include conditions that generators and processors of waste must meet to supply the waste for land application, use as fuel or in connection with a process of thermal treatment. They may include specifications, record keeping, reporting and other requirements.
- Resource recovery exemptions contain the conditions which consumers must meet to apply waste to land or use waste as fuel or in connection with a process of thermal treatment outside of certain requirements of the waste regulatory framework. They may include specifications, requirements on how to re-use or apply the waste, record keeping, reporting and other requirements.

The general orders/exemptions are applicable for a range of commonly recovered, high volume and well characterised waste materials that allow their use as fill or fertiliser at unlicensed, off-site facilities.

The NSW EPA has issued general exemptions for a range of commonly recovered, high volume and well characterised waste materials that allow their use as fill or fertiliser at unlicensed, off-site facilities. These are general gazette exemptions that do not require approval. A specific exemption may be granted where an application is made to the NSW EPA.

Where waste materials are to be removed from site, a review of the applicable NSW EPA waste exemptions will be undertaken to determine if the material classifies as specific exemption and if a suitable receiving site can be identified.

5.9 Contamination

Construction of the Stage 1 Development has the potential to interact with existing sources of potential contamination. Construction will also involve the storage, treatment and/or handling of fuel, sewage and other potential contaminants.

Bulk Earthworks will involve the management of asbestos contamination in accordance with the Remediation Action Plan (RAP) 2019. The RAP enables the achievement of site suitability via the mechanism of capping, containment and long-term management.

The implementation of the RAP during BEC allows for asbestos material to be retained in situ where it is observed at depth or placed in areas that require filling to achieve final levels. Included in the decision-making process is the end land use for the airport site such as air side and land side locations as well as geotechnical properties of the material. All contamination that is to remain in situ or placed in fill, the extent of such material would be surveyed and detailed in the long term environmental management plan in accordance with the RAP Section 11.

In addition to this there may be unexpected finds of contamination encountered during construction activities. The unexpected finds procedure is outlined further in the Soil and Water CEMP Appendix D. The assessment criteria for onsite reuse and validation is outlined in detail in the RAP (GHD 2019).

6 Environmental control measures

Mitigation and management measures that will be implemented during construction are detailed below in Table 12 and are consistent with those provided in Tables 28-16 and 28-17 in Chapter 28 of the EIS, as per Condition 13 (Section 3.10.2) of the Airport Plan. The relevant control measures will be included in the site-specific Environmental Work Method Statement (EWMS) and Environmental Control Map (ECM) – refer to Section 4.3 of the SEMF for further detail.

Table 12 Waste and resources management and mitigation measures

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to Implement	How to implement	Responsibility for Implementation	Reference
BEC: Bulk Earthworks Contract		EEW: Early Earthworks	MI: Material Importation	All Contractors: BEC, EEW, MI and other contractors as delegated by WSA	
GENERAL					
WR_01	The NSW Government's Waste Management Hierarchy of "avoid-reduce-reuse- recycle- dispose" will be followed as the framework of waste management throughout the Project.	Pre-construction Construction	Implement waste sorting system early in the Project and monitor effectiveness/ensure waste avoidance methodologies used by construction team For further information refer to Section 5.7 of this CEMP	All Contractors	EIS Section 28.5.3.11
WR_02	A procurement strategy will be implemented that will demonstrate value for money and that it has considered opportunities to procure goods and services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From local suppliers. That are energy efficient or have low embodied energy. That minimise the generation of waste. That make use of recycled materials. 	Construction	The procurement strategy developed for the Project aims to buy locally to reduce delivery distances, reduce overall waste such as packaging and use recycled materials where possible. For further information refer to Section 5.6 of this CEMP.	All Contractors	Good practice
WR_03	Waste management measures from this Waste and Resources CEMP will be included in relevant EWMS to be developed prior to the commencement of specific activities. This would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reuse of excavated road materials would be maximized as far as possible where they are cost, quality and 	Pre-construction / Construction	Address management measures into EWMS for construction activities including bulk excavation, material export and stockpiling activities. Continual site staff education including toolbox talks and inductions.	All Contractors	Good practice

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to Implement	How to implement	Responsibility for Implementation	Reference
BEC: Bulk Earthworks Contract	EEW: Early Earthworks	MI: Material Importation	All Contractors: BEC, EEW, MI and other contractors as delegated by WSA		
	<p>performance competitive to reduce use of materials (with embedded energy).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess opportunities to use local materials to reduce transport emissions 		For further information refer to section 5.6 Waste management and 5.7 Waste management hierarchy of this CEMP.		
WR_04	<p>The following measures will be implemented to avoid and reduce waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient utilisation of resources to reduce consumption; Optimisation of detailed designs to avoid unnecessary resource consumption; Implementation of high efficiency water systems to reduce water consumption; Procurement policies that preference recyclable, minimal and/or returnable packaging; and Procurement of materials in bulk, where practicable, to minimise packaging waste. 	Design/ Construction	<p>Continual site staff education including toolbox talks and inductions.</p> <p>Installation and operation of energy efficient facilities where applicable</p> <p>Recycled site water will be used as the primary source of dust control and construction activities such as compaction.</p> <p>Materials are bought in bulk to limit packaging waste.</p> <p>Review stages of design and identify opportunities to minimise resource consumption.</p> <p>For further information refer to WSA Green Office Guidelines, as well as Section 5.6 Waste management and 5.7 Waste management hierarchy of this CEMP.</p>	All Contractors	EIS Table 28-17
WR_05	<p>All waste will be classified and disposed of in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines Parts 1 and 2 (EPA, 2014)</p> <p>Excavated material that is not suitable for on-site reuse or recycling will be transported to a site that may legally accept that material for reuse or disposal.</p> <p>Soils leaving the site will be waste classified so that correct resource recovery and or off-site disposal occur.</p>	Pre-construction / Construction	<p>All waste will be classified and receivers EPL documented to ensure waste streams are appropriately managed and tracked.</p> <p>Offsite disposal locations to be provided prior to material leaving site.</p> <p>For further information refer to Section 5.5 of this CEMP.</p>	All Contractors	Good practice

