

Plan

CEMP Sub Plan - Waste Management Plan

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Document Approval

	Position Title	Name	Date
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Document History

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B	17/04/2026	Hayley Pottenger	Final review, update MM and CoA tables
C	07/07/2026	Rahul Dorairaj	Updated the document following consultation with external stakeholders.
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0	20/10/2026	Rahul Dorairaj	Issued to ER for final review and endorsement

Bringing our Reconciliation Action Plan to life

*“We recognise
Aboriginal and Torres
Strait Islander peoples
as the Traditional
Owners and
Custodians of this land,
and we pay our
respects to Elders past,
present and emerging.”*



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DEFINITIONS

The terms used within this Plan are defined as follows:

Term	Definition
ACM	Asbestos Contaminated Material
ASS	Acid Sulphate Soils
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CLM Act	Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (CLM Act) - NSW
CoA	Conditions of Approval
CWO REZ	Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	Environmental Management Systems
EnergyCo	The Energy Corporation of New South Wales constituted by Section 6 of the <i>Energy and Utilities Administration Act 1987</i> as the NSW Government statutory authority responsible for the delivery of NSW's Renewable Energy Zones
ENM	Excavated Natural Material
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
EPI	Environmental Planning Instrument
EPL	Environmental Protection Licence
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
GSW	General Solid Waste
kV	Kilovolt
LGA	Local Government Area
NEPC	NEPC, National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure (NEPM) 1998
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NSW	New South Wales
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
POEO	<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) - NSW</i>
PIN	Penalty Infringement Notice
REZ	Renewable Energy Zone
RSW	Restricted Solid Waste
SEARS	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SMP	Sustainability Management Plan
SWMP	Soil and Water Management Plan
VENM	Virgin Excavated Natural Material
WARR Act	<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001 (WARR Act)– NSW.</i>
WRAPP	<i>NSW Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy (WRAPP) Guidelines and standards.</i>
WMP	Waste Management Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

Transgrid proposes to deliver a new 330 kilovolt (kV) transmission line of approximately 8 kilometres (km) in length between the Mount Piper and Wallerawang 330 kV substations (referred to as 'the Project'). The Project was declared Critical State Significant Infrastructure on 4 July 2024 and has received approval under Part 5, Division 5.2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act). The Project was also approved under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act), following its determination as a controlled action on 2 August 2024. Transgrid has appointed Zinfra as the Principal Contractor to construct and deliver this Project.

Transgrid prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), including supplementary SEARs relating to matters under the EPBC Act. The assessment documentation for the Project also included a Response to Submissions Report and Amendment Report, which informed the final approvals for the Project.

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been developed as a subplan to the overarching Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to outline how Zinfra will manage waste during pre-construction minor works, road upgrades and construction phase of the Project. This WMP also addresses the requirements of the Project, including the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Conditions of Approval (CoA) B47 to B51, and all applicable statutory obligations. It aims to ensure that all commitments made during the planning and approval process are effectively implemented with respect to waste management.

This WMP also aligns with the Sustainability Management Plan, which details Zinfra's commitments to sustainable practices, including waste avoidance, resource recovery, and responsible disposal. Together, these documents demonstrate how Zinfra will meet its environmental and sustainability obligations throughout the delivery of the project.

1.1 Scope

The purpose of this WMP provide the framework for waste management during pre-construction minor works, road upgrades and construction phase of the Project. This WMP outlines how Zinfra will implement control measures and procedures to manage waste on the Project and applies to all construction activities undertaken by Zinfra that generate waste during the construction phase of the Project. These activities include:

- Establishment and operation of construction compounds and ancillary facilities
- Site preparation works, including vegetation clearing and earthworks
- Excavation for transmission structure foundations
- Construction and upgrade of transmission structures and associated infrastructure
- Construction of new access tracks and waterway crossings, and upgrade of existing access tracks and roads
- Establishment of hardstand, laydown and storage areas
- Delivery of materials and plant to site
- General construction and demolition activities.

Waste streams generated from these activities may include, but are not limited to:

- Excavated material (soil and rock)
- Vegetation and green waste
- Construction and demolition waste (e.g. concrete, steel, timber)
- Packaging materials
- Surplus construction materials
- Hazardous waste, special waste and other waste subject to specific regulatory, transport or tracking requirements (e.g. asbestos, contaminated soil, waste oils and chemicals), (if generated)
- General amenity waste generated by workers within construction compounds (e.g. food waste, packaging and other amenity waste).

A detailed description of potential construction waste streams and estimated quantities is provided in Section 5.1.

This WMP outlines the measures to avoid, minimise, reuse, recycle, store, transport and dispose of waste generated during the construction phase, in accordance with applicable legislative requirements and approval conditions.

In accordance with the approved Project staging arrangements described in Section 3.7, this WMP addresses pre-construction minor works, road upgrades and construction. Waste management requirements for operation, upgrading and decommissioning will be addressed in separate documentation prepared prior to commencement of the relevant stage.

The Project location and regional context are shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Integration with other Plans

This WMP forms part of a suite of environmental management documents prepared for the implementation of the Project's Environmental Management System (EMS). The WMP supports and aligns with the overarching Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and should be read in conjunction with other relevant sub-plans and procedures, including but not limited to:

Table 1 - Key interfaces with this document

Plan	Interface
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides details on Project staging, interactions between Sub-Plans of the CEMP, and management of cumulative impacts Provides a framework for how the construction works will be managed Identifies procedures, processes and management systems that will apply in relation to construction activities Provides environmental planning and controls for construction including environmental risk assessment, regulatory requirements, protection measures and sustainability requirements.
Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out how soil and surface water impacts will be managed during construction of the Project, including procedures for unexpected finds. Identifies the procedures, processes, and management systems that will be implemented in relation to contamination management.
Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides instruction of managing vegetative material for appropriate disposal. Any vegetation or material not suitable for habitat creation will be stockpiled on-site and disposed up following the Waste Management Plan.
Traffic and Transport Management Plan (TTMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides requirements for the safe transport of waste materials to and from the Project. Includes traffic management measures, approved haulage routes and load-securing requirements for waste transport activities. Supports management of traffic, road safety and amenity impacts associated with waste transportation



Figure 1 - Project location and regional context.

2. Purpose and Objectives

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to identify and document procedures for the effective management of waste generated during construction of the Project. The Plan provides a framework for:

- Identifying anticipated waste streams
- Applying the waste hierarchy with a focus on avoidance, reuse, recycling, and recovery and minimising waste sent to landfill
- Ensuring lawful storage, handling, transport, and disposal of waste at licensed facilities; and
- Minimising environmental, social, and amenity impacts associated with waste generation.

Implementation of this Plan will ensure that waste management practices are transparent, auditable, and consistent with best practice expectations of DPHI and the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA).

2.2 Objectives and Targets

The primary objective of this WMP is to avoid and minimise waste generation where practicable by ensuring that all relevant mitigation and management measures are implemented consistently throughout the construction phase.

Waste management performance objectives and targets are outlined in **Error! Reference source not found.**, which provides measurable outcomes, performance indicators, and records required to demonstrate compliance.

Table 2 - Performance outcomes relevant to this Plan

Performance outcome	Targets	Key Performance Indicators
Compliance with applicable legislation, statutory approvals and the Infrastructure Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero regulatory infringements, prosecutions or formal regulatory warnings associated with waste management. • Zero waste-related non-compliances identified during compliance audits. • All waste removed from the Project classified, transported and disposed of in accordance with applicable legislative and approval requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory notices, warnings or infringements. • Audit findings and corrective-action records. • Environmental inspection records. • Waste classification records and supporting sampling or testing results. • Waste Register. • Waste transport records, disposal dockets and receiving-facility records.
Waste generation and resource consumption are avoided or minimised through application of the waste hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste avoidance and reduction opportunities considered during procurement, design and construction planning. • Surplus materials reused on the Project or returned to suppliers where reasonably practicable. • No reusable or recyclable material disposed of to landfill where a lawful and reasonably practicable reuse or recycling pathway is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement, delivery and material take-off records. • Supplier take-back records. • Waste Register, including reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal quantities. • Inspection and audit records. • Records of waste-minimisation initiatives.
Excavated materials are managed to maximise lawful onsite reuse and minimise offsite disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% by volume of excavated material confirmed as suitable for lawful reuse is reused or retained onsite, where required by the Project. • Cut and fill quantities are assessed during design and actual quantities are validated during construction. • 100% of topsoil confirmed as suitable for reuse is separately retained and reused onsite. • Any excavated material that cannot be reused is classified before being transported offsite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design cut/fill calculations and material quantity estimates. • Survey, construction and as-built quantity records. • Stockpile Register. • Waste Register. • Topsoil stripping and reinstatement records. • Waste classification reports and disposal dockets.
Waste suitable for reuse, recycling or recovery is diverted from landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 90% by volume of general solid waste (non-putrescible) generated by construction and demolition activities is reused, recycled or recovered, where a lawful pathway is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly waste quantities by waste stream and management pathway. • Calculated landfill-diversion rates. • Waste Register. • Recycling and disposal dockets.

Performance outcome	Targets	Key Performance Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 60% by volume of general amenity and office waste is diverted from landfill through source segregation, reuse or recycling. • Waste streams are segregated to prevent contamination and maintain available reuse and recycling pathways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental inspection and audit records. • Records of rejected or contaminated recycling loads.
Contaminated, hazardous, special and other controlled waste streams are identified and lawfully managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of suspected contaminated material and waste requiring specific regulatory, transport or tracking controls is identified, assessed and managed in accordance with applicable requirements. • No mixing of contaminated, hazardous or special waste with general or recyclable waste streams. • All applicable waste tracking and record-keeping requirements are completed before or at the time of transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste classification and contamination assessment records. • Sampling and analytical results. • Stockpile Register. • Waste tracking documentation. • Waste Register and disposal dockets. • Inspection and incident records.
Project personnel understand and implement the waste-management requirements relevant to their work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of employees, contractors and utility personnel complete a Project induction covering applicable waste-management requirements before commencing work onsite. • Additional toolbox talks or targeted training are provided where new waste risks, recurring issues or non-compliances are identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induction completion records. • Training attendance records. • Toolbox talk and pre-start records. • Inspection and audit findings. • Corrective-action and retraining records.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Legislation

Legislation and government policy relevant to this Plan include:

- *Biosecurity Act 2015*
- *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (CLM Act) - NSW*
- *Environmental Legislation Amendment (Hazardous Chemicals) Act 2024*
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) - NSW*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) - NSW*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*
- *Water Act 1912*
- *Water Management Act 2000 – NSW*
- *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001 (WARR Act)– NSW.*

Compliance with applicable NSW EPA Resource Recovery Orders and Exemptions is addressed in Section 3.3 and Section 7.9.

