Waste Audit and Management Group Pty Ltd
Level 21/133 Castlereagh Street Sydney, NSW 2000
Telephone (02) 9199 4521
www.wasteaudit.com.au

Ross Street Teaching & Learning Hub

Construction Waste Management Plan

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1. Introduction

This construction Waste Management Sub-Plan (CWMSP) has been prepared by Waste Audit and Management Group ('Waste Audit') on behalf of the University of Sydney (the applicant) in support of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) submitted to the Minister of Planning under Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

This plan is intended to provide guidance on management of general waste and recyclable materials that will be generated during the demolition and construction phases of the project, and addresses current legislation, standards, guidelines and best practices, including the relevant SEARs and Green Star requirements.

All waste management provisions, including internal bins, central storage areas, management and handling protocols, and contractor requirements, have been designed to ensure safe and sustainable management of all materials.

Storage areas have been designed to achieve compliance with general best practice requirements as regards design, sizing, and location, and will, as designed, be adequate to manage the expected types and volumes of materials that will be generated.

The following table outlines the project's Development Consent Conditions relating to construction waste management and their corresponding locations within this sub-plan.

Condition Item	Description	Section / Page
B13	**Construction Waste Management Sub-Plan (CWMSP)** Must address procedures for waste management including: (a) Recording quantities, classification (materials removed), and validation (materials to remain) generated during construction and proposed use for remaining materials; (b) Information regarding recycling and disposal locations; and (c) Confirmation of contamination status of development areas based on validation results.	Section 7 Section 5.4 Section 5.3
B24	**Construction and Demolition Waste Management** Prior to removing waste material from site, the Applicant must notify the TfNSW Traffic Management Centre of truck route(s) to be followed by waste transport trucks.	Section 5.1, Section 6, Section 7
C32	**Waste Storage and Processing** All waste generated during construction must be secured and maintained within designated waste storage areas at all times and must not leave the site onto neighbouring public or private properties.	Section 5.1, Appendix A
C33	**Waste Classification** All waste generated during construction must be assessed, classified, and managed in accordance with *Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste* (EPA, 2014).	Section 5.4

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C34	**Concrete Waste & Washout** Ensure concrete waste and rinse water are not disposed of on site and are prevented from entering natural or artificial watercourses.	Section 5.2
C35	**Waste Quantities & Location Tracking** Record quantities of each waste type generated during construction and proposed reuse, recycling, and disposal locations for the duration of construction.	Section 5.4
C36	**Hazardous Materials Removal** Ensure removal of hazardous materials (specifically containment and fibre emission control) and disposal at approved facilities complies with relevant legislation, codes, standards, and guidelines.	Section 5.3
AN11	**Handling of Asbestos** Consult with SafeWork NSW regarding any asbestos waste encountered during construction. Comply with the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014* (specifically Part 7 – Transportation and management of asbestos waste).	Section 5.3

2. Risk Management

Under NSW legislation (*Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*), the generator of waste remains the legal owner of the waste until the material crosses a weighbridge into a licensed processing or disposal facility.

Waste removal contractors (Dumpit Bins) will be the primary transporters of waste off-site. Tip locations and disposal sites will be managed directly through Dumpit Bins and recorded as part of the waste tracking and reporting process. Furthermore, Subcontractor Inspection and Test Plans (ITPs) will govern Remediation and Bulk Excavation works.

Accordingly, contractors are required to provide monthly waste reports detailing quantities, classifications, facilities used, and proportions diverted from landfill versus sent to landfill. Monthly waste reports provided by Dumpit Bins will be maintained on site as part of the project waste records.

This WMP will be implemented on site throughout demolition and construction. All entries in the site Waste Data File / Waste Register will record:

- Time and date of material removed
- Description, classification, volume/weight of waste, and receiving facility used
- Vehicle registration and waste contractor details (Dumpit Bins)
- Weighbridge dockets and consignment documentation

The Waste Data File will be kept on site and made available for inspection to authorized Council or Department of Planning officers at any time during site works. At the conclusion of works, the designated site manager will retain all validating documentation.

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3. Objectives & Targets

The project's waste management objectives include:

- Meeting all waste management standards while ensuring the health and safety of the workers on the project
- Maximising the quantities of materials diverted from landfill by reusing, recycling and reprocessing off-site
- Disposal of no more than 20% of residual waste materials to a licensed landfill in accordance with both regulatory and legal requirements
- The diversion from landfill of 90% of construction waste by weight, to meet the criteria of the NSW State Government's waste legislation, policy settings and regulatory regime

Management strategies and parties responsible for ensuring these objectives are achieved are detailed in Section 4.