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to Implement	How to implement	Responsibility for Implementation	Reference
BEC: Bulk Earthworks Contract	EEW: Early Earthworks	MI: Material Importation	All Contractors: BEC, EEW, MI and other contractors as delegated by WSA		
WR_06	<p>Cleared vegetation will be reused or recycled to the greatest extent practicable for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulching of vegetation for use in landscaping; • Spreading of vegetation for fauna habitat in suitable areas where agreements are made for this (e.g. mulch, small timber, hollow logs); • Donation of other timber to community or environmental groups. 	Construction	<p>Mulch will be utilised onsite for environmental controls and ground stabilisation.</p> <p>Vegetation spreading will be in line with the Biodiversity CEMP and best practice.</p> <p>Larger diameter timbers will be offered to community and environmental groups in the area.</p> <p>For further information please refer to Section 5.6.1 Reuse, Recovery and Recycling.</p>	BEC, EEW	Good practice Biodiversity CEMP
WR_07	Weeds will be managed, handled and disposed of in accordance to the Weed Management Plan (refer to the Biodiversity CEMP). If disposal is appropriate, the weed material will be transferred to a licensed waste facility.	Construction	Implementation of Weed Management Plan (included in the WSA Biodiversity CEMP).	All Contractors	EIS Table 28-4 (Biodiversity CEMP) Good practice Biodiversity CEMP
WR_08	Concrete, asphalt, bricks/masonry and steel products are to be reused on site where possible. Alternatively, they will be sent off-site for recycling.	Construction	<p>All site won materials, and site generated materials will be reused where practical. All materials leaving site are recycled where possible. Waste reports are received monthly from the waste exporter to track recycled content.</p> <p>For further information please refer to Section 5.6.1 Reuse, Recovery and Recycling.</p>	All Contractors	Good practice

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to Implement	How to implement	Responsibility for Implementation	Reference
BEC: Bulk Earthworks Contract EEW: Early Earthworks MI: Material Importation All Contractors: BEC, EEW, MI and other contractors as delegated by WSA					
WR_09	Sediment recovered from erosion and sediment control devices will be reused on site as general fill material or it will be incorporated within landscaping materials where possible.	Construction	Sediment will be mixed in with general fill and reused. Sediment will not be taken to landfill. For further information please refer to sections 5.6.1 Reuse, Recovery and Recycling and 5.6.2 Waste handling and storage.	All Contractors	Good Practice
WR_10	All staff and subcontractors will undergo a site induction and ongoing toolbox talks that will detail waste minimisation and reuse management measures, including the requirements of the waste management hierarchy. Waste minimisation training will include energy consumption awareness that promotes energy conservation methods including minimising energy use by switching off equipment when not in use.	Construction	All staff, workers and visitors are required to undertake the WSA Project induction before attending site. The induction will cover all areas of the Project CEMPs, including waste avoidance and energy minimisation. For further information please refer to Section 9 Competence, training and awareness.	All Contractors	Good Practice
WR_11	Contaminated land management must be undertaken in accordance with the WSA Soil and Water CEMP and the Remediation Action Plan.	Pre-construction Construction	Soil and Water CEMP is to be implemented as required. The RAP will be implemented under the guidance and supervision of the WSA Environment Manager	All Contractors	Good Practice
WR_12	An emergency spill response procedure will be prepared to minimise the impact of any accidental spills, and include details on the requirements for managing spills, disposing of any contaminated waste, and reporting of any such incidents. Any waste generated as a result of a spill and associated clean-up which requires off-site disposal, will be done so in accordance with the NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines (2014).	Pre-construction Construction	Emergency spill response will be undertaken as per the Soil and Water CEMP and reported upon occurrence.	All Contractors	Good Practice