3.2 Guidelines and Standards

The main guidelines, specifications, and policy documents relevant to this plan include:

- *National Environment Protection Council (NEPC), National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (NEPM) 1999*
- *NEPC, National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure (NEPM) 1998*
- *NSW Environment Protection Agency (EPA), Asbestos and Waste Tyres Guidelines 2024*
- *NSW EPA, Standards for Managing Construction Waste in NSW 2019*
- *NSW EPA, Waste Classification Guidelines, 2014*
- *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041. Stage 1: 2021-2027*
- *Weed Management and Disposal Guide – Transport NSW V2.0 2016*
- *NSW Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy (WRAPP) Guidelines and standards.*
- *Infrastructure Sustainability (IS) Version 1.2 (ISv1.2) Technical Manual. (IS Rating Technical Manual)*
- *SafeWork NSW: How to safely remove asbestos (2022)*
- *SafeWork NSW: How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace (2022).*
- *NSW EPA, Acid Sulfate Soil (ASS) exemption 2025*

3.3 Orders and Exemptions

The Project will comply with all relevant and current NSW EPA Resource Recovery Orders and Resource Recovery Exemptions applicable to the generation, reuse, recovery, transport and disposal of waste materials.

3.4 Minister's Conditions of Approval

The CoA relevant to this Plan are listed below in Table 3. A cross reference is also included to indicate where and how the conditions are addressed in this Plan or other Project management documents.

Table 3 - Conditions of Approval relevant to the Waste Management Sub-Plan

ID	Condition	Where addressed	How Addressed
B47	Waste generated during pre-construction minor works, road upgrades, construction, operation, upgrading and decommissioning must be dealt with in accordance with the following priorities:	Section 2.2 Sections 7.1, 7.4 and 7.6	The WMP establishes the waste management hierarchy to be applied to Project activities, prioritising avoidance and reduction of waste, followed by reuse, recycling and recovery, with treatment or lawful disposal used where higher-order options are not reasonably practicable.
B47(a)	Waste generation must be avoided and where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, waste generation must be reduced;	Section 2.2 Section 7.1	Waste avoidance and minimisation are the highest priorities for the Project. Measures include efficient planning of material delivery and storage, supplier take-back arrangements, minimising packaging, ordering appropriate material quantities, coordinating activities to utilise surplus materials and protecting stored materials from damage or spoilage.
B47(b)	where avoiding or reducing waste is not possible, waste must be re-used, recycled, or recovered; and	Section 7.1 Section 7.4	Where waste cannot be avoided or reduced, materials will be segregated to facilitate reuse and recycling. Suitable materials will be reused onsite or offsite where lawful, with remaining recyclable materials directed to approved recycling facilities or managed in accordance with applicable Resource Recovery Orders and Exemptions.
B47(c)	where re-using, recycling or recovering waste is not possible, waste must be treated or disposed of.	Section 7.2 Section 7.6 Section 7.7	Waste that cannot be reused, recycled or recovered will be classified in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines and transported for treatment or disposal at a facility lawfully permitted to receive the relevant waste type. Proposed disposal facilities are reviewed and approved by the Project before offsite transport occurs.
B48	The importation of waste and storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal of such waste must comply with the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014, and orders or exemptions under the regulation.	Section 7.5 Section 7.6 Section 7.8 Section 7.9 Appendix 5	Waste generated outside the Project will not be imported except for permitted materials such as engineering fill, ENM, VENM or material permitted under an applicable Resource Recovery Order or Exemption. Imported materials are subject to verification and approval requirements, while waste storage, handling, treatment and disposal are managed in accordance with applicable waste classification, licensing and Resource Recovery Order or Exemption requirements.
B49	Waste must only be exported to a site licensed by the EPA for the storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal of the subject waste, or in accordance with a Resource Recovery Exemption or Order issued under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014, or to any other place that can lawfully accept such waste.	Section 7.6, Section 7.7 Section 7.9	Waste exported from the Project will only be transported to a facility lawfully permitted to receive the relevant classified waste, or to another location where receipt and use are permitted under an applicable Resource Recovery Order or Exemption. Receiving facilities and relevant licences are verified prior to offsite transport, and a Section 143 Notice is required where waste is transported to an unlicensed location outside the Project lands.
B50	All waste that is removed from site must be classified in accordance with the EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines, with appropriate records and disposal dockets retained for audit purposes.	Section 7.2 Section 7.7 Section 7.7.1 Appendix 1	Waste requiring offsite disposal will be classified in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines prior to removal. Offsite waste movements are documented through waste tracking records, disposal receipts and landfill dockets, with the Waste Register recording waste classification, quantity, transporter, receiving facility and disposal details to provide an auditable record.
B51	Prior to commencing construction, the Proponent must prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan in consultation with the relevant Council, and the EPA. This plan must detail:	This Plan	This WMP has been prepared to manage waste throughout construction and was developed in consultation with Lithgow City Council and NSW EPA. Consultation also occurred with the

ID	Condition	Where addressed	How Addressed
		Section 4 Appendix 4	Lithgow City Council waste facility regarding its capacity to accept anticipated Project waste types and quantities, with consultation outcomes incorporated into the Plan.
B51(a)	the anticipated quantity, type and quality of the waste to be generated and their intended fate;	Section 5.1 Table 7	Anticipated waste streams are identified by construction activity, with their likely classification, indicative quantity and proposed management pathway documented. This includes compound waste, wastewater, spoil, vegetation, construction and demolition materials, metals, redundant transmission infrastructure and potential hazardous or contaminated waste, together with proposed reuse, recycling or disposal arrangements.
B51(b)	details of how waste will be segregated, handled, stored, managed and then collected and transported for treatment and/or disposal;	Section 7.4 Section 7.5 Section 7.6 Section 7.7	Waste will be segregated according to waste type and management pathway using designated stockpiles, bins and storage areas. Hazardous, special and liquid wastes are separately contained and stored using appropriate containment controls. Waste is collected and transported by appropriately authorised or licensed contractors, with waste that cannot be reused or recycled directed to a facility lawfully permitted to accept its classification.
B51(c)	any materials produced which will require a specific Resource Recovery Order;	Section 7.9	The Plan identifies the Resource Recovery Orders and Exemptions potentially applicable to materials generated or managed by the Project. A Project-specific Resource Recovery Order is not currently anticipated to be required; however, a specific Order or Exemption may be sought from EPA if a material cannot be managed under an existing general Order or Exemption.
B51(d)	any materials produced under a Resource Recovery Order, and the controls and procedures in place for meeting the conditions of that order;	Section 7.4 Section 7.9	Materials managed under a Resource Recovery Order or Exemption will be subject to the applicable conditions for their generation, processing, testing, supply and permitted use. Section 7.9 identifies potentially applicable Orders and Exemptions and their key controls, including sampling and characterisation requirements, restrictions on use and application, and specified record-retention requirements.
B51(e)	any testing or monitoring procedures;	Section 7.2 Section 7.9 Section 8.3	Waste requiring classification or management under a Resource Recovery Order or Exemption will be subject to applicable sampling, characterisation and testing requirements. During construction, waste management is monitored through weekly inspections of waste streams, segregation areas and disposal practices, weekly environmental inspections of WMP controls and stockpiles, and daily visual surveillance of waste storage and segregation controls.
B51(f)	how materials segregation will be achieved, particularly the segregation of contaminated soils, resource recovery materials and waste generated; and	Sections 7.4 and 7.5	Waste materials are segregated into dedicated bins, stockpiles and storage areas according to waste type and intended management pathway. Spoil, topsoil and mulch are separately identified and stockpiled; hazardous and special wastes are separately contained; recyclable and reusable materials are labelled and separated to prevent cross-contamination; and colour-coded bins are provided at offices and compounds for recyclable, organic, landfill and paper waste streams.
B51(g)	the capability of the waste management facilities in Council(s) LGAs to accept the volumes of waste, predicted to be deposited and any associated approvals required to create and/or expand waste storage or disposal facilities and arrangements for transporting waste to the waste management facilities.	Section 4, 5.1 Section 7.6 Section 7.7 Appendix 4	Consultation with Lithgow City Council's waste facility considered the anticipated Project waste types and quantities and confirmed the facility's capacity and acceptance requirements. Council advised that there are no load limits, bookings are required for asbestos waste and restricted waste cannot be accepted. Waste will be transported by appropriately authorised or licensed contractors to Lithgow City Council Solid Waste Facility where it can lawfully accept the waste, or to another suitably authorised facility.

3.5 Revised Environmental Mitigation Measures

Table 4 - Revised Environmental Mitigation Measures relevant to the Waste Management Plan

ID	Condition Requirements (EIS)	Where Addressed	How Addressed
WM1	A Waste Management Plan (WMP) will be prepared and implemented. The WMP will outline processes, responsibilities, and measures to manage waste and resource use:	This Plan	This WMP establishes the framework for managing waste and resource use during construction, including waste avoidance and minimisation, classification, segregation, reuse and recycling, storage, transportation, lawful disposal, tracking, monitoring and reporting. Roles and responsibilities for implementing these requirements are established through the WMP and overarching CEMP.
	in line with circular economy principles and the waste hierarchy contained in the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001	Section 2.2 Section 7.1 Section 7.4	The Project applies the waste hierarchy by prioritising avoidance and minimisation of waste, followed by reuse, recycling and recovery, with disposal as the final option. Measures include efficient procurement and material storage, supplier take-back arrangements, reuse of surplus materials, onsite segregation and use of approved recycling and resource recovery pathways.
	in compliance with the EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines, Resource Recovery Orders and other statutory requirements	Section 3.1 Section 3.2 Section 3.3 Section 7.2 Section 7.9	Waste that cannot be avoided, reused or recycled will be classified in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines. Where materials are managed under Resource Recovery Orders or Exemptions, applicable requirements for testing, characterisation, use, supply and record keeping will be implemented. The WMP also identifies the legislation, guidelines, Orders and Exemptions governing Project waste management.
	in consultation with Lithgow City Council and waste receivers to confirm receipt of project waste types and volumes, and to consider cumulative impacts from multiple construction projects proposing to utilise Council's waste facilities	Section 4 Appendix 4	Consultation was undertaken with Lithgow City Council and the Council waste facility regarding anticipated Project waste types and quantities and the facility's capacity to receive the waste. Council confirmed there are no load limits, bookings are required for asbestos waste and restricted waste cannot be accepted. Consultation outcomes have been incorporated into the Project's waste disposal arrangements.
	include identification of disposal location based on the types and quantities of waste generated	Section 5.1 Section 7.6	The WMP identifies anticipated waste types, classifications, indicative quantities and proposed management pathways. Waste that cannot be reused or recycled will be directed to the Lithgow City Council Solid Waste Facility where the facility can lawfully accept the classified waste, or to another appropriately licensed facility. Receiving facilities are reviewed and approved before waste is transported offsite.
	include systems to sort, track and record the actual types and quantities of waste generated including contaminated waste, a stockpile register, waste re-used, recycled and transported for offsite disposal	Section 7.4 Section 7.5 Section 7.7 Section 7.7.1 Section 8.6 Appendix 1 Appendix 6	Waste is segregated into dedicated bins, storage areas and stockpiles according to waste type and management pathway. A Waste Register is maintained during construction to record waste generated and its final destination, supported by disposal receipts and tracking documentation. Waste reporting captures waste types and quantities and tracks reuse, recycling, offsite disposal and landfill diversion performance. The Stockpile Register, which will be used to record and manage stockpiled materials during construction, is included in Appendix 6 of this Plan.
	include portable amenity facilities to store wastewater from construction compounds and disposal to licenced facilities by a licensed contractor	Section 5.1 Table 7	Wastewater and sewage generated from staff amenities at construction compounds are identified as liquid waste and will be managed onsite prior to collection and disposal by a licensed contractor. An indicative quantity of 5 kL is identified for this waste stream.

