

Appendix B6

Waste Management Plan

HumeLink West

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Document Control

Approvals

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Endorsed by Environment Representative	 (WolfPeak Group Pty Ltd)
Approved on behalf of HLWJV by	
Signed	
Dated	

Version Control

Revision	Date	Description	Author	Reviewer	Approver
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B	22/03/2024	TG Comments Addressed			
C	9/05/24	Formatting and Abbreviations updated			
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05	16/06/2025	6 Monthly Review and minor updates			

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Definitions

Term	Definition
Enabling Works	An initial stage (as defined under an approved Enabling Works Management Plan under condition B64 of the Project Approval) of the following activities defined as low risk in the Enabling Works Management Plan: 1. Site establishment and the operation of construction compounds, including excavations, surface preparation, site access points and utility connections; 2. Site establishment of worker accommodation facilities; 3. Minor adjustments to existing access tracks and road improvement; 4. Utility relocations and adjustments; 5. Establishment of new access tracks in the Enabling Works Management Plan.
Environmental aspect	Defined by AS/NZS ISO 14001:2015 as an element of an organisation's activities, products or services that can interact with the environment.
Environmental impact	Defined by AS/NZS ISO 14001:2015 as any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organisation's environmental aspects.
Environmental incident	An unexpected event that has, or has the potential to, cause harm to the environment and requires some action to minimise the impact or restore the environment.
Environmental objective	Defined by AS/NZS ISO 14001:2015 as an overall environmental goal, consistent with the environmental policy, that an organisation sets itself to achieve.
Environmental policy	Statement by an organisation of its intention and principles for environmental performance.
Environmental target	Defined by AS/NZS ISO 14001:2015 as a detailed performance requirement, applicable to the organisation or parts thereof, that arises from the environmental objectives and that needs to be set and met in order to achieve those objectives.
Environmental Representative	A suitably qualified and experienced person independent of HumeLink design and construction personnel employed for the duration of construction. The principal point of advice in relation to all questions and complaints concerning environmental performance.
HumeLink Approvals	HumeLink approvals include: ▪ <i>HumeLink Infrastructure Approval NSW SSI 36656827</i> ▪ <i>HumeLink EPBC Approval Cth EPBC 2021/9121</i>
Non-compliance	Failure to comply with the requirements of the HumeLink Approvals or any applicable licence, permit or legal requirements.
Non-conformance	Failure to conform to the requirements of HLW system documentation or supporting documentation but is not considered a non-compliance.
Planning Approval Documentation	The NSW planning approval documents, as they relate to the HLW and as listed in MCoA A2 of the <i>NSW Infrastructure Approval for HumeLink (SSI</i>

Term	Definition
	36656827)
Principal, the	TransGrid
Synergy	CPB-CMS incident management software program to manage, report, record and take action on emergency and incidents.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Expanded text
BLMP	Blast Management Plan
BMP	Biodiversity Management sub-plan
CCS	Community consultation strategy
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CEMS	Contractors Environmental Management System
CoMA	Commonwealth Conditions of Ministerial Approval (EPBC:2021/9121)
CSSI	Critical State Significant Infrastructure
Cth	Commonwealth of Australia
DCCEEW - Cth	The Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DCCEEW – NSW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (NSW) (formerly DPE)
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing, and Infrastructure (formerly DPE)
ECM	Environmental Constraints Map
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	Environmental Management System
ENM	Excavated Natural Materials
ER	Environmental Representative.
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)
EPA	NSW Environment Protection Authority
EPBC Act	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1989 (Cth)
EPL	Environment Protection Licence
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
EWMS	Environmental Work Method Statement
HLE	HumeLink East
HLWJV	HumeLink West Joint Venture (UGL Limited and CPB Contractors)
HLW	The HumeLink West Stage of the HumeLink project
Minister (NSW), the	NSW Minister for Planning and Environment
Minister (Cth), the	Cth Minister for Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
MCoA	NSW Minister's Conditions of Approval (SSI-36656827)
NOA	Naturally Occurring Asbestos
NSW	New South Wales
PESCP	Progressive Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
POEO Act	Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (NSW)