WASTE / REUSE MATERIALS HANDLING

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to Implement	How to implement	Responsibility for Implementation	Reference
BEC: Bulk Earthworks Contract EEW: Early Earthworks MI: Material Importation All Contractors: BEC, EEW, MI and other contractors as delegated by WSA					
WR_13	Hazardous wastes or asbestos identified during construction will be managed consistently with the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (NSW).	Construction	To be implemented as per WR13 under supervision of the construction and environmental management teams.	All Contractors	EIS Table 28-17
WR_14	Measures to reuse and recycle waste will be implemented including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse of green waste and topsoil for landscaping; • Reuse of waste streams including metals, oils and solvents; • Recycling of waste streams including brickwork, metals, plasterboard, plastics and timber; • Contract terms with suppliers to specify recyclable content and returnable packaging; and • Co-operation in stewardship programmes for compatible waste streams including pallets. 	Construction	Waste streams will be recycled and reported on monthly showing percentage of recycled materials, and percentage taken to landfill. For further information please refer to Section 5.6.1 Reuse, Recovery and Recycling.	All Contractors	EIS Table 28-17
WR_15	Measures to recover and treat waste will include recovery (prior to reuse) of compatible waste including metals, oils, solvents, brickwork, metals, plasterboard, plastics and timber.	Construction	Metals, bricks, concrete, plasterboard, plastics and timber will be recycled and reported on as per WR14 by Contractors. Oils and solvents will be managed as per hazardous waste protocols. Recovery and treatment processes may vary between each package due to different Contractors and Waster Service Providers. For further information please refer to Section 5.6.1 Reuse, Recovery and Recycling.	All Contractors	EIS Table 28-17
WR_16	Imported material to be validated prior to delivery to site. Appropriate material classification demonstrating the material is	Construction	Material tracking process to be followed. Documentation required (e.g.	All Contractors	Good practice AEPR

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to Implement	How to implement	Responsibility for Implementation	Reference
	BEC: Bulk Earthworks Contract	EEW: Early Earthworks	MI: Material Importation	All Contractors: BEC, EEW, MI and other contractors as delegated by WSA	
	suitable to be supplied. Process for tracking the material from supplier to site to be implemented.		EPA exemption/order to be provided for material that is not ENM/VENM.)		
WASTE DISPOSAL					
WR_17	A central waste area (or areas) will be established during construction, at which waste (including recyclables) would be stored. Some materials would be stored in stockpiles while others would be stored in bins. Stockpiles and bins would be appropriately labelled, managed and monitored. Residual waste that cannot be avoided, reduced, reused, recycled, recovered or treated will be collected by a licensed contractor for disposal at a licensed facility.	Construction	To be undertaken as per WR17 by setting up a waste sorting area early in the Project. For more information please refer to Section 5.6.3 Waste Disposal.	All Contractors	EIS Table 28-17
WR_18	A Waste Management Register of all waste collected for disposal and/or recycling will be maintained on a monthly basis until final completion.	Construction	Refer to Appendix B of this Plan.	All Contractors	Good Practice
WR_19	Waste will be managed and disposed of in accordance with the PoEO Act and the NSW Waste Classification Guidelines (EPA, 2014). Wastes that are unable to be reused or recycled will be disposed of offsite at a licensed waste management facility, following classification.	Construction	To be undertaken as per WR18. For more information please refer to Section 5.5 Classification of Waste Streams and 5.6.3 Waste Disposal.	All Contractors	Good Practice
WR_20	Oils and other hazardous liquids will be labelled and stored in a sealed container within a bunded area. Material collected from within bunded areas will be disposed off-site at a waste facility approved by the EPA.	Construction	A bunded hazardous material storage container will be used on the Project and inspected weekly. For more information please refer Section 5.6.3 Waste Disposal .	All Contractors	Good Practice
WR_21	The relevant licenses of waste facilities utilised for the disposal of Project waste will be obtained (on a regular basis if necessary) to ensure they are legally able to accept that waste.	Construction	All waste facilities will be vetted to ensure the waste they are receiving from the Project is permissible. For more information please refer to Section 5.6.3 Waste Disposal.	All Contractors	Good Practice

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to Implement	How to implement	Responsibility for Implementation	Reference
BEC: Bulk Earthworks Contract EEW: Early Earthworks MI: Material Importation All Contractors: BEC, EEW, MI and other contractors as delegated by WSA					
WR_22	The disposal of chemical, fuel and lubricant containers, solid and liquid wastes must be in accordance with the requirements of the local Council or the EPA.	Construction	Hazardous materials and containers will be stored onsite until disposed of by a licensed contractor. For more information please refer to Section 5.6.3 Waste Disposal	All Contractors	Good Practice
WR_23	All trucks transporting wastes off site will be appropriately licensed to carry the materials to appropriately licensed waste facilities.	Construction	To be undertaken as per WR22.	All Contractors	Good Practice
WR_24	An illegal dumping prevention strategy will be implemented and will be developed in consultation with the NSW EPA and relevant local councils. The strategy will outline measures to be undertaken to minimise the risk of illegal dumping on the Airport Site.	Pre-construction	An illegal dumping prevention strategy has been prepared, see Appendix C of this plan.	All Contractors	EIS Table 28-17
WR_25	In the event that WSA are unable to achieve the targets set out in Section 3.2 with regards to reuse and recycling and therefore off-site waste disposal is required, consultation is to be undertaken with the relevant waste management providers to ensure they are capable of handling any significant waste streams and also to confirm that our waste management practices do not place unnecessary burden on local and regional waste services.	Construction	Monthly reporting as per requirement WR_14 is to be monitored. If recycling targets are not being met, and additional landfill disposal is required, consult with the relevant waste management facilities. For more information please refer to Section 3.2 Targets and Performance Criteria and 8 Environmental Inspection, Monitoring and Auditing and Reporting	All Contractors	Good Practice
ENERGY CONSERVATION					
WR_26	The Sustainability Plan will help to ensure that construction resources are used efficiently, and waste is minimised.	Construction	The Sustainability Plan will be prepared to address WR25.	All Contractors	EIS Table 28-17
WR_27	Energy efficient work practices will be implemented, including the consideration of:	Construction	The WSA Project induction, prestart and toolboxes will discuss limiting idling	All Contractors	Good Practice