ID	Condition Requirements (EIS)	Where Addressed	How Addressed
	include record keeping for all offsite waste disposal (which include measures for separating waste based on classification of management options, such as colour coded bins)	Section 7.4 Section 7.7 Section 7.7.1 Section 8.6 Appendix 1	Waste is separated onsite using dedicated storage areas and receptacles, including colour-coded bins for mixed recyclables, organic waste, landfill waste and paper at offices and compounds. Offsite waste movements are supported by disposal receipts and tracking documentation, with the Waste Register recording details including waste source, quantity, classification, transporter, receiving facility and disposal docket information.
	include routine inspection and visual monitoring of waste management activities, such as ensuring waste receptacles are covered and wind-blown rubbish is collected and disposed of appropriately.	Section 8.3 Table 9	Waste management controls are monitored through weekly inspections of waste streams, segregation areas and disposal practices, together with weekly environmental inspections of WMP controls and stockpiles. Daily visual surveillance checks that sufficient waste containers are provided, the correct bins are used, containers are clearly identified and waste is removed at an appropriate frequency. Inspection outcomes are recorded through environmental inspection checklists, the Waste Register and pre-start records.
	include record keeping for all offsite waste disposal (where required) and for the importation of materials, such as engineering fill and ENM or VENM (where applicable).	Section 7.7 Section 7.8 Section 8.6 Appendix 1 Appendix 5	Offsite waste disposal records are maintained through disposal dockets, waste tracking documentation and the Waste Register (Appendix 1). Imported materials, including engineering fill, ENM, VENM and materials managed under Resource Recovery Orders or Exemptions, are verified, approved and recorded using the Material Importation Form (Appendix 5), including supplier details, material classification, certification records and intended use.

3.6 Project Staging

A Staging Report has been developed in accordance with CoA C4-C6. Revision 2.1 of the Staging Report was endorsed by the Environmental Representative (ER) on 8 September 2026.

The Staging Report identified 3 stages. These Stages have the same meaning as the terms defined in the Infrastructure Approval. The Stages are;

- Pre-Construction
- Construction
- Operation

Future stages, including upgrading and decommissioning will be addressed through future revisions of the Staging Report, as required. Following endorsement of the Staging Report, Transgrid submitted a Staging Request to the Planning Secretary for staging specific to the WMP in accordance with Condition C7 which was approved by DPHI on 28 August 2026.

In accordance with the Staging Request, this Management Plan addresses the construction stage only. As such, operational impacts to waste, and operational measures and monitoring do not fall within the scope of this WMP and are not addressed within the processes contained within this plan. Requirements applicable to the remaining stages, including operation, upgrading and decommissioning, will be addressed in a separate document prior to commencement of the relevant stage.

The Staging Report and Staging Request are subject to update where the project staging arrangements are revised or further stages are progressed.

4. CONSULTATION

In accordance with the project's Infrastructure Approval conditions, the WMP has been developed in consultation with the Lithgow City Council, the NSW EPA and waste receivers. Comments received following consultation has been considered in the WMP.

A summary of consultation activities is provided in Appendix 4.

During EIS development and consultation with Council, no constraints were identified regarding the disposal of general solid waste, non-hazardous wastewater, or non-hazardous groundwater anticipated to be generated by the project. Council waste facilities were identified as having sufficient capacity to receive the expected waste volumes.

Consultation with Lithgow City Council Waste Management Facility also occurred to confirm the capacity for the facility to accept the waste types and quantities.

4.1 Cumulative Waste Facility Impacts

Table 5 below summarises the projects identified to date that may have the potential to overlap with the Project and potentially contribute to cumulative demand on regional waste management infrastructure.

Table 5 - Cumulative Impacts

Project	Assessment of Waste Facility Impact Risk	Management Approach
Mount Piper BESS	Potential overlap with Project waste disposal activities depending on construction timing and waste generation profiles.	Ongoing monitoring of construction programs and liaison with project proponents where required to understand potential demand on local waste facilities.
Great Western BESS	Potential overlap with Project construction activities and use of regional waste facilities.	Maintain awareness of project timing through stakeholder engagement and industry forums to identify any emerging waste facility constraints.
Wallerawang BESS	Potential overlap in construction activities and demand for regional waste disposal and recycling facilities.	Consultation outcomes and waste disposal arrangements will be reviewed if waste facility capacity constraints are identified.
Other regional projects	Potential cumulative demand on regional waste facilities cannot be ruled out.	Waste disposal and recycling facilities will be confirmed prior to use and alternative suitably authorised facilities identified if required.

5. WASTE STREAMS

5.1 Potential Construction Activities Waste Streams

Waste streams generated during construction are expected to include general waste (e.g., paper, cardboard, packaging, cable ties, metal straps/bands), food and organic waste, concrete, asphalt, vegetation, and small amounts of chemical waste.

The following potential construction-related waste streams have been identified:

- Vegetation, mulch, timber, and weeds resulting from the removal of shrubs and trees.
- Bulk earthworks and excess spoil, including Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM), Excavated Natural Material (ENM), General Solid Waste (GSW), with a very low unlikelihood of generating Restricted Solid Waste (RSW), Hazardous Waste, and Special Waste (including Asbestos-contaminated soils [ACM],
- Soil from Acid Sulphate Soils [ASS] is expected to be generated, but is expected to be treated and re-used on site.
- Construction wastes such as gravel, culverts/pipework, concrete, wiring and electrical materials, steel, excess quarried products and plastics.
- Liquid Waste from facilities
- Packaging materials from items delivered to site, including pallets, cartons, plastics, and wrapping materials.
- General wastes produced during day-to-day site activities such as general amenity and office waste (Food packaging, water bottles, PPE etc.)

Additional waste streams associated with the removal of the existing 94E pole line include:

- Timber from pole removal.
- Timber stubs, noting the potential for treated stubs.
- Aluminium and steel conductor.
- Steel conductor (earth wire).
- Toughened glass and porcelain insulators.

Additional waste streams associated with the removal of the existing gantry and conductors near Wallerawang Substation, and transmission structures near Mt Piper Substation, include:

- Aluminium and steel conductor.
- Steel conductor (earth wire).
- Steel structures.
- Concrete and reinforced concrete.

Potential construction waste streams, classifications and indicative quantities for the duration of the construction phase of the project are outlined in Table 6.

Table 6 - Classification/Identification of Potential Waste Streams

Activity	Waste stream	Likely classification	Quantity	Disposal Location	Proposed Management Approach
Operation of construction compounds (Including routine inspection and visual monitoring of waste management activities, such as ensuring waste receptacles are covered and wind-blown rubbish are collected and disposed of appropriately)	Food and other organic waste	General solid waste (putrescible and non-putrescible)	20 tonnes	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility	Putrescible waste will be stored in designated bins and collected by an authorised contractor for composting or disposal to a suitably licensed facility.
	Wastewater and sewage (staff amenities)	Liquid waste	60000 kilolitres	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility	Where direct disposal to the Council wastewater network is not possible, wastewater and sewage will be temporarily and securely stored onsite with collection and disposal managed by a licenced contractor.
	General waste, eg. paper, cardboard, containers (plastic, glass, metals), pallets, plastic film,	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	60 tonnes	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility	Labelled and colour-coded receptacles will be provided at the construction compounds for general waste from construction personnel to ensure source separation of recyclable materials and residual landfill waste. Waste will be collected on a regular basis by authorised and

Activity	Waste stream	Likely classification	Quantity	Disposal Location	Proposed Management Approach
	cable reels, metal straps/bands, polystyrene and other packaging waste)				appropriately licensed waste contractors for offsite recycling or disposal.
	Electrical and electronic waste	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Minimal (less than 50 kg)	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility	Electrical and electronic waste will be segregated and sent for recycling to a suitably licensed facility.
	Waste from vehicle/plant equipment, maintenance and operation of vehicle/plant (such as adhesives, lubricants, waste fuels and oils, chemicals, engine coolant, batteries, tyres, hydrocarbon spills etc)	General solid waste (non-putrescible) – drained oil filters (mechanically crushed), rags and oily rags (only if they contain non-volatile petroleum hydrocarbons and no free liquids) Minimal Restricted waste, hazardous waste	10 tonnes	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility**	Waste from construction vehicle and plant maintenance activities will be stored in designated waste storage areas for collection by an authorised contractor for disposal off site. Any potentially hazardous waste will be stored separately in clearly labelled receptacles and disposed of in accordance with its waste classification. If required, waste oil and oil filters will be stored in separate recycling bins and collected by an authorised contractor, and recycled off site, where feasible, noting that most servicing requirements relate to light vehicles which are generally serviced off-site. Tyres and tyre pieces will be collected by an authorised contractor for recycling at a facility licensed to receive tyres.
Site preparation including earthworks, removal of vegetation, and upgrade of access roads and tracks	Vegetation (green waste) timber, mulch, logs, weeds	Expected to be re-used if not then classed as General solid waste (non-putrescible)	1500m ³	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility**	Minimising Vegetation Removal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Designing works to use areas where less vegetation removal is necessary. •Marking of clearing boundaries to avoid over clearing. On-Site Reuse of Green Waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chipping, mulching and stockpiling for reuse. Management of Habitat Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Separation of hollow-bearing logs or trees during removal. •Placement in nearby bushland for reuse in consultation with NPWS and other stakeholders for natural habitat. Off-Site Reuse and Recycling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Removal of green waste for off-site reuse in accordance with the Mulch Order 2016 (NSW EPA 2016). •Recycling at licensed facilities where suitable. Weed Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weeds are removed/Controlled as per the Biosecurity Management Plan. •Disposal of priority weeds in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulatory requirements.
	Aggregate (Valuable Gravel originated from Excavated natural material (ENM))	Expected to be re-used if not then classed as General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Minimal (if any)	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility	Excavated waste rock and any excess fill from track works would be reused on site. Concrete and asphalt are not proposed to be used for the construction of access tracks.
	Spoil (virgin excavated natural material (VENM)/ excavated natural material	Expected to be re-used if not then classed as mainly General solid waste (non-putrescible) but	1,800 cubic metres Expected to be re-used on site	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility**	The project has been designed to minimise earthworks and surplus spoil generation. Any excess spoil would be re-used onsite, where possible, in line with relevant resource recovery orders. Any excess spoil that is potentially contaminated will be managed by implementing