Abbreviation	Expanded text
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
Secretary	Secretary of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment or nominee, whether nominated before or after the date on which this approval was granted
SPIR	Submissions and Preferred Infrastructure Report
ROL	Road occupancy licence
RtS	Response to Submissions Report
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SSI	State Significant Infrastructure
SSI	State Significant Infrastructure, as described in Schedule 1, the carrying out of which is approved under the terms of the SSI 36656827 approval
SuMP	Sustainability Management Plan
UMM	Updated Mitigation Measure as outlined in Appendix B of the HumeLink Amendment Report
VENM	Virgin Excavated Natural Materials
WMP	Waste Management Plan

1. Introduction

1.1. Context

This Waste Management Plan (WMP or Plan) forms part of the HumeLink West project (HLW) suite of environmental management documents and supports the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which governs construction of HLW. The WMP has been prepared to outline and describe how the UGL Limited and CPB Contractors Joint Venture (HLWJV), during the construction of HLW, will comply with the Minister's Conditions of Approval (MCoA), the Updated Mitigation Measures (UMM), and undertake its duties in accordance with the Planning Approval Documentation listed under MCoA A2. The Sustainability Management Plan describes how the HLWJV will meet its sustainability commitments associated with waste management.

1.2. Background and project description

The background and description of the HumeLink project (HumeLink) and the staging of HumeLink into the HumeLink East project (HLE) and the HumeLink West project (HLW) is detailed in Section 1.1 and Section 1.3 of the CEMP and represented in Figure 1–1.