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to Implement	How to implement	Responsibility for Implementation	Reference
BEC: Bulk Earthworks Contract EEW: Early Earthworks MI: Material Importation All Contractors: BEC, EEW, MI and other contractors as delegated by WSA					
	<p>Energy efficient design of site buildings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of construction work sites to minimise unnecessary vehicle movement; • Assess energy (fuel/electricity) efficiency when selecting equipment • Regular servicing of site plant and equipment; • Training of personnel in energy efficient best practices; and • Use of locally sourced material where available and of suitable quality. 		<p>plant, carpooling to and from the compound and other energy saving practices.</p> <p>All plant and equipment will be serviced as required, to be informed by the daily pre-start checks</p> <p>Local providers / sources of material will be considered in the procurement process, with likely cost savings due to reduced delivery / transportation.</p> <p>For more information please refer to Section 5.6.4 Energy Conservation.</p>		

7 Environmental roles and responsibilities

The key environmental management roles and responsibilities for the construction phase of the work are detailed in Section 4.5 of the SEMF.

WSA will ensure enough resources are allocated on an ongoing basis to ensure effective implementation by both WSA and the responsible contractors.

The roles and responsibilities for the management of asbestos as required by the RAP is detailed in Table 13.

Table 13 Roles and responsibilities for the management of asbestos

Roles	Responsibilities	Prep Activities	EEW	Material Import	BEC
Contractors (BEC and EEW)	Responsible for undertaking the remediation works as defined in the RAP and securing all relevant approvals required to undertake the works.	x	x		x
Licensed Asbestos Assessor	Engaged by the Contractor. Competent and experienced in identifying asbestos in accordance with the requirements of SafeWork Australia (2016). They will work closely with the Remediation Contractor and the Environmental Advisor and will be responsible for undertaking air monitoring, risk assessment and issue of clearance certificates for visual presence of asbestos on surfaces as part of the validation works for the site.	x	x		x
Hygienist	Engaged by the Contractor to monitor air quality, WHS requirements and completes an assessment of the overall condition of the asbestos, where fibres could be inhaled in by workers, where asbestos is likely to crumble and become airborne and if they can be disturbed.	x	x		x
Site Auditor	Accredited by the NSW EPA and will undertake an independent non-statutory review of all relevant environmental reports prepared for the remediation of the site. The Site Auditor will prepare a Site Audit Report (SAR) and Site Audit Statement (SAS) confirming the suitability of the site for its intended use.	x	x	x	x
Environmental Advisor	Suitably qualified and competent environmental consultant who has specific demonstrated experience in the type of remediation set out in this RAP. Their role is to provide independent, technical advice, direction and validation of the remediation and to document that all remediation works undertaken at the site are conducted to the satisfaction of WSA and the Site Auditor.	x	x	x	x
WSA Environment Team	Overall responsibility for environmental management and remediation of the site.	x	x	x	x
WSA Design Team/ALC	Approves the location is suitable for the placement of material based on the land use	x	x		x

8 Environmental inspection, monitoring and auditing and reporting

Monitoring, inspection and auditing will be undertaken to measure effectiveness and facilitate continuous improvement of waste and resource management.

General environmental monitoring, inspection and auditing requirements are summarised in Table 13 of the SEMF.

A summary of the environmental inspection, monitoring and auditing requirements is provided below, with details of how they apply to the management of waste and resources where applicable.

8.1 Environmental inspections

WSA environmental inspections

Environmental site inspections at active, exposed work sites will be undertaken by the WSA Environment Manager (or delegate) on a weekly basis to evaluate the effectiveness of environmental controls implemented by the contractor.

The weekly site inspection is to include a visual check of general construction activities and any management measures associated with waste and resources, including but not limited to the following:

- Observation of waste segregation and separation to ensure the waste management hierarchy is being effectively implemented;
- Ensuring that opportunities for material / waste reuse on site are being investigated and implemented where practical;
- Observation of general housekeeping standards, including the presence (if any) of waste on the ground;
- Ensuring that waste receptacles are being managed appropriately, and that they are being emptied regularly as required to ensure no overspill of waste; and
- Observation of machinery and plant usage, ensuring that where appropriate engines are switched off to avoid unnecessary resource consumption.

The findings of the WSA site environmental inspection will be recorded on a WSA Site Environmental Inspection Checklist included as Appendix B of the SEMF with an accompanying photographic style inspection report.

Contractor environmental inspections

Weekly site inspections will be undertaken to monitor compliance with this plan at active, exposed work sites. Inspection results will be recorded, and the inspection log made available to the Infrastructure Department upon request. Any non-conformance or improvement opportunity associated with the management of waste and resources will be reported in the monthly report and discussed at the Environmental Coordination meeting.

More frequent site inspections by the person accountable for waste and resource management will be conducted onsite when activities with a high potential to generate a high volume or sensitive waste type or utilise a high volume / quantity of resources will be carried out.

The Contractor's Environmental Manager and/or Environmental Coordinators will undertake inspections in accordance with the Contractor Environmental Management Framework. The Contractor's Environmental Coordinators will record inspection findings on an inspection checklist form.