Activity	Waste stream	Likely classification	Quantity	Disposal Location	Proposed Management Approach
	(ENM), contaminated soils)	would be subject to testing for waste classification. Contaminated Soil (including asbestos-contaminated material and potential Acid Sulfate Soils)			<p>relevant measures in the Soil and Water Management Plan</p> <p>Topsoil and subsoil would be stripped and stockpiled separately. Topsoil would be maintained for redistribution on the surface whereas subsoil would be used as track sub-base or as backfill within the project footprint.</p> <p>Where possible, excavated materials would be reused onsite for construction fill or landscaping purposes, if suitable. Surplus spoil material that cannot be reused, would be stockpiled on site for offsite disposal. Should off-site disposal be required, the material would be classified in accordance with the <i>Waste Classification Guidelines</i> (EPA 2014) and taken to an appropriately licensed facility by an authorised contractor. (See Appendix 6 – Stockpile Register for the template which will be utilised).</p> <p>Acid sulfate soils, where identified, will be managed in accordance with the NSW EPA's The Acid Sulfate Soil (ASS) Exemption 2025, including all applicable requirements relating to treatment, reuse, record keeping and environmental protection.</p>
All construction and demolition activities, including: disposal of material excavated from structure foundations, assembly and removal of transmission structures, conductors, fencing upgrades, etc	Steel and other metal	If not, reused, classed as General solid waste (non-putrescible)	50 tonnes	Remat Construction Waste & Concrete Recycling	<p>General waste from the assembly of the transmission structures would be classified in accordance with the <i>Waste Classification Guidelines</i> and directed to Lithgow City Council Solid Waste Facility that is lawfully permitted to accept that type of waste.</p> <p>Reuse options will be explored and implemented if practical. Scrap metal would be sent to a licenced metal recycling facility Where redundant timber poles are proposed to be gifted for reuse, the gifting process and associated recipient acknowledgement will be completed in accordance with Appendix 3 – Gifting of Timber Poles. Methods for reuse of poles onsite or with the local community are also being investigated by Transgrid.</p> <p>Waste would be segregated and stockpiled on site, with materials such as concrete, metals, and asphalt stored separately and sent to a construction and demolition waste recycling facility. Other recyclable materials would be sent for recycling as a mixed waste stream.</p> <p>The disturbance, movement and disposal of hazardous or special waste including asbestos containing materials, would be carried out in accordance with the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017 and relevant guidelines.</p> <p>Temporary site offices for construction compounds would typically be transportable demountable structures. These would be removed off-site for reuse when no longer required.</p>
	Redundant timber poles	If not, reused, classed as General solid waste (non-putrescible)	20 structures (44 Poles)	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility**	
	Redundant concrete poles and concrete tower foundations	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	20 tonnes	Remat Construction Waste & Concrete Recycling	
	Redundant steel transmission structures	If not, reused, classed as General solid waste (non-putrescible)	2 structures	Remat Construction Waste & Concrete Recycling	
	Conductor, earthing, steel structure waste materials, pipe, conduit, electrical cabling from construction compounds and benches	If not, reused, classed as General solid waste (non-putrescible)	30 tonnes	Remat Construction Waste & Concrete Recycling	
	Hazardous waste and/or contaminated waste	Hazardous waste and/or special waste (e.g. asbestos)	Minimal quantity	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility**	
	Timber pole butts	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	50 tonnes	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility**	

Activity	Waste stream	Likely classification	Quantity	Disposal Location	Proposed Management Approach
	Redundant utilities waste such as wiring and piping	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Minimal quantity	Lithgow Solid Waste Facility*	

***NOTE 1: Other location may be used based on facility constraints or for commercial reasons**

****NOTE 2: Pending Waste classification results prior to off-site disposal/gifting**

6. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

6.1 Potential Impacts arising from Construction

Generation of waste (excavation and handling)

- Energy and water consumption associated with packaging.
- Impacts associated with extraction of resources.
- Environmental impacts associated with generation and handling on site, including dust, odour, sediment laden/contaminated runoff and noise.

Storage of waste on site (including segregation)

- Sediment laden/contaminated runoff.
- Odours and dust.
- Health and safety of site personnel and neighbouring community.
- Littering.
- Site access restrictions.
- Cross contamination of wastes.
- Reduction in reuse of materials.
- Contamination of recycling facilities.
- Contamination of soils, groundwater, and surface water.

Waste transportation

- Dust, noise, traffic, and odours.
- Material tracking onto roads.
- Regulatory non-compliance.

Waste classification and disposal

- Regulatory non-compliance.
- Disposal of waste to inappropriate facilities.
- Contamination of recycling facilities, landfill facilities, soils, groundwater and surface water.
- Increased waste management costs and remediation requirements.

Waste contractor selection and management

- Regulatory non-compliance.
- Illegal dumping or inappropriate disposal of waste.
- Reputational impacts.
- Contamination of land and water resulting from unlawful waste handling practices.

Resource use

- Consumption of non-renewable resources such as energy, diesel, and other chemicals.
- Greenhouse gas emissions due to consumption of energy from non-renewable resources.

7. WASTE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Waste Hierarchy

Figure 2 is the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act (WARR Act, 2001) and will be implemented as a hierarchy to achieve positive waste results across the Project by prioritising managing waste to conserve resources and reduce impacts associated with waste disposal.



Figure 2 - Waste Management Hierarchy (NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21 (EPA, 2014))

As demonstrated in Figure 2 the waste hierarchy (which governs the management of waste during the Mount Piper to Wallerawang Transmission Line Upgrade Project, nominates avoidance of waste as the most important priority. During the construction phase, the following measures will be implemented to avoid creation of waste:

- Ensuring that the necessary planning is undertaken to enable efficient management of the delivery and storage of materials, to avoid spoilage of materials.
- Wherever possible, establishing agreements with suppliers for 'take back' arrangements for packaging/pallets/drums.
- Wherever possible, including the minimisation of packaging as a factor in the product procurement process.
- Ensuring correct types and quantities of materials are ordered, essentially avoiding excess material waste.
- Coordinating site activities to minimise waste through utilisation of unused materials.
- Employing trained and qualified plant and machinery operators to avoid damage to materials and reduce wastage of consumables during plant and machinery maintenance.
- Ensure that stored supplies are properly protected from the weather and vandalism; and where feasible and reasonable, suppliers that can demonstrate sustainable practices will be selected e.g., locally sourced, produced with sustainable practices, EMS accredited.

7.1.1 Circular Economy Principles

The Project will apply circular economy principles by prioritising the retention of materials and resources within productive use for as long as reasonably practicable. This will be achieved through avoidance of unnecessary material consumption, optimisation of material quantities during planning and procurement, reuse of excavated material, topsoil, vegetation and construction materials where suitable, use of recycling and resource recovery pathways, supplier take-back arrangements, and minimisation of waste sent to landfill. Materials generated during construction will be assessed for reuse or recovery opportunities before disposal is considered, consistent with the waste hierarchy.

7.2 Classification of Waste

Where waste cannot be avoided, reused or recycled it will be classified and appropriately disposed. In accordance with Condition 50, All waste that is removed from site must be classified in accordance with the EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines, with appropriate records and disposal dockets retained for audit purposes. The classification of waste is undertaken in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste (2014). This document identifies six classes of waste:

- Special,
- Liquid,
- Hazardous,
- Restricted Solid,
- General Solid (putrescible)
- and General Solid (non-putrescible)

Soil requiring off-site disposal will be classified in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines. Classification will be undertaken either through appropriate sampling. Where material is proposed to be transported to a location that is not a licensed waste facility, the receiving location must be lawfully permitted to accept the material, including compliance with any applicable planning approvals, Resource Recovery Orders or Resource Recovery Exemptions. Where required, a Section 143 Notice will be completed prior to transport.

7.3 Classification of Potential Waste Streams

The construction aspects and types of wastes, which may be generated during construction, are outlined with classifications in Table 7. Sampling and testing requirements, including applicable parameters, frequency and assessment criteria, are detailed in Table 8.

7.3.1 Waste Sampling, Testing and Monitoring

The level of assessment, sampling and testing will be dependent on the waste type, source, potential contamination risk and proposed management pathway. Laboratory testing is not required for all waste streams. Waste streams that require laboratory testing, including monitoring are identified in Table 8. Where the nature and classification of the waste can be reliably determined from its source, characteristics, existing information or an applicable pre-classification under the NSW EPA waste classification framework, this information will be used where applicable to determine the appropriate management pathway.

Where sampling and analytical testing is required, the sampling methodology and analytical suite will be appropriate to the waste type, material source, historical land use, visual and olfactory indicators, identified contaminants of potential concern (COPCs), proposed management pathway and applicable NSW EPA requirements as detailed in Table 8.

Sampling will be undertaken by the Environmental BP or other suitably qualified personnel, where required, and laboratory analysis will be undertaken by an appropriately by a NATA accredited laboratory.

Material known or suspected to be contaminated will be segregated and appropriately managed pending assessment. Indicators may include staining, unusual odours, unexpected or foreign material, suspected asbestos-containing material, evidence of hydrocarbon impacts, or other characteristics inconsistent with the expected nature of the material. Material requiring waste classification will not be transported off site for disposal, reuse or supply to another site until the required sampling and testing has been completed and the proposed management pathway has been confirmed.