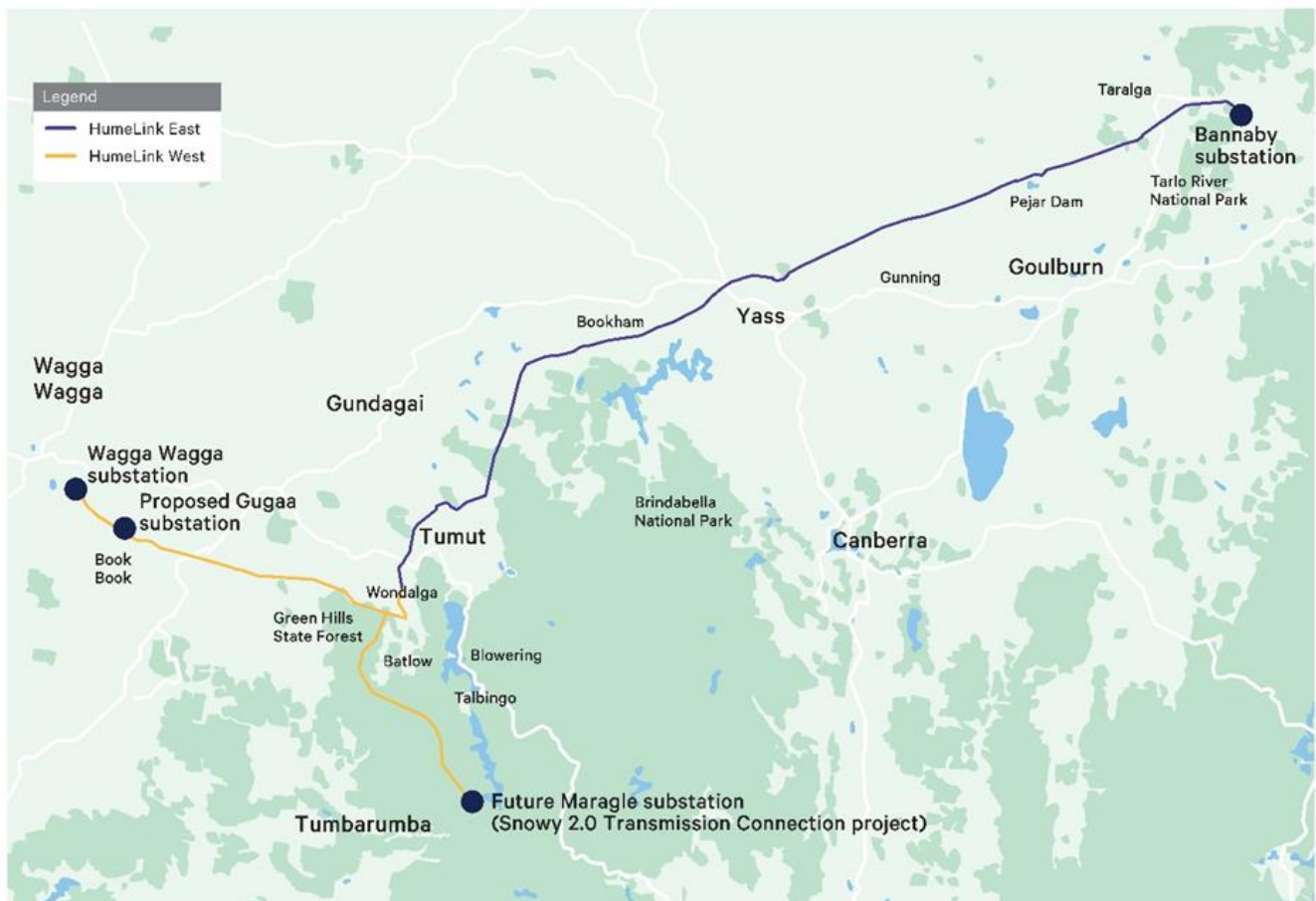


Figure 1–1 Staging to HumeLink

1.3. Scope

The scope of this Plan is to describe how the HLWJV proposes to manage the waste during construction of HLW. This plan also describes the responsibilities of the HLWJV team including delivering continuous improvement, the auditing and reporting structure to be used during construction of the HLW.

1.4. Interface with other planning documents

This Plan is a component of a suite of documents, prepared as part of the implementation of the HLW Environmental Management System. The Environmental Management System overview is described in Section 1.4 of the CEMP.

The key documents that interface with this Plan are outlined in the table below.

Table 1–1 Key interfaces with this document

Plan	Reference	Interface
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	HLW Internal Document	- Provides details on overall HLW 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.
Accommodation Camp Management Plan (ACMP)	MCoA B59	- Provides details on how worker accommodation facilities will be managed. - Identifies procedures, processes and management systems that will apply in relation to camp activities on the environment
Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP)	MCoA B24	- Provides details on HLW management of stockpiles - Identifies procedures, processes and management systems that will apply in relation contamination
Sustainability Management Plan	HLW Document	- Identifies the sustainability policy commitments, objectives, and targets for HumeLink West. - Describes the key drivers for those commitments. - Describes the sustainability management framework. - Provides a summary of how the sustainability targets will be met.
Health & Safety Management Plan	HLW Internal Document	- Details framework for health and safety processes. - Provides health and safety procedures for those wastes that have potential human health risks.
Interface and Third-Party Management Plan	HLW Internal Document	- Details framework for third party interaction. - Provides procedures, processes and management systems that will apply in relation third party management.

Plan	Reference	Interface
Community Communication Strategy	MCoA A24	- Details the framework for management of stakeholders and how to engage them. - Provides processes and procedures that guide the outcome of community engagement. - Provides an assessment of sensitive receivers indicating special considerations that will impact traffic control devices.
Asbestos Management Plan	UMM SC5	- Details processes to be implemented and followed in the event that asbestos is identified onsite - Includes procedures for the disposal of asbestos material or waste, if required

In addition to the HLWJV's documents the WMP will also interface with external documents including, but not limited to the management plans prepared for the HLE works and the Snowy 2.0 Transmission Line works (SSI-9717).

These documents are separate to the CPB-CMS and do not form part of the approval of this WMP document and will be managed through the HLWJV Interface Management Plan to assist in the management of cumulative impacts.