If any maintenance and/or deficiencies in environmental controls or in the standard of environmental performance are observed, they will be recorded on the checklist form. Records will also include details of any maintenance required, the nature of the deficiency, any actions required and an implementation priority.

Pre-start inspection

Prior to the commencement of works on each shift, an informal inspection will be carried out by the relevant contractor and will include a check of relevant environmental controls and resources required to ensure effective operation and maintenance. This is to include an inspection of relevant waste and resource management mitigation measures and controls where applicable. Works are not to commence unless inspections are found to be satisfactory.

The foreman will undertake the pre-work inspections.

8.2 Waste and resource monitoring

General environmental monitoring requirements are set out in the AEPR (and within Table 28-16 of the EIS) which include the following:

- Monitoring must take place under the direction of an appropriately qualified person; and
- The results of the monitoring must be kept in a written record.

Specific waste and resource monitoring requirements, including timing and responsibilities, are included in Table 14 below.

Table 14 Waste and resource monitoring requirements

Reference	Requirement	Timing	Responsibility
WR_M_01	All waste material generated on the Airport Site and resources used are to be tracked and classified to meet the requirements of the sustainability targets outlined in the Sustainability Plan when approved. Waste tracking is to include volumes / quantities disposed, reused and recycled. An example waste tracking register is included in Appendix B.	During construction	All Contractors
Table 28-16 of the EIS	Monitoring requirements include that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring must take place under the direction of an appropriately qualified person; ● The results of the monitoring must be kept in a written record; ● Waste material generated on the airport site and resources used are tracked and classified to meet the requirements of the sustainability targets outlined in the Sustainability Plan; and ● Regular site inspections are carried out to monitor compliance with the Waste and Resources CEMP, record inspection results, and inspect log available to the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development when asked. 	Ongoing	All Contractors

8.3 Environmental auditing

Refer to Section 8.2 of the SEMF for environmental auditing requirements, including internal WSA audits, independent audits and audits to be undertaken by contractors.

8.4 Environmental reporting

General environmental reporting requirements are detailed in Section 8.3 the SEMF.

In addition, a summary of reporting requirements required under this Waste and Resources CEMP (including environmental reporting requirements under the Airport Plan specific to this Waste and Resources CEMP) is provided below in Table 15.

Table 15 Waste and resources reporting

Action	Scope	Timing / Frequency	Responsibility
Annual reporting	<p>Unless otherwise agreed in writing by an Approver, an annual report will be prepared in relation to compliance with this Waste and Resources CEMP (Condition 39).</p> <p>In accordance with Condition 39 (2) WSA will publish each of the annual reports on its website within three months of the end of the period in respect of which the report was prepared, with evidence providing proof of the date of publication to the Infrastructure Department with a copy to the Environment Department. The report must remain on the website for a period of at least 12 months.</p>	Annually	WSA Environment Manager
Monthly Compliance reporting	Undertaking monitoring as required by this Waste and Resources CEMP. Contractor is to provide WSA with a monthly summary of all waste and resource monitoring undertaken and advise of compliance with criteria	Monthly	All Contractors
General environmental inspection	Inspection of environmental management controls on site and sighting of site documentation as required by the contractor's CEMP.	Weekly	WSA
General environmental inspection	Inspection of environmental management controls and site documentation for contractor works (as required by the contractor's CEMP).	As per Contractor environmental management system (at least weekly)	All Contractors
Reporting pollution incidents	<p>For the management and reporting requirements of all environmental incidents, refer to section 6 of the SEMF.</p> <p>Report pollution incidents resulting in offsite impacts to the NSW Environment Protection Authority – refer to WSA Environmental Non-conformance Classification and Reporting Procedure.</p>	As required	All
Complaints reporting	Recording of complaints and stakeholder interactions	As required	<p>WSA Community and Stakeholder Engagement Manager</p> <p>WSA Environment Manager</p> <p>All Contractors</p>
Reporting of non-conformances and improvement opportunities	The management and reporting requirements of environmental non-conformances and improvement opportunities will be in accordance with Section 8 of the SEMF.	As required	<p>WSA</p> <p>All Contractor</p>

8.5 Review of approved plans

WSA will review each approved plan at least every five years (from the date of approval) as required by the Airport Plan. A review will also be completed annually to ensure that it continues to meet the approval criteria. Details of the review will be included in the annual report (refer to Section 8.3 of the SEMF). If the review identifies areas where the plan does not continue to meet the approval criteria for that plan, a variation to the approved plan will be prepared and submitted for approval.

WSA may initiate reviews of Approved Plans at other times in response to improvement opportunities, non-conformances, and changes to scope of work or construction methodology or alterations to legal or contractual requirements.

Any changes identified and implemented through the variation and review process identified above will be communicated to relevant contractors through re-issue of the revised WSA Approved Plan and subsequent training and awareness (refer to refer to Section 5 of the SEMF).

8.6 Environmental Incidents and complaints management

The management and reporting of environmental incidents shall be undertaken by the appropriate person as detailed in Section 6 of the SEMF.

All communications and complaints management will be implemented and managed in accordance with Section 7 of the SEMF and the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

9 Competence, training and awareness

To ensure this Waste and Resources CEMP is effectively implemented, each level of management is responsible for ensuring that all personnel reporting to them are aware of the requirements within. The WSA Environment Manager will coordinate the necessary and relevant environmental training in conjunction with other training and development activities.