Table 7 - Waste Sampling, Testing and Monitoring Matrix

Waste / Material Stream	Testing / Monitoring Procedure	Parameters / Assessment	Frequency / Trigger	Sampling Plan Requirement	Acceptance / Classification Basis	Records
VENM	Source/site-history review and visual inspection. Targeted Certificate/ laboratory testing only where required to confirm VENM status.	Material source, historical land use, visual/olfactory indicators and relevant COPCs where applicable.	Once per material source/location/landowner , and reassessed where source, characteristics or contamination risk changes.	Not routinely required. Sampling/testing undertaken where necessary to demonstrate VENM classification.	Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act), Schedule 1 – definition of Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM). NSW EPA <i>Virgin Excavated Natural Material Guidance</i> – sections What is virgin excavated natural material? and How do I classify my excavated material as VENM?	VENM assessment and analytical results, where applicable.
ENM	Representative sampling and laboratory analysis in accordance with the applicable ENM Resource Recovery Order.	Parameters specified by the applicable Resource Recovery Order.	Prior to off-site disposal , at the frequency specified by the applicable Order.	Required where the ENM Resource Recovery Order pathway is used.	NSW EPA <i>Excavated Natural Material Order 2014</i> – Clause 4.5 and Table 4 , specifying maximum average and absolute maximum chemical concentrations and other material attributes. Material must also satisfy the applicable ENM Resource Recovery Exemption.	Sampling documentation, laboratory results and ENM compliance records.
Spoil not classified as VENM or ENM	Testing as per VENM/ENM. Testing only where composition/ classification is uncertain or contamination is suspected	Parameters specified as per VENM/ENM. Where required, in accordance with NSW EPA <i>Waste Classification Guidelines</i>	Prior to off-site disposal	Not routinely required.	NSW EPA <i>Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1, Step 3: Pre-classified waste</i> Applicable waste classification and receiving facility requirements	Waste Register and disposal/recycling dockets.
Asbestos / PFAS / ASS or other specific contamination	Targeted assessment/testing appropriate to the identified or suspected contaminant.	Contaminant-specific parameters determined by applicable requirements.	Where known, identified or reasonably suspected , i.e. (4C, 5C) and prior to reuse/disposal where classification is required.	As required by applicable guidance or specialist assessment.	Asbestos: NSW EPA <i>Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1, Step 1: Special Waste – Asbestos Waste</i> . PFAS: NSW EPA <i>Addendum to Part 1: Classifying Waste to Include PFAS</i> , applicable SCC and TCLP criteria. ASS: NSW EPA <i>Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 4: Acid Sulfate Soils</i> .	Assessment, analytical and classification records, where applicable.
Green Waste / Native Vegetation / Mulch	Visual inspection and segregation to prevent contamination with general waste, treated timber or inappropriate material.	Physical contaminants, treated timber, asbestos, weeds, plant diseases and pests.	During generation/stockpiling and prior to off-site removal or reuse.	Not required for reuse on-site. <i>Any mulch generated on-site for reuse off-site, as well as any mulch or organic material imported to the Project from external sources, will be tested for the presence of asbestos prior to use, reuse, supply, relocation or disposal..</i>	NSW EPA <i>Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1, Step 3: Is the waste pre-classified?</i> , and Step 6: Is the waste putrescible or non-putrescible? , Classification Basis NSW EPA Mulch Order 2016 - Clauses 5.1–5.4 and 6.1–6.4; Mulch Exemption 2016 – Clauses 7.1–7.5 , where applicable to beneficial reuse. For off-site disposal, the receiving facility's waste acceptance requirements apply.	Waste Register and disposal/recovery records.
General construction & demolition waste	Visual inspection and segregation. Testing only where composition/ classification is uncertain	Waste type, segregation and visual contamination indicators.	During routine environmental inspections and prior to off-site removal, where practicable.	Not routinely required.	NSW EPA <i>Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1, Step 3: Pre-classified waste</i>	Waste Register and disposal/recycling dockets.

	or contamination is suspected.				Applicable waste classification and receiving facility requirements.	
Concrete, bricks & similar inert material	Visual/source verification. Targeted testing where contamination is suspected or required by proposed reuse pathway.	Visual inspection and relevant COPCs where required.	Prior to reuse/recycling/disposal, where applicable.	Not routinely required.	NSW EPA <i>Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1, Step 3: Pre-classified waste</i> , or Step 5 and Tables 1–2	Waste Register and supporting classification/recycling records.
Waste oils, fuels & chemicals	Characterisation based on known source, SDS/product information and waste characteristics. Analytical testing where composition is unknown or required.	Parameters appropriate to material and disposal pathway.	Prior to off-site disposal where classification or facility acceptance requires testing.	Not routinely required.	NSW EPA <i>Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1, Step 2: Liquid Waste; Step 3: Pre-classified Waste; Step 4: Hazardous Characteristics; and Step 5</i>	Waste register, SDS and disposal records.
Dewatering water – on-site discharge/reuse	Field and/or laboratory monitoring against applicable Project discharge/reuse criteria.	Parameters specified by CEMP, SWMP, Dewatering Permit, EPL or applicable approval.	Prior to each discharge/reuse event and during discharge where required by applicable Project requirements.	Not routinely required as a standalone plan.	Applicable CoA Project Approval conditions, EPL requirements (where applicable), CEMP, SWMP and approved Dewatering Permit, including specified water-quality discharge/reuse criteria.	Dewatering Permit and monitoring/discharge records.
Dewatering water – off-site disposal	Characterisation/testing where required to determine classification and receiving facility acceptance.	Parameters based on water source, relevant COPCs and receiving facility requirements.	Prior to off-site disposal where characterisation/testing is required.	Not routinely required as a standalone plan.	NSW EPA <i>Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1, Step 2: Liquid Waste</i> , and authorised receiving facility requirements.	Analytical results where applicable, facility acceptance and disposal/transport records.

7.4 Reuse and Recycling

In accordance with the waste hierarchy principles, when avoiding or reducing waste is not possible, waste is to be reused on site or off site for the same or a similar use. It may also be recovered through recycling and reprocessing, so that waste can be processed into a similar non-waste product.

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.
- **Waste segregation on site** – Office and Compound shall be segregated on site with colour coded bins being provided for mixed recyclable, organic waste, landfill, and paper. Paper bins will be provided throughout the office to encourage the recycling of scrap paper; 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.

When possible, waste shall be beneficially reused on or offsite in accordance with relevant approvals, licenses and legislation. This may occur through the following pathways and in compliance with appropriate legislation:

- Resource recovery orders and exemptions. As referenced in Section 7.9 of this Plan.
- Appropriately approved recycling facility.
- Appropriately approved locations that are lawfully permitted to receive the material, including where reuse or recovery occurs in accordance with an applicable Resource Recovery Order or Exemption and any required Section 143 Notice (s.143 Notice).

If off-site disposal is required, waste sampling and classification is to occur prior to waste being transported off site. Waste sampling shall be in accordance with the relevant Resource Recovery Exemption or Order when material is to be reused as discussed in Section 7.9 Where large quantities are involved, further input from specialists may be obtained. In some instances, Project specific resource recovery orders and exemptions may be sought from EPA.

7.5 Waste Handling and Storage

When waste must be temporarily managed onsite before being reused, recycled, or transported for disposal, the following controls will be applied:

- **Spoil, topsoil, mulch, VENM, ENM** and other waste stockpiles will be clearly identified, physically separated and stockpiled in designated areas to prevent mixing and cross-contamination. Appropriate delineation measures (e.g. separation distances, bunds, barriers, signage or stockpile markers) will be used where required. Stockpiles will follow the requirements outlined in the SWMP, including dust suppression and surface water controls in line with the ESCPs, and the SWMP. A template of the Stockpile Register that will be maintained throughout the Project is included in Appendix 6.
- **Hazardous and special wastes** will be separated, securely contained, and stored in bunded and covered areas. Any wastes with leachable contaminants will be stored on sealed, impervious surfaces.
- **Recyclable and reusable materials** will be properly labelled and kept in designated bins, bays, vehicles, or storage areas to avoid cross-contamination of waste streams. Waste generated from construction compounds may be sorted onsite or transported offsite for processing.
- **Storage locations** for waste materials will be selected to ensure protection against weather, moisture, potential degradation and where possible, stored away from waterbodies, drainage lines and outside of flood prone lands.
- **Liquid wastes** will be stored in suitable sealed containers within bunded areas. Bund capacity will meet or exceed 110% of the total stored liquid volume for bulk storage, or 130% of the largest single container where smaller packaged storage is used.

- **Licensed contractors** will manage hazardous waste in accordance with the Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985 and relevant EPA disposal guidelines.
- **General and recyclable waste** will be kept in appropriate skips or bins, with regular removal by approved waste contractors to licensed recycling or disposal facilities.
- **Transport of waste offsite** will only be undertaken by contractors authorised by the Project Director in conjunction with Environmental BP. Prior to approval, licences will be verified to ensure compliance with the POEO Act 1997 and suitability for the type of material being moved.

Accumulated waste will be removed from site as soon as reasonably practicable and feasible, with removal frequency based on waste type, volume, site conditions and storage capacity.

7.6 Waste Disposal

All waste and spoil disposal activities will be undertaken in compliance with the Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997 and the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Act 2001.

Where waste materials cannot be reasonably reused or recycled, opportunities for treatment to facilitate subsequent reuse or recycling, either onsite or offsite, will be investigated where feasible and reasonable. Where treatment for reuse or recycling is not feasible or reasonable, wastes that cannot be reused or recycled will be appropriately classified (refer to Section 7.2) and transported offsite to the Lithgow City Council Solid Waste Facility, or another facility lawfully permitted to accept that waste type.

All waste disposal facilities must be licenced to accept the classified waste type. Prior to waste being taken to a waste facility, the Environment Business Partner or Project manager must review and approve the proposed waste facility. Contractors will be required to submit the relevant documentation for review and approval prior to transport off site.

The burning of waste on Project lands is strictly prohibited. This requirement will be communicated to all personnel through Project inductions and ongoing site awareness activities.

Table 8 - Proposed Waste Facilities Near Project

Facility	Distance to the project (approximate)	Wastes accepted according to waste classification	EPL Number
Lithgow City Council Solid Waste Facility	13 km southeast	General Solid Waste Putrescible, General Solid Waste Non-putrescible & Asbestos*.	EPL 6004
Remat Construction Waste & Concrete Recycling	60 km west	General Solid Waste Non-putrescible	EPL 20947

- Requirements for asbestos are;
 - Wet down
 - Double wrapped and taped dust tight
 - Booked in for immediate burial – At Lithgow Solid Waste Facility
 - Make an appointment for delivery of asbestos waste by calling (02) 6354 9999

Note it is anticipated that the waste generated by the project will be GSW. If any waste is found to not meet this criteria, both the licenses of both the transporter and the receiver should be checked to confirm they are current and can lawfully accept the waste material.

<https://apps.epa.nsw.gov.au/prpoeoapp>

7.6.1 Landfill Diversion Targets

To reduce landfill dependency and maximise resource recovery, the following diversion targets apply:

- 100% by volume of uncontaminated spoil.
- >60% by volume of general amenity waste and office waste is diverted from landfill through source segregation, reuse or recycling .

Please see **Error! Reference source not found.** for more targets and information.

7.7 Waste Transportation

Waste will be transported from site using an appropriately licensed waste management contractor. Contractors will be required to provide disposal receipts, tracking documentation and reports of waste quantities. Specialist licenced waste contractors will be used when removing 'special waste' or 'hazardous waste' in accordance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*. Waste truck loads will be covered, and tailgates secured prior to trucks leaving the worksite.