4. Waste Management Strategies & Responsibilities

The following waste management strategies for the project will operate over the design, procurement, and construction (including fit out) stages of the project:

Management Strategies	Responsibilities
Design:	
Use of modular components in design	Architect & Engineer
Use of prefabricated components in design	Architect, Builder, Subcontractors
Design for materials to standard sizes	Architect, Subcontractors
Design for operational waste minimisation	Architect & Builder
Procurement:	
Select recycled and reprocessed materials	Architect, Engineer, Builder, Subcontractors
Select components that can be reused after deconstruction	Architect, Engineer & Builder
Pre-construction:	
Waste management plan to be reviewed and approved prior to construction	Builder
Construction on-site:	
Use the waste hierarchy principles of avoidance, reuse, reduction, and recycling	Builder & Waste Contractor
Minimisation of recurring packaging materials	Sub-contractors
Returning packaging to the supplier	Builder & Sub-contractor
Separation and recycling of materials off site	Waste Contractor
Audit and monitor the correct usage of bins	Builder & Waste Contractor
Audit and monitor the Waste Contractor	Builder

5. Management Practices

5.1 General Principles & Site Setup

The following standard waste management hierarchy principles have been used to guide this waste management plan:

Avoid: Use sound work practices during the demolition and construction processes that avoid the creation of waste products:

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- Design for Manufacture and Assembly (DfMA) process combines the manufacture of building components, such as wall systems and facades, in a safe, clean and efficient factory environment, with on-site construction assembly.

Reduce and Reuse

- Reduce the use of materials during demolition that require treatment or disposal
- Ensure that wherever possible, materials are reused either on site or offsite
- Identify and put systems in place to separate and store materials for onsite reuse
- Identify the potential applications for reuse offsite and facilitate this process

Recycle and Recover: Identify all recyclable waste products to be produced on site:

- Provide systems, bins, and signage for separating and stockpiling of recyclables
- Process the material for recycling either onsite or offsite

Treat and Dispose: Waste products which cannot be reused or recycled will be removed and treated/disposed of at licensed facilities. To minimise vehicle movements and transportation costs, bins should be monitored for fullness and collected on an efficient schedule.

To apply these principles effectively, specific physical infrastructure and access controls have been designated across the site:

- Site Waste Storage (Condition C32): Nominated waste storage and collection areas are established as shown on the Site Establishment Plan (Appendix A):
  - Primary Waste/Bin Storage Area: Positioned along the eastern site perimeter adjacent to Science Road and Vehicular Gate 2 (Exit) to facilitate efficient collection and servicing by Dumpit Bins.
  - Secondary Bin Storage: Located within the western Site Storage Compound adjacent to the JD Stewart Building for localized general waste and recycling collection.
  - Loading & Material Handling: Material handling and loading occur via the designated Loading Zone and Loading Platform along southern side of the main construction building footprint.
  - All waste generated during construction will be secured within designated skip bins and receptacles at all times and strictly controlled within site hoardings/ATF fencing to prevent migration onto neighboring University or public properties.
- Traffic & Truck Routes (Condition B24): Waste transport vehicles will access the site via Vehicular Gate 1 (Entry) off Science Road, perform waste collection and exit onto Parramatta Road. Truck routes will be communicated to the TfNSW Traffic Management Centre prior to waste removal commencing.

5.2 Liquid Waste Management

- Ensure water is used in moderation and no taps are left continuously running
- Use any grey water produced on site for irrigation or for dust suppression where compliant
- A dedicated concrete washout tray will be provided for concrete works as shown in the figure below. Once the concrete has hardened, the concrete waste will be placed into the main skip bin, where it will be separated and recycled off-site by Dumpit Bins.

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CONCRETE WASH OUT TRAY

5.3 Asbestos & Hazardous Materials Management

1. Friable Asbestos / Contaminated Soil (Condition B13): Management of friable asbestos (identified at an average depth of 900mm) will be managed in accordance with the Douglas Partners Report Remediation Action Plan 225008.01.R.002.Rev0.

2. Asbestos Management Plan (Condition C36): Hazardous material removal, containment, and emission control is to be carried in alignment with the report by TRACE Environmental Asbestos Management Plan, Proposed Ross Street Teaching and Learning Hub, University of Sydney, A01 Science Road, Camperdown NSW, 28 July 2026.

3. SafeWork NSW & Statutory Compliance (Condition AN11): If unexpected asbestos or hazardous waste is encountered during construction, the project will consult with SafeWork NSW concerning handling. All removal, transport, and disposal will strictly comply with Part 7 ('Transportation and management of asbestos waste') of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014.