All competence, training and awareness requirements will be implemented as detailed in Section 5 of the SEMF.

10 References

Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development, 2016. *Airport Plan (December 2016)*

Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development, 2016. *Western Sydney Airport Environmental Impact Statement, 2016*

GHD (2019), *Western Sydney Airport Remediation Action Plan*, ref. 2126850, June 2019 (WSA00-WSA-00400-EN-PLN-000001).

NSW Environment Protection Authority, 2014. *Waste Classification Guidelines*.

Standards Australia 2001. *Australian and New Zealand environmental management international standard (AS/NZS ISO 14001)*

Appendix A

Waste management procedure

Waste Management Procedure

Objective

To correctly classify waste that is produced during the construction phase of the Western Sydney Airport Stage 1 Development for reuse, recycling or disposal to an appropriately licensed facility. This is to encourage the most efficient use of resources and ensure potential impacts from waste are minimised during construction. Where material is required to be disposed off-site the requirements outlined in Figure 3 are to be implemented by the Contractor and WSA. Waste that is disposed off-site must be classified appropriately by the WSA Environmental Advisor as outlined in Figure 4.

Figure 3 Waste Disposal requirements for the Contractors

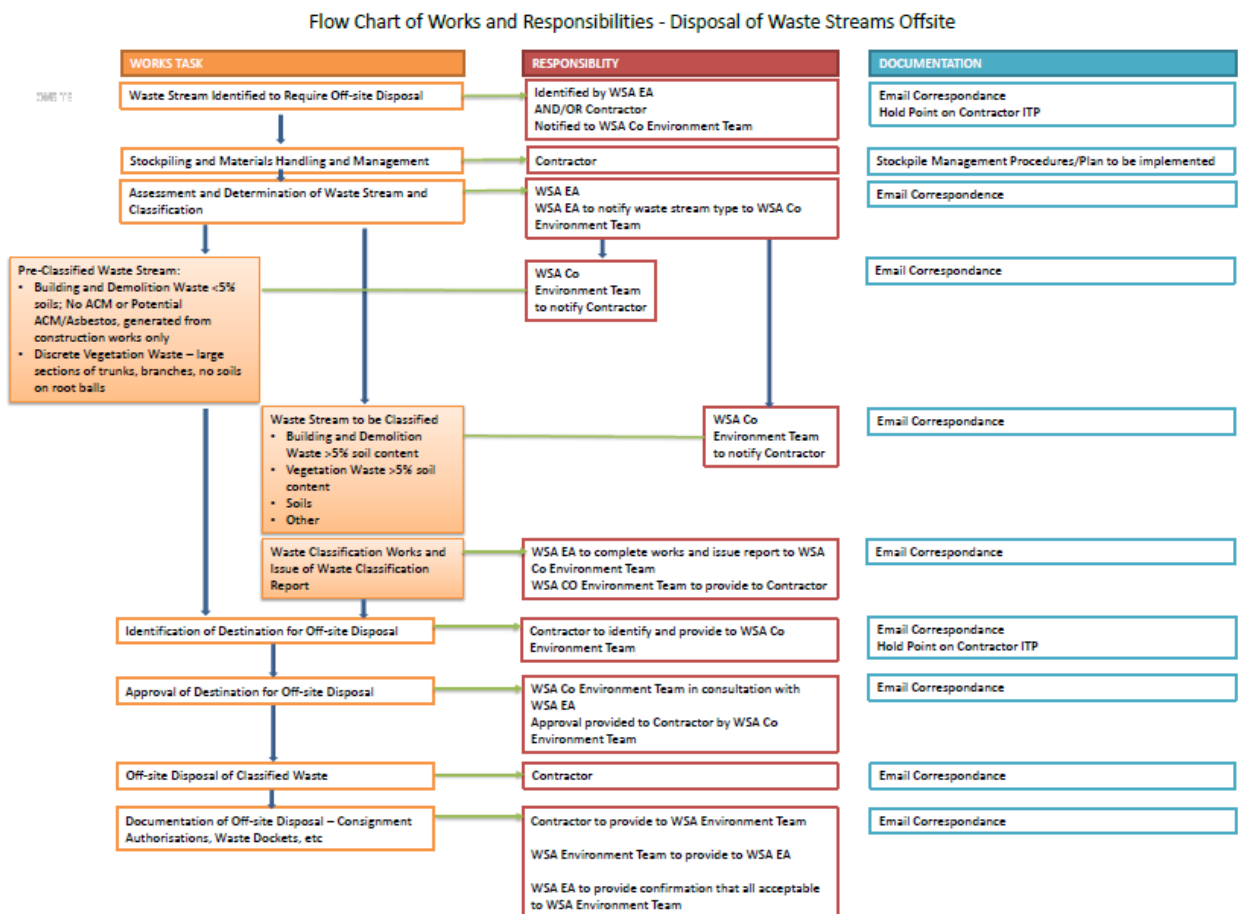
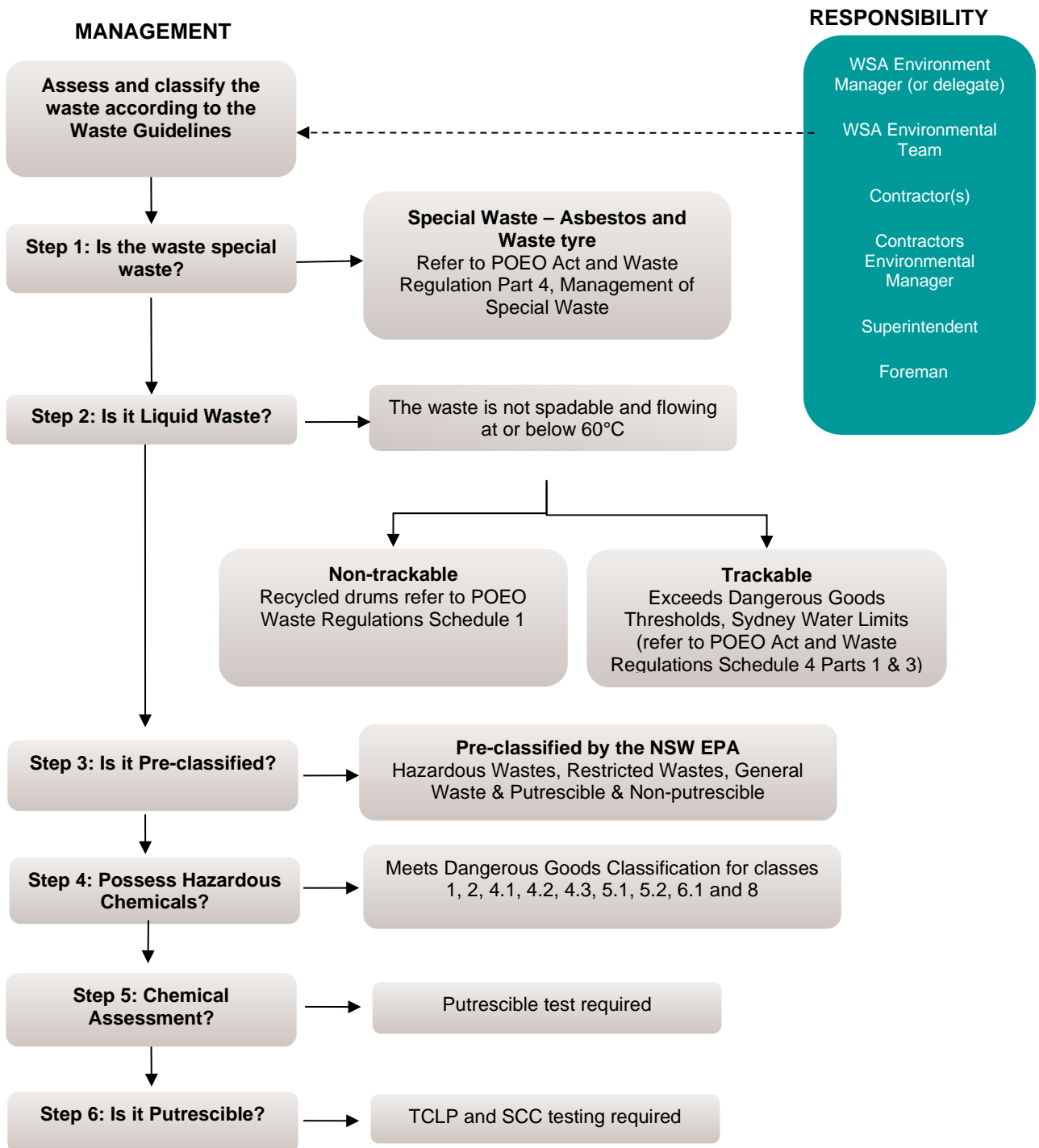