Asbestos containing material will be managed by appropriately qualified and licensed contractors, in accordance with the requirements of the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017* and the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulations 2014*. In addition, all asbestos waste over 10m³ must be tracked through EPA's Integrated Waste Tracking Solution service.

Waste (and spoil) disposal is to be in accordance with *the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*. Wastes that are unable to be reused or recycled will be disposed of offsite. Following classification (refer to Section 7.2), Waste must only be exported to a site licensed by the EPA for the storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal of the subject waste, or in accordance with a Resource Recovery Exemption or Order, or to any other place that can lawfully accept such waste. Locations of waste management/ disposal facilities are included in Section 7.6 and Table 6.

Contractors will be required to provide tracking receipts to confirm appropriate disposal of waste from worksites and will be required to report waste quantities in accordance with the subcontractors' requirements. This information will be used by the Project to monitor and report performance against the landfill diversion targets identified in Section 7.6.1 and Table 2.

The register will consolidate information from, landfill receipt receipts, Section 143 notices, details.

The following information will be recorded for each waste movement:

- Waste facility details
- Date of transport
- Source and quantity of waste
- Waste category/classification
- Transport Contractor
- Vehicle registration
- Waste receipt location
- Landfill docket numbers

Section 143 Notice

Notices under section 143(3A) of the *POEO Act* ("s.143 Notice") must be obtained prior to transporting any waste to a place that is not part of the Project lands and is not a licensed waste facility (the "Waste Site"). Signed s.143 notices will be retained on the project record management system.

This requirement includes waste transported for reuse, recycling, disposal, or stockpiling. Waste in this context includes spoil, Virgin Excavated Natural Material ("VENM"), Excavated Natural Material ("ENM"), crushed rock, reclaimed asphalt pavement, mulched vegetation, waste concrete, etc. Section 143 Notices must include:

- an accurate description of the waste.
- evidence that the Waste Site has the appropriate planning consent; and
- confirmation of the waste delivery arrangements with the landholder prior to transporting materials to the Waste Site.

7.7.1 Waste Tracking

Consistent with the *POEO Act* the following wastes potentially encountered/generated are required to be tracked within NSW:

- Hazardous Wastes as defined by Table 3 in the NSW EPA 'Waste that must be tracked' guideline
- Liquid Waste (Category 1 trackable waste)
- More than 100 kilograms of asbestos waste or more than 10 square meters of asbestos sheeting in any single load
- More than 200kg of waste tyres, or 20 tyres (whichever is heavier)
- Waste oil/water, hydrocarbon/water mixtures or emulsions
- Wastes listed in Table 1 of the NSW EPA 'Waste that must be tracked' Guideline.

The NSW EPA Integrated Waste Tracking Solution system is to be used to track asbestos waste and waste tyres, whilst the online waste tracking system developed by EPA will be utilised to track all other trackable waste.

A waste register will be maintained through construction to help track all waste produced by the Project as well as its final destination either within the Project or off-site for disposal.

7.8 Waste Importation

Zinfra will not permit or allow any waste generated outside the Project to be received, except:

- Engineering fill
- ENM or VENM
- As permitted by a resource recovery order and/or resource recovery exemption under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014

Any material received on site would come with the appropriate testing records under the RRO.

7.9 Waste Exemptions

Clause 91 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014* enables the EPA to grant exemptions to the licensing and payment of levies for the land application or use of waste. The 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. The general Resource Recovery Exemptions and Orders may be applicable to Mount Piper to Wallerawang Transmission Line Upgrade Project are defined in the table below. These are general gazette exemptions that do not require approval.

A specific exemption may be granted where an application is made to the EPA. It is not anticipated that any materials produced by the Project will require a specific Resource Recovery Order.

Table 9- Resources Exemption

Exemption/ Order	General Conditions
<p>The excavated natural material exemption 2014</p> <p>The excavated natural material order 2014</p>	<p>On or before supplying excavated natural material, the generator must ensure all chemical and other material requirements as detailed in the 'the excavated natural material order 2014' are met. This includes a written sampling plan, characterisation sampling, and analytical testing in accordance with defined test methods.</p> <p>The excavated natural material can only be applied to land as engineering fill or used in earthworks.</p> <p>The generator must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the sampling plan; •all characterization sampling results; •the volume of detected hotspot material and the location; •the quantity of the excavated natural material supplied; and •the name and address of each person to whom the generator supplied the excavated natural material. <p>The generator must provide, on request, the characterisation and sampling results for that excavated natural material supplied to the consumer of the excavated natural material.</p>
<p>The excavated public road material exemption 2014</p> <p>The excavated public road material order 2014</p>	<p>The excavated public road material can only be stored within the road corridor at the site where it is to be applied to land.</p> <p>The excavated public road material can only be applied to land within the road corridor for public road related activities including road construction, maintenance, and installation of road infrastructure facilities.</p> <p>This exemption does not apply to the land application of excavated public road material on any land outside the road corridor. The excavated public road material cannot be applied on private land. The consumer must land apply the relevant waste within a reasonable period of time.</p> <p>The generator must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the quantity of any excavated public road material supplied; and •the name and address of each person to whom the generator supplied the excavated public road material.
<p>The mulch exemption 2016</p> <p>The mulch order 2016</p>	<p>The raw mulch can only be applied to land for the purposes of filtration or as a soil amendment material or used either singularly or in any combination as input material(s) to a composting process.</p> <p>The consumer must land apply the raw mulch within a reasonable period of time.</p> <p>On or before supplying mulch, the processor must ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the mulch does not contain asbestos, engineered wood products, preservative treated or coated wood residues, or physical contaminants, including but not limited to glass, metal, rigid plastics, flexible plastics, or polystyrene. •the mulch is ready for land application. <p>The processor must not supply mulch that contains any weed, disease or pest to a consumer for land application in an environmentally sensitive area</p>

Exemption/ Order	General Conditions
	<p>On or before supplying mulch, with the exception of mulch that is comprised only of urban wood residues and sawmill and forestry residues, the processor must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •have a written risk management protocol in place. •ensure that all relevant measures required of the processor by the risk management protocol and this order are implemented and complied with <p>The processor must keep a written record of the risk management protocol for a period of six years:</p>
<p>The recovered aggregate exemption 2014</p> <p>The recovered aggregate order 2014</p>	<p>The chemical concentration or other attribute of the recovered aggregate listed in the Recovered aggregate Exemption must be met. The recovered aggregate can only be applied to land for road making activities, building, landscaping and construction works. This approval does not apply to any of the following applications:</p> <p>Construction of dams or related water storage infrastructure,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mine site rehabilitation, •Quarry rehabilitation, •Sand dredge pond rehabilitation, •Back-filling of quarry voids, •Raising or reshaping of land used for agricultural purposes, and •Construction of roads on private land unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○the relevant waste is applied to land to the minimum extent necessary for the construction of a road, and ○a development consent for the development has been granted under the relevant Environmental Planning Instrument (EPI), or ○it is to provide access (temporary or permanent) to a development approved by a Council, or ○the works undertaken are either exempt or complying development. <p>Records must be retained for a period of six years.</p>
<p>The blast furnace slag exemption 2014</p> <p>The blast furnace slag order 2014</p>	<p>At the time the blast furnace slag or blended blast furnace slag is received at the premises, the material must meet all chemical and other material requirements for blast furnace slag or blended blast furnace slag which are required on or before the supply of blast furnace slag or blended blast furnace slag under 'the blast furnace slag order 2014'. This includes a written sampling plan, characterisation sampling, and analytical testing in accordance with defined test methods.</p> <p>Blast furnace slag or blended slag can only be applied to land in cementitious mixes such as concrete or in non-cementitious mixes such as an engineering fill in earthworks or roadmaking activities.</p> <p>The consumer must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the quantity of any blast furnace slag or blended blast furnace slag received; and •the name and address of the supplier of the blast furnace slag and blended blast furnace slag received.
<p>The reclaimed asphalt pavement exemption 2014</p> <p>The reclaimed asphalt pavement order 2014</p>	<p>The reclaimed asphalt pavement can only be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •applied to land for road related activities including road construction or road maintenance activities being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a)use as a road base and sub base

Exemption/ Order	General Conditions
	<p>b)applied as a surface layer on road shoulders and unsealed roads and</p> <p>c)use as an engineering fill material.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •used as an alternative input into thermal processes for non- energy recovery purposes in the manufacture of asphalt. <p>The consumer must ensure that any application of reclaimed asphalt pavement to land or any use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in connection with a process of thermal treatment must occur within a reasonable period of time after its receipt.</p>

7.10 Management Measures

The waste management and mitigation measures to be implemented during construction are summarised in Table 8 below. The measures consolidate the requirements of this WMP into auditable controls and identify the timing, responsibility, source requirement and records that will demonstrate implementation

Table 10 - Management Measures

ID	Management Measure	When to Implement	Responsibility	Source	Evidence
WMP1	Apply the waste hierarchy to avoid and minimise waste generation before considering reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal. Planning will consider appropriate material quantities, supplier take-back arrangements, packaging minimisation, reuse of surplus materials and protection of stored materials.	Planning and throughout construction	Project Manager; Construction Managers; Project Engineers	CoA B47(a)-(c); EIS WM1	Procurement and delivery records; Waste Register; inspection records
WMP2	Waste requiring offsite disposal will be classified in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines prior to removal from site.	Prior to offsite disposal	Environmental Business Partner	CoA B50; B51(e); EIS WM1	Waste classification records; sampling/testing results; Waste Register
WMP3	Waste will be segregated according to classification and management pathway using designated bins, storage areas and stockpiles. Recyclable, reusable, general, hazardous and special wastes will be separated to prevent cross-contamination.	Throughout construction	Construction Managers; Site Supervisors; all personnel	CoA B51(b), B51(f); EIS WM1	Environmental inspection checklists; Waste Register; site records
WMP4	Waste stored onsite will be appropriately contained and protected. Hazardous and special wastes will be securely contained, with liquids and wastes with leachable contaminants stored using appropriate bunding and/or impervious surfaces.	Throughout construction	Site Supervisors; Environmental Business Partner	CoA B48, B51(b); EIS WM1	Inspection checklists; waste storage records
WMP5	Waste that cannot be reused or recycled will only be transported to a facility lawfully permitted to receive the relevant waste classification. Receiving facilities and contractor licences will be verified prior to transport.	Prior to and during offsite disposal	Environmental Business Partner; Project Manager	CoA B49, B50, B51(g); EIS WM1	Facility/licence checks; disposal dockets; Waste Register
WMP6	Waste movements will be recorded and supported by required tracking documentation and disposal receipts. Trackable wastes will be managed using applicable EPA tracking systems.	Each offsite waste movement	Environmental Business Partner; Waste Contractor	CoA B50; EIS WM1	Waste Register; WasteLocate/tracking records; receipts; disposal dockets
WMP7	A Section 143 Notice will be obtained prior to transporting waste to an unlicensed location	Prior to applicable offsite waste movement	Environmental Business Partner	CoA B49; EIS WM1	Completed Section 143 Notice; supporting planning/landholder

ID	Management Measure	When to Implement	Responsibility	Source	Evidence
	outside Project lands, including verification that the receiving location can lawfully accept the material.				documentation
WMP8	Materials managed under a Resource Recovery Order or Exemption will comply with applicable sampling, testing, supply, use and record-keeping conditions.	Prior to and during reuse/recovery	Environmental Business Partner	CoA B48; B51(c)-(e); EIS WM1	Sampling/testing results; Resource Recovery records; Waste Register
WMP9	Waste management controls will be subject to routine monitoring and inspection, including weekly waste and environmental inspections and daily visual surveillance of waste storage and segregation controls.	Daily/weekly throughout construction	Environmental Business Partner; Construction Managers; Site Supervisors; Project Engineers; all personnel	CoA B51(e); EIS WM1	Environmental Inspection Checklist; Waste Register; pre-start records

8. COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

8.1 Roles and responsibilities

Overall Project roles and responsibilities are detailed in the CEMP. Waste management responsibilities specific to the implementation of this WMP are summarised in Table 11 below. These responsibilities apply throughout construction and are intended to ensure that waste is appropriately classified, segregated, stored, reused, recycled, transported, tracked and disposed of in accordance with this WMP and applicable regulatory requirements.