5.4 Waste Classification, Tracking & Reporting

All waste streams generated on site will be assessed, classified, and managed in accordance with the EPA *Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste (EPA, 2014)*.

Dumpit Bins will provide verified monthly waste reports, which will be maintained on site as part of the project waste records. These reports will detail:

1. Cumulative total waste generated (by weight in tonnes / kg).
2. Proportions diverted from landfill vs. sent to landfill.
3. Breakdown of individual material streams (concrete, timber, metals, paper/cardboard, general waste, etc.).
4. Destination facilities, weighbridge receipts, and recycling verification.

5.5 Waste Processing & Green Star Verification

Waste removal services and processing facilities are provided by Dumpit Bins NSW (holding current Green Star Waste Facility Certification).

To meet Green Star *Construction and Demolition Waste* credit criteria:

- Dumpit Bins and associated material recovery facilities maintain independent verification of compliance with GBCA reporting criteria.
- Compliance Verification Summaries and monthly waste reporting metrics will be collated and submitted as part of the project's overall Green Star environmental submission.

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6. Demolition Phase

The table below shows estimated quantities in m^3 of demolition waste to be generated, and the recommended management strategy for each type of material, based on removal of materials. The existing demountable sheds on site will not be demolished under the SSDA, it will be via an exempt development planning pathway.

Disposal and recycling will be managed through Dumpit Bins to licensed resource recovery facilities.

Demolition Waste - Expected Materials Streams

Materials on Site		Destination/Treatment		
Type of Material	Volume (m^3)/ Tonne	Onsite (Reuse/Recycle)	Offsite (Reuse/Recycle)	Disposal (Landfill)
Structural Concrete	10 m^3 12 t	Separated onsite and crushed for use in pavement and/or temporary access road	Collected by contractor and taken to recycling facility	No disposal to landfill
Bricks/Pavers	10 m^3 10.6 t	Separated onsite and crushed for use in pavement and/or temporary access road	Collected by contractor and taken to recycling facility	No disposal to landfill
Garden Organics	5 m^3 0.75 t	No onsite reuse or recycling	Collected by contractor and taken to recycling facility	No disposal to landfill
Misc. General Waste	8 m^3 1.5 t	No onsite reuse or recycling	Separated onsite into dedicated receptacles and collected by the waste contractor for disposal	Disposal to landfill
Tiles/ Tiling	3 m^3 2.0 t	No onsite reuse or recycling	Removed if still serviceable and sold for reuse to an appropriate contractor, or collected by specialist contractor for recycling	No disposal to landfill
Plumbing Pipework, Fixtures	4 m^3 2.2 t	No onsite reuse or recycling	Collected by contractor and taken to recycling facility	No disposal to landfill
TOTAL VOLUME OF MATERIALS	40 m^3 29 t	In total, the development's demolition phase will produce around 40 cubic metres of waste materials, of which over 80% can potentially be diverted from landfill disposal, either by being reused on or off site, or recycled off-site at a specialised facility.		
POTENTIAL RECOVERY	>80%			

7. Construction Phase

The development will seek to employ construction methodology which will result in significantly reduced wastage during the on-site construction process. It is estimated that for a typical construction project, application of for example Design for Manufacture and Assembly (DfMA) can reduce materials wastage by over 30%.

The table below shows expected volumes of waste arising from the construction process, including materials generated from deliveries of materials, including pallets, pallet wrap, cardboard packaging, and general waste and recyclable containers disposed of by construction contractor staff.

All construction waste streams will be collected via designated skip bins (located per the Site Establishment Plan in Appendix A) and managed by Dumpit Bins.

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Construction Waste - Expected Materials Streams