Figure 4 Waste Classification completed by the WSA Environmental Advisor



Monitoring

- Monitoring of all waste and associated volumes will be carried out for the duration of the works covered by this CEMP.
- Waste management will be undertaken in accordance with the Waste Management Hierarchy from the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* which describes the most desirable action

to least desirable action. This being to REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE and DISPOSE as the last measure.

- Waste segregation will occur at the worksites and segregation will be undertaken off site by the licenced waste contractor.

Recording

- The Environmental Coordinator is to undertake environmental inspections of the work areas and maintain records, including material movement permits.
- Waste data including type, location, receiving facility and transport contractor will be captured and entered the waste register.

Table A1 Waste classification

Waste Types	Waste Classification
Vegetation (logs, mulched timber, weeds)	General Solid Waste (non putrescible) / Exempt Waste
Demolition materials	General solid waste
Excess material from excavations	General solid waste
Piling	Likely to be General solid waste, (Potential for reuse onsite)
Unknown (Potentially Contaminated Soils)	If material is taken off site classification will be carried out, based on soil tests carried out pre-construction and in accordance with the EPA <i>Waste Classification Guidelines: Parts 1 and 2</i> (EPA 2014)
Rubble, rock, sand, asphalt, road base, concrete	General Solid Waste (non putrescible)
Sewerage and site compound waste	Effluent (sewerage) and general solid waste (non putrescible)
Asbestos contaminated material	Special Waste (Asbestos Waste)

Appendix B

Example waste management register

Illegal dumping prevention strategy

1. Introduction

This Illegal Dumping Prevention Strategy (IDPS) acts in support of the Waste and Resource Construction Environmental Management Plan (Waste and Resources CEMP) for the construction phase of the Western Sydney Airport Stage 1 Development.