All Project personnel and contractors are responsible for complying with the waste management requirements relevant to their activities and for promptly reporting waste management issues, incidents or non-compliances through the established Project processes.

Table 11 - Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate resources are available to implement the WMP; • Support compliance with waste management requirements; • Ensure appropriate waste contractors and facilities are used; • Ensure that planning considers appropriate material quantities, supplier take-back arrangements (where possible), packaging minimization (where possible), reuse of surplus materials and protection of stored materials. • Support corrective actions where non-compliances are identified.
Environmental Business Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee implementation of the WMP; • Provide advice on waste classification and disposal requirements; • Review disposal dockets and RRO/RRE documentation; • Review and approve waste facilities, verify facility licences and review and verify relevant contractor documentation; • Verify applicable Resource Recovery Order and Exemption requirements and Verify imported ENM / engineering fill testing records; • Maintain or oversee waste records and reporting including waste register; • Undertake inspections; • Manage environmental non-compliances and corrective actions; • Coordinate environmental training and provide oversight of Project environmental and sustainability requirements relevant to waste and resource management.
Construction Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure waste requirements are incorporated into construction planning and work activities; • Ensure appropriate waste storage, segregation and disposal arrangements are available; • Establish and manage stockpiles and ensure stockpile register is maintained • Support implementation of corrective actions identified through inspections.
Site Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement WMP controls within their work areas; • Ensure waste is correctly segregated and stored; • Ensure adequate bins and receptacles are provided for the Project waste; • Monitor housekeeping and waste receptacles; • Ensure crews understand applicable waste requirements; and report waste issues or incidents to the Environmental Business Partner.
Project Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate waste minimization and management requirements into work planning; • Assist with coordination of material quantities, reuse opportunities and disposal requirements; • Participate in waste inspections and record keeping as required.
Employees and subcontractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with site waste segregation, storage and disposal requirements; • Use designated waste receptacles; • Prevent mixing or contamination of waste streams; • Participate in required training; • Promptly report spills, unexpected waste, contamination or other waste management issues.

8.2 Training

To ensure that this WMP is effectively implemented, each level of management is responsible for ensuring that all personnel reporting to them are aware of the requirements of this WMP. The Environmental Business Partner will coordinate the environmental training in conjunction with other training and development activities (e.g. safety).

All employees, contractors and utility staff working on site will undergo site induction training relating to waste management issues. The induction training will address elements including:

- Existence and requirements of this sub-plan
- Relevant legislation
- Incident response, management and reporting
- Waste reporting requirements
- Requirements of the waste hierarchy
- Consequences for illegal disposal of waste
- Waste/ recycle storage requirements
- Potential for contaminated material (including asbestos containing material) to be present on site and management requirements for such material if identified.
- Energy efficient best practices
- Other specific responsibilities for waste and reuse management (Including prohibited activities such as burning of waste).

8.3 Monitoring and Inspection

Regular monitoring and Environmental Inspections will be undertaken during construction as outlined in Table 12.

Additional requirements and responsibilities in relation to inspections are documented in the CEMP.

Table 12 - Monitoring and Inspection Program

Item	Scope	Frequency	Responsibility	Records/ reporting
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of waste streams and site wide waste. 	Weekly inspections on site waste, segregation locations, and disposal.	Environmental BP Construction Managers Site Supervisors Project Engineers	Environmental Inspection Checklist Waste Register (Ref Appendix 1)
Site inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of environmental controls and implementation of the WMP measures, particularly around stockpiled waste . 	Weekly Before a site shutdown of > 3 days	Environmental BP Construction Managers Site Supervisors Project Engineers	Environmental Inspection Checklist
Visual surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage containers (bins, skips, tanks, etc.) in sufficient numbers to facilitate segregation. • Correct bin type used. • Containers clearly sign posted. • Containers emptied at sufficient frequency. • Waste receptacles covered where required. • Wind-blown rubbish collected and disposed of appropriately. • General housekeeping. 	Daily	Site Supervisor	Pre-Start Records, Site Diaries (as applicable)

8.4 Auditing and non-compliances

8.4.1 Non-Compliances

An environmental non-compliance occurs when a condition of approval, licence condition, or any other statutory requirement relevant to a Project activity or location is breached.

Non-compliances may include incident-related significant non-compliances, which may result from construction activities.

For any non-compliances that are not classified as incidents and are identified through inspections, audits, or observations, in accordance with CoA C15, Transgrid will notify the Department via the Major Projects website within seven (7) days of becoming aware of the non-compliance. Zinfra will provide all necessary information to assist Transgrid in preparing this notification.

- The written notification will include the following details:
- The development, including the development application number and Project name.
- The specific Condition of Approval that has not been met.
- The reasons for the non-compliance, if known; and
- Actions that have been undertaken, or are planned, to address the non-compliance, including expected timing for completion.

8.4.2 Independent Environmental Audit

As per Condition C14 of the Infrastructure Approval, an Independent Audit will be carried out for the Project

The audit will be conducted in accordance with the current Independent Audit Post Approval Requirements.

The recommendations of the Independent Environmental Audit will be implemented to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary, as relevant to this Plan.

8.5 Incident

Zinfra is committed to timely, transparent, and compliant reporting of environmental incidents in line with applicable legislation, contractual obligations, and project environmental approvals.

All environmental incidents will be:

- Documented and recorded in the project's incident management database.
- Assigned actions that are monitored to ensure implementation within agreed timeframes.

Reported and notified in accordance with the requirements outlined in the CEMP.

8.5.1 Incident Management

In accordance with CoA, an incident is an occurrence or set of circumstances that causes or threatens to cause material harm and which may or may not be or cause a non-compliance. Material Harm is harm that

- involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to the environment that is not trivial, or
- results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding \$50,000, (such loss includes the reasonable costs and expenses that would be incurred in taking all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, mitigate or make good harm to the environment).

This definition excludes "harm" that is authorised under either this approval or any other statutory approval.

All incidents will be reported immediately to Transgrid and must be entered into OMNIA within 24 hours, Zinfra's Risk and Compliance Management System, which serves as the project's incident management database to ensure that actions are tracked and completed within the required timeframes.

OMNIA supports the management of:

Enterprise- and Business Unit-level risks, including associated controls, causes, and actions

Compliance obligations and related documentation

8.5.2 Incident Notification

In accordance with CoA C16, Zinfra (through Transgrid) will notify the Department and NPWS within 24 hours of becoming aware of an incident. The notification to the Department must be made via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects) and address details of the incident, including:

- (a) date, time and location;
- (b) a brief description of what occurred and why it has been classified as an incident;
- (c) a description of what immediate steps were taken in relation to the incident; and
- (d) identifying a contact person for further communication regarding the incident.

8.5.3 Incident Report

In accordance with CoA C17, Zinfra (through Transgrid) will provide the Department and NPWS with a subsequent incident report via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects) within 7 days (or as otherwise agreed by the Planning Secretary) of the incident notification (in accordance with condition C16). The incident report shall

- a) identify how the incident was detected;
- b) identify when the Proponent became aware of the incident;
- c) identify any actual or potential non-compliance with conditions of consent;
- d) identify further action(s) that will be taken in relation to the incident; and
- e) provide a summary of the incident;
- f) provide outcomes of an incident investigation, including identification of the cause of the incident;
- g) detail corrective and preventative actions that have been, or will be, implemented to address the incident and prevent recurrence, including the period for implementing any corrective and/or preventative actions; and
- h) detail any communication with other stakeholders regarding the incident.

Zinfra shall also submit any further reports as directed by the Planning Secretary.

8.6 Reporting

Project records will be maintained to provide clear evidence of compliance with contractual obligations, regulatory requirements, and the effective implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS).

Waste avoidance and resource recovery reporting will be undertaken in alignment with Zinfra and Transgrid requirements. Reporting will be structured and transparent, ensuring all relevant data is captured and tracked.

Key elements of the reporting process include:

- Maintenance of a Waste Register (refer to Appendix A), recording the type and quantity of waste generated.
- Detailed tracking of waste streams, including spoil waste, general amenity waste, and office-generated waste.
- Calculation and reporting of diversion rates, highlighting the percentage of waste successfully recycled or reused instead of being sent to landfill.
- Ongoing documentation of waste minimisation measures and resource recovery initiatives implemented on the Project.

Frequency of Reporting

- **Monthly:** Waste data will be consolidated and submitted to Transgrid as part of the monthly project report.

All other reporting requirements, including specific roles and responsibilities, are detailed in the CEMP.

9. REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

9.1 Continuous Improvement

As outlined in the CEMP, management reviews will be undertaken as part of the continual improvement process. Continuous improvement of this plan and of monitoring requirements detailed in Section 8.3 and 8.4 of this Plan will be achieved by the ongoing evaluation of environmental management performance against planning approval requirements, environmental policies, objectives and targets for the purpose of identifying opportunities for improvement.

The continuous improvement process will be designed to:

- Identify areas of opportunity for improvement of environmental management and performance
- Determine the cause or causes of non-conformances and areas for improvement
- Develop and implement a plan of corrective and preventative action to address any non-conformances
- Verify the effectiveness of the corrective and preventative actions
- Document any changes in procedures resulting from process improvement
- Make comparisons with objectives and targets.