Materials on Site		Destination		
Type of Material	Volume (m^3)/ Tonne	Onsite (Reuse or Recycle)	Offsite (Reuse or Recycle)	Disposal (Landfill)
Excavation Materials	3000 to 4000 m3	Yet to be classified. No on-site reuse or recycling	Collected by contractor and disposed of at recycling facility	No disposal to landfill
Used Pallets	20 m^3 6.0 t	Reused on site for storage where possible	Collected by contractor and disposed of at recycling facility	No disposal to landfill
Paper/Cardboard Recycling	20 m^3 2.0 t	Reuse cardboard boxes for storage where possible	Separated onsite into dedicated receptacles and collected by the waste contractor for recycling	No disposal to landfill
Soft Plastics (Pallet Wrap etc.)	10 m^3 0.1 t	Reused on site for storage where possible	Collected by contractor and disposed of at recycling facility	No disposal to landfill
Concrete (Excess)	16 m^3 24 t	Separated on site and crushed for use in temporary access road construction	Collected by contractor and taken to concrete recycling facility	No disposal to landfill
Misc. General Waste	10 m3 1.5 t	No on-site reuse or recycling	Separated onsite into dedicated receptacles and collected by the waste contractor for disposal	Disposal to landfill
Timber Offcuts	10 m^3 3.0 t	Reuse for formwork where possible	Untreated recyclable timber will be collected and recycled at appropriate timber yard. Unrecyclable (treated) timber will be disposed of at landfill	Material that cannot be recycled will be disposed of at landfill facility
Plasterboard Offcuts	5 m3 1.0 t	No on-site reuse	Material to be separated and stockpiled onsite and collected by the waste contractor for recycling for use as soil improver with gypsum etc. removed by recycler	Material that cannot be recycled will be disposed of at landfill facility
Glass (Excess)	4 m^3 0.4 t	No on-site reuse	Recyclers consulted as to potential for recycling	No disposal to landfill
Floor Coverings	4 m^3 1.2 t	No on-site reuse	Collected in designated bin and sent for recycling if of required quality; otherwise sent to landfill	Material that cannot be recycled will be disposed of at landfill facility
Metal Offcuts, Roof Sheeting, Wiring, etc.	2 m^3 1.8 t	No on-site reuse	Collected by specialist metal subcontractor for separation into different metal types for recycling	No disposal to landfill

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Materials on Site		Destination		
Type of Material	Volume (m^3)/ Tonne	Onsite (Reuse or Recycle)	Offsite (Reuse or Recycle)	Disposal (Landfill)
Mixed Recyclables	10 m^3 0.63 t	No on-site reuse or recycling	Separated onsite into dedicated receptacles and collected by the waste contractor for recycling	No disposal to landfill
TOTAL VOLUME OF MATERIALS	111 m^3 41.63 t	In total, the development's construction phase, *not including excavation materials*, will produce around 111 cubic metres of waste materials, of which over 90% can potentially be diverted from landfill disposal, either by being reused on or off site, or recycled off-site at a specialised facility.		
POTENTIAL RECOVERY	>90%			

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Appendix 1: Site Establishment Plan

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USYD AO1 - LEARNING AND TEACHING HUB

SITE ESTABLISHMENT PLAN

PARRAMATTA ROAD

EXISTING TREES ON WESTERN AVENUE TO BE REMOVED

EXISTING STONE AND METAL FENCE TO BE REMOVED

SITE COMPOUND

CHANGE ROOM 12M X 3M

CHANGE ROOM 12M X 3M

F.TOILET 6M X 3M

LUNCH 6M X 3M

LUNCH 6M X 3M

LUNCH 6M X 3M

FIRST AID 6M X 3M

TOILET 6M X 3M

TOILET 6M X 3M

LUNCH ROOM 12M X 3M

LUNCH ROOM 12M X 3M

MEETING ROOM 12M X 3M

INDUCTION ROOM 12M X 3M

LUNCH ROOM 12M X 3M

LUNCH 6M X 3M

M / F TOILET 6M X 3M

SITE OFFICE 12M X 9M

JD Stewart Site Access Door

JD Stewart Vehicle Access

8.50 m

7.50 m

JD STEWART BUILDING

CLEANER 1M X 1M

General Waste Bin and Recycling Bin

EXISTING GUARD HOUSE AND M

SITE STORAGE

EXISTING CROSSING TO BE REMOVED

WESTERN AVENUE

CONSTRUCTION SITE

KERB UPSTANDS TO BE REMOVED

EXISTING TREES TO BE REMOVED

Turnstile Access To Site Compound

Pedestrian Bridge Site Access

Building Envelope

Crane Base

CIP ENVELOPE

Basement (Level 01) Footprint

EXISTING TREES

Building Hoist

Loading Platfrom

Loading Zone

Waste/Bin Storage Area

M / F TOILET 6M X 3M

Vehicular Gate 2 (Exit)

TC

SCIENCE ROAD

Vehicular Gate 1 (Entry)

TC

EXISTING TREES TO BE REMOVED

EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED

OVAL NO. 2

1 DEMOLITION PLAN LEVEL 00

LEGEND

- STAGE 1 & 2 SITE HOARDING
- SITE COMPOUND HOARDING
- VEHICLE GATE
- PEDESTRIAN GATE
- FASS FIRE EGRESS
- SITE SHED AND AMENITIES
- LOADING ZONE
- TRAFFIC CONTROL (TC)
- HOIST
- LOADING PLATFORM
- CRANE
- VEHICULAR PATH
- ATF FENCING