2. Purpose and objectives

2.1. Purpose

This plan describes the HLWJV approach to waste management during construction of HLW. This Plan addresses the waste management requirements detailed within the HumeLink Infrastructure Approval NSW SSI 36656827. This includes the Planning Approval Documentation listed in the Minister's Conditions of Approval (MCoA) A2:

- HumeLink - EIS (TransGrid).
- RtS EIS (TransGrid).
- HumeLink - Amendment Report (TransGrid,).
- HumeLink – Addendum to EIS Technical Report 18 – Greenhouse Gas Assessment (TransGrid).
- HumeLink – Addendum to EIS Technical Report 10 – Phase 1 Contamination Assessment.
- HumeLink – Addendum to EIS Technical Report 12 – Surface water and Groundwater Impact Assessment.

This plan also addresses relevant aspects of resource recovery management and sustainability requirements for the HLW. For detailed information regarding sustainability refer to the HLW's Sustainability Management Plan.

2.2. Objectives

The key objective of the WMP is to ensure all requirements relevant to waste management are captured, scheduled, and assigned responsibility as outlined in:

- The HumeLink Approval:
 - HumeLink Infrastructure Approval NSW SSI 36656827.
 - HumeLink EPBC Approval Cth EPBC 2021/9121.
- Planning Approval Documentation listed in the Minister's Conditions of Approval (MCoA) A2 and as amended:
- Updated Mitigation Measures (UMM).
- Relevant legislation and other requirements described in Section 3.1 of this Plan.

2.3. Targets

The following targets have been established for the management of waste impacts during the delivery of HLW:

- Ensure compliance with the relevant legislative requirements, MCoA and UMM.
- Effective management of waste during construction including minimisation of waste and conservation of energy where possible.
- Conservation of on-site resources, including 100% beneficial reuse of topsoil on project, wherever feasible and practicable
- Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and minimise the quantity of waste disposed to landfill.
- Ensure training is provided in the form of inductions to relevant HLW personnel relating to waste management issues before they begin work on site.
- Meet the following landfill diversion targets:
 - 100% by volume of all uncontaminated spoil.

- >90% by volume of inert and non-hazardous waste.
- >60% by volume of office waste material.
- Meet the wastewater target of 100% reuse of wastewater for dust suppression during dry weather

Table 2–1 Performance outcomes identified in the Planning Approval Documentation relevant to this Plan

Performance outcome	How performance will be addressed	Records
Waste generation must be avoided and where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, waste generation must be reduced	Procurement policy will include assessment of packaging waste and material usage tracking.	Sustainability Plan Records
Where avoiding or reducing waste is not possible, waste must be re-used, recycled, or recovered	Percentage of waste diverted from landfill	Recycling contractor receipts
Where re-using, recycling or recovering waste is not possible, waste must be treated or disposed of	Percentage of waste diverted from landfill	Disposal receipts
The importation of waste and the 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	Materials subject to waste regulations, orders and exemptions will be tracked and recorded in accordance with the regulations	Waste tracking records
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.	Licensed waste will be identified and disposed of at approved facilities only	Waste tracking and disposal records
All waste that is removed from site must be classified in accordance with the EPA's <i>Waste Classification Guidelines</i>, with appropriate records and disposal dockets retained for audit purposes	All waste to be classified as per guidelines	Transport and disposal dockets

3. Environmental requirements

3.1. Legislation

Legislation and regulatory requirements relevant to waste for the HLW include:

- *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (CLM Act)*
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).*
- *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001 (WARR Act).*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act).*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (POEO Waste Regulation).*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 (POEO Clean Air Regulation).*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011.*
- *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act).*
- *National Environment Protection Council Act 1994 (Commonwealth).*
- *National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) measure 1998.*
- *Resource Recovery Exemption and Order – The recovered aggregate exemption 2014.*
- *Resource Recovery Exemption and Order – The excavated natural material exemption 2014.*
- *Resource Recovery Exemption and Order – The stormwater exemption 2014.*
- *Resource Recovery Exemption and Order – The mulch exemption 2016.*

Relevant provisions of the above legislation are available in the register of legal and other requirements included in Appendix A3 of the CEMP.