9.2 Review and Amendment

This WMP will be reviewed if project changes or new requirements arise, in line with the CEMP. The review will consider this WMP alongside other project environmental documentation and sub-plans to ensure ongoing alignment with project objectives, performance targets, and regulatory obligations.

Reviews will be initiated by the Environmental Business Partner for the project and carried out in collaboration with relevant project team members and stakeholders. Input from site supervisors and key personnel will also be incorporated to ensure the Plan reflects current site conditions and lessons learned during delivery. Any required updates will be documented and submitted for approval in accordance with the process outlined in the CEMP.

[illegible]

APPENDIX B - S143 EPA Notice Form



**ORIGINAL: TO BE COMPLETED BY LANDOWNER AND GIVEN TO WASTE
TRANSPORTER OR DISPLAYED AT WASTE FACILITY**

APPROVED NOTICE UNDER SECTION 143

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT OPERATIONS ACT 1997

WARNING: If you sign this notice it could be used as a defence by a transporter if they deposit waste on your land. It does not give you a defence. It is an offence to provide false or misleading information about waste (section 144AA)

I (full name)

am the owner and/or occupier (delete if not applicable) of (insert street address and/or folio identification number of place):

.....
.....

certify that this place can lawfully be used as a waste facility for the **waste(s) specified** in the following table.

(Note: you must clearly state the exact type. Do not use terms like 'fill' or 'clean fill'.)

Table of specified wastes

Type of waste e.g. virgin excavated natural material	Classification of waste e.g. general solid waste	Amount of waste e.g. 50 tonnes
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

**Before signing this notice you should read the back of this form for important
information about offences.**

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

Position title (e.g. director, owner, occupier)

Position title (e.g. director, owner, occupier)

ACN

ACN

Date

Date

Note that only one signature is required if the person signing this notice is **not** signing on behalf of a company.



Lawful authority to use place as waste facility for the specified waste

The place can lawfully be used for the types of waste described in the notice **because** (Delete whichever is not applicable):

A. This use is permitted by EPA licence number:

Or

An EPA licence is not required (for example, a resource recovery exemption may apply)

And because (Delete whichever is not applicable):

B. The place has consent or approval under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for the uses described in the table above.

Or

The place can be used as a waste facility without consent or approval under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The use(s) for the waste at the place are:

Land owners and occupiers should note that it is an offence to use land as a waste facility without lawful authority, see section 144 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act). It is also an offence to carry out an activity listed in Schedule 1 to the POEO Act without an Environment Protection Licence when one is required (see section 48). Offences carry a maximum penalty of \$250,000 for an individual and \$1,000,000 for a corporation. In the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty applies for each day the offence continues, being \$60,000 for an individual and \$120,000 for a corporation.

Regardless of this notice, any person who carries out any development or activity on land involving waste must ensure they comply with any planning requirements including obtaining any planning consent or approval and complying with any conditions attached to that consent or approval

Information about this notice

Waste is a very broad concept under the law and covers many types of materials you may not think of as waste; for example, it covers waste tyres, building and demolition materials and virgin excavated natural material.

Under the POEO Act, a waste facility includes any premises used for storage, treatment, processing, sorting or disposal of waste. For example, if you are planning to build a road or dam, or fill a gully, this could involve using your place as a waste facility.

Section 143 of the POEO Act makes it an offence to transport waste to a place that cannot lawfully be used as a waste facility for that waste. The notice above is the approved notice under section 143 (3A) of the POEO Act. If you sign this notice it may be used as a defence by a transporter if they are charged with unlawfully transporting or depositing waste on your land. It does not give you a defence to using your land as a waste facility without lawful authority.

If you sign this notice, you should give it to the transporter or display it at the waste facility. The transporter should keep the original and you should keep a copy.

If the landowner or occupier signing this notice is a company, the full name of the company and ACN should be used and the notice must be executed in accordance with the Corporations Law.

If you operate an unlicensed landfill site for business or commercial purposes you should contact the EPA to discuss reporting and operating requirements.

If you are not sure if you require an EPA licence you can ring the Environment Line on 131 555.

You are likely to need development consent to use your land as a waste facility. If you are not sure if you require development consent you should contact your local council.



COPY: TO BE KEPT BY LANDOWNER AND KEPT FOR RECORDS

APPROVED NOTICE UNDER SECTION 143

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT OPERATIONS ACT 1997

WARNING: If you sign this notice it could be used as a defence by a transporter if they deposit waste on your land. It does not give you a defence. It is an offence to provide false or misleading information about waste (section 144AA)

I (full name)

am the owner and/or occupier (delete if not applicable) of (insert street address and/or folio identification number of place):

.....
.....

certify that this place can lawfully be used as a waste facility for the **waste(s) specified** in the following table.

(Note: you must clearly state the exact type. Do not use terms like 'fill' or 'clean fill'.)

Table of specified wastes

Type of waste e.g. virgin excavated natural material	Classification of waste e.g. general solid waste	Amount of waste e.g. 50 tonnes
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

Before signing this notice you should read the back of this form for important information about offences.

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

Position title (e.g.
director, owner,
occupier)

Position title (e.g.
director, owner,
occupier)

ACN

ACN

Date

Date

Note that only one signature is required if the person signing this notice is **not** signing on behalf of a company.

APPENDIX C – Gifting of Timber Poles



Landowner NAME
Landowner ADDRESS
SUBURB, NSW, XXXX

RE: Gifting of Timber Poles

Dear Landowner,

Zinfra agree to provide you, at your request, with [X number] of poles, free of charge. The timber poles were removed from service on the [line number] transmission line. Similar poles have been sampled and tested for potential contaminants and have been found to include:

[Delete what is not relevant]

Creosote Poles – pigment emulsified creosote (PEC), m, o, p, Cresol, C10-C36 petroleum hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), phenyls.

Coppe Chrome Arsenate (CCA) Poles – Arsenic, Chromium, (VI) C10-C36 petroleum hydrocarbons

As per the EPA 'General Approval of Immobilisation of Contaminants in Waste' these contaminants are impregnated and absorbed into the woody tissue of the treated wood, and are safe to use, providing you take common sense precautions and follow the handling guidelines below:

- Only use treated wood that is clean, dry and free of surface residues
- Avoid inhaling wood dust and wear a filter mask while undertaking any operation where wood dust is generated
- Protect the eyes while using power tools or undertaking any work where small particles may be ejected.
- Wear gloves when handling the material and wash hands after work and before contact with mouth or eyes.
- Brush or wash sawdust off skin or clothes
- Keep the work area clean. Do not allow wood dust to accumulate. Whenever possible, recover sawdust shavings and off-cuts for proper disposal.



- Wash work clothing and safety equipment contaminated with wood dust before reuse.
- Do not burn in open fires, stoves, fireplaces or any other confined space.

The use of poles must be limited to activities which limit any further exposure. Do not use the poles for:

- Children's play equipment
- Garden furniture
- Picnic tables
- External seating
- Domestic decking boards
- Handrails
- Firewood

Please also refer to the NSW OEH 'Protocols for recycling redundant utility poles and bridge timbers in New South Wales' including Appendix G Sale of Recycled Timber **[Attached]**.

Notwithstanding these points on handling, Zinfra does not accept responsibility for your use of the gifted poles after you take control of the gifted poles. You are also responsible for using safe handling methods when moving, storing, cutting or otherwise dealing with the timber poles. Any injury to you or others resulting from the use or misuse of the timber poles is entirely your responsibility.

I, _____, of _____
_____ on _____ (date)
understand and accept liability for the proper use of the poles from transmission line
_____ (number). I will abide by the guidelines outlined in this Notice.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Zinfra Representative Name: _____

Zinfra Representative Sign: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX D – Consultation Summary

Stakeholder	Date	Mode of Communication	Discussion Topic	Response
Lithgow City Council	03/06/2026	Email and MS Teams Meeting Briefing	Seek feedback on this Waste Management Plan	Stakeholder confirmed they have no comment on the document.
EPA NSW	04/06/2026	Email and MS Teams Meeting Briefing	Seek feedback on this Waste Management Plan	Stakeholder confirmed they have no comment on the document.
Lithgow City Council Waste Recycling Management	26/05/2026	Email	<p>In accordance with Condition of Approval B51, enquiries were made with local council waste facility to consider</p> <p>The capability of the waste management facilities in Council(s) LGAs to accept the volumes of waste, predicted to be deposited and any associated approvals required to create and/or expand waste storage or disposal facilities and arrangements for transporting waste to the waste management facilities</p> <p>In the above correspondence we provided the details of the likely waste materials and quantities. Note this excluded the material we intend on recycling such as steel.</p>	<p>Council confirmed via email that:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no load limits at our facility. • Bookings are only required for asbestos waste and the requirements. • Council tips cannot accept Restricted waste. <p>Section 7.6 of this plan was updated in accordance with this consultation.</p>

APPENDIX E - Material Importation Form

Mount Piper to Wallerawang Transmission Line Upgrade

Material Importation Form

The purpose of this checklist is to certify that materials to be imported onto the Works comply with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*, and orders or exemptions under the regulation.

Work Site	
Source	

Part A

The material to be imported has been certified as:

	Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM) as defined in Schedule 1 of the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> ,
	Excavated Natural Material (ENM),
	EPA Resource Recovery Order / Exemption (RRO / RRE) Product: (Specify relevant RRO / RRE here)
	Quarry material that is not contaminated with manufactured chemicals or process residues, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural activities

Part B

The material has been confirmed to meet the following requirements:

	Material with suitable Environmental Protection Authority waste exemption/order or meet the excavated natural material requirements Material with suitable Environmental Protection Authority waste exemption/order or meet the excavated natural material requirements
	Materials excavated or quarried from areas that are not contaminated with manufactured chemicals or process residues, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural activities,
	Materials that do not contain any sulfidic ores or soils or any other waste;
	Topsoil growing media, mulch etc. for landscaping purposes are free of foreign substances, staining and/or odors;
	Materials do not contain marine mud, peat, vegetation, timber, organics, soluble or perishable elements; dangerous or toxic material; metal, rubber or plastics; and construction / demolition debris.

Imported Material Details	
Source of material (supplier name and EPL):	
Site where material is to be used:	
Intended use:	
Permanent or Temporary works?	
Volume of material to be imported (m3):	
Intended date of importation:	
Type of imported material and its classification (according to the POEO Act and NSW EPA waste classification guidelines)	
Certification of the imported materials has been provided and is attached (yes/no):	
Is the waste applicable to resource recovery orders/exemption or EPA waste? (Yes or no)	
The waste tracking register has been updated to include this material (yes/no):	
How and where the imported material was stockpiled, used or disposed of	
Date when the waste or imported material was stockpiled, used or disposed of	
Is material suitable in accordance with any applicable Remediation Action Plans?	

Part D: Approval

Environmental Business Partner (or delegate)	
Name:	
Signature:	
Date:	

[illegible]