1.1 Purpose

This plan has been prepared to address the requirements of Conditions contained in the Western Sydney Airport – *Airport Plan* (2016) (Airport Plan), the environmental mitigation and management measures listed in the *Western Sydney Airport Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) and all applicable legislation.

The purpose of IDPS is to provide guidance for the implementation of potential strategies to minimise and managed illegal dumping during for the construction phase of the Western Sydney Airport Stage 1 Development.

1.2 Objectives

The key objective of the IDPS is to outline measures to be undertaken to minimise the risk of illegal dumping on the Project's site. The IDPS will be developed in consultation with the NSW Environmental Protection Authority and relevant local councils.

2. Environmental requirements

2.1 Relevant legislation and guidelines

As the Western Sydney Airport is to be developed under the Airport Plan determined under the *Airports Act 1996*, some state laws will not be applicable to the Project (s112 of this Act). Where state law is applicable, these laws will be complied with including obtaining relevant permits. Where state laws are not applicable, there may nonetheless be a requirement to have regard to those laws, for example, through mitigation measures to satisfy conditions under the Airport Plan.

2.1.1 Guidelines and strategies

The following approaches and strategies were considered in this IDPS:

- The NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) - NSW Illegal Dumping Strategy, 2017-21
- Liverpool City Council's illegal dumping web page information - <https://www.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/council/Fees-Forms-Policies-and-Enforcement/enforcement/illegal-dumping>
- Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW, *Crackdown on Illegal Dumping, Handbook for Local Government*.

2.2 Rationale for an illegal dumping prevention strategy

The Airport Plan requires the development of a Waste and Resources CEMP which meets the requirements of Chapter 28 of the EIS. The IDPS acts as a supporting document alongside the Waste and Resources CEMP to provide guidance on the issue specifically related to illegal dumping of material onto the Project's site during the undertaking of the works covered by this CEMP.

2.2.1 Conditions

The mitigation and management measures in the EIS, Table 28-17, which are relevant to illegal dumping during construction are listed in Table C1.

Table C1 EIS requirement for Illegal Dumping Prevention Strategy

Requirement	Responsible
An illegal dumping prevention strategy will be developed as part of the Waste and Resources CEMP. The strategy will be outlined measures to be undertaken to minimise the risk of illegal dumping on the Airport Site and will be developed in consultation with the NSW Environment Protection Authority and relevant local councils.	WSA

3. Illegal dumping

The State of NSW and Environment Protection Authority (State of NSW and Environment Protection Authority , 2017) defines illegal dumping as:

“Illegal dumping is the disposal of any waste that is larger than litter to land or water without correct approvals (an environment protection licence or planning approval). It includes illegal landfilling, where waste, often from construction or demolition, is used as ‘fill’ without approval. It can damage the environment and our health and create unsightly community spaces and high clean-up costs.”

3.1 Types of waste dumped

Examples of the types of waste illegally dumped include the following:

- General household waste;
- Mattresses;
- Furniture;
- Whitegoods;
- Green waste;
- Construction and demolition waste;
- Asbestos;
- Chemicals;
- Vehicles; and
- Tyres.

3.2 Reasons for illegal dumping

Depending on the type and quantity of the waste, people are motivated to illegal dump for the following reasons (State of NSW and Environment Protection Authority , 2017):

- Opportunity to make money;
- Unwillingness to pay;
- Convenience; and
- Uncaring attitude.

4. Illegal dumping mitigation and management measures

Specific mitigation and management measures to minimise the risk of illegal dumping on the Airport Site include the following:

4.1 Training and Awareness

- Raise community awareness of the effects of littering and illegal dumping by distributing illegal dumping awareness material such as pamphlets and posters;
- Provide training for staff personnel on lawful waste management practices and raise awareness of the impacts and penalties for illegal dumping;
- Engage with local councils on illegal dumping;
- Participate in community programs like Clean Up Australia Day; and
- Monitoring of site boundaries, fencing and other security measures to be undertaken on at least a weekly basis.

4.2 Prevention Techniques

- Install fencing, signage and security protocols early in the Project to demonstrate a secure presence of the site;
- Reduce volume of litter and waste produced at the Airport Site, where appropriate;
- Implement measures in the surrounding areas of the site where illegal dumping is anticipated to occur, including, but not limited to:
 - Signage
 - Lighting
 - Fences and locked gates
 - Landscaping and revegetation
 - Barriers (eg. concrete blocks)
 - Consistent communication with local police
 - Surveillance.
- Provide support and promote the use of surveillance and prevention techniques by local councils and public land managers.

4.3 Clean-up of illegal dumping

- Upon identification of illegal dumping the site hygienist and Contractors Environmental Manager will assess the material immediately and make safe where required with geofabric covering, signage and flagging;
- If the material is identified to be hazardous it will be managed in accordance with the Remediation Action Plan which could include waste classification and removal from site by a licenced contractor;
- The illegal dumping of materials, whether hazardous, or clean material, will be documented and submitted to the WSA Environmental Manager within 24 hours together with close out actions, as required.

4.4 Complaints

- Investigate illegal dumping and littering complaints and report these to the appropriate authority.