3.2. Guidelines and standards

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

- *Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste.*
- *Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 4: Acid Sulfate Soils.*
- *Addendum to the Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1: classifying waste.*
- *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-2021.*
- *NSW Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy (WRAPP) Guidelines and standards.*
- *The Asbestos and Waste Tyres Guidelines 2024.*
- *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 EPA, Standards for Managing Construction Waste in NSW 2019*
- *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041. Stage 1: 2021-2027*
- *SafeWork NSW: How to safely remove asbestos (2022)*
- *SafeWork NSW: How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace (2022).*
- *Infrastructure Sustainability (IS) Version 1.2 (ISv1.2) Technical Manual. (IS Rating Technical Manual)*

3.3. Minister's Conditions of Approval

The MCoA relevant to this Plan are listed in Table 3–1. A cross reference is also included to indicate where and how the conditions are addressed in this Plan or other HLW management documents.

Table 3–1 MCoA relevant to the WMP

MCoA No.	Condition Requirements	Document Reference
Waste		
B57	Prior to commencing construction (excluding Enabling Works, if the relevant requirements of this condition are adequately addressed in the Enabling Works Management Plan of condition B64), the Proponent must prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan in consultation with Councils and the EPA. This program must detail:	This Plan
	a. the anticipated quantity, type and quality of the waste to be generated and their intended fate;	Section 5.6
	b. details of how waste will be segregated, handled, stored, managed and then collected and transported for treatment and/or disposal;	Section 5
	c. any materials produced which will require a specific Resource Recovery Order;	Section 5.9
	d. any materials produced under a Resource Recovery Order, and the controls and procedures in place for meeting the conditions of that order;	Section 5.4, 5.8, 5.9, 7.1 and Annexure A
	e. any testing or monitoring procedures;	Section 5.3 Section 5.5 Section 8.3
	f. how materials segregation will be achieved, particularly the segregation of contaminated soils, resource recovery materials and waste generated from the accommodation camps; and	Section 5.2 Section 5.3
	g. the capability of the waste management facilities in Councils LGAs to accept the volumes of waste, including from the accommodation camps predicted to be deposited and any associated approvals required to create and/or expand waste	Annexure C

MCoA No.	Condition Requirements	Document Reference
	storage or disposal facilities and arrangements for transporting waste to the waste management facilities. <i>Note: The Waste Management Plan must incorporate all relevant aspects of the development, including Enabling Works consistent with the requirements of condition B67</i>	
B53	Waste generated during construction, operation, upgrading and decommissioning must be dealt with in accordance with the following priorities: (a) waste generation must be avoided and where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, waste generation must be reduced; (b) where avoiding or reducing waste is not possible, waste must be re-used, recycled, or recovered; and (c) where re-using, recycling, or recovering waste is not possible, waste must be treated or disposed of.	Section 5.1
B54	The importation of waste and the storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal of such waste must comply with the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>, the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014</i>, and orders or exemptions under the regulation	Table 7–1 Section 5.7 Section 5.9
B55	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 <i>Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014</i>, or to any other place that can lawfully accept such waste	Section 5
B56	All waste that is removed from site must be classified in accordance with the EPA's <i>Waste Classification Guidelines</i>, with appropriate records and disposal dockets retained for audit purposes.	Section 5.5 Section 5.8
Accommodation Camp Management		

MCoA No.	Condition Requirements	Document Reference
B59	Prior to commencing construction of the accommodation camps, but excluding Enabling Works where the relevant requirements of this condition are adequately addressed in the Enabling Works Management Plan of condition B64, the Proponent must prepare an Accommodation Camp Management Plan in consultation with the relevant Council and TfNSW, and to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. Unless the Planning Secretary agrees otherwise, the plan must: (a) ensure utilities at the accommodation camps, including water, wastewater, waste and electricity, are designed and located in accordance with the relevant Council specifications and relevant standards; (b) ensure the accommodation camps comply with conditions B23 and B51; (c) ensure any treated wastewater from the accommodation camps used for dust suppression during construction: (i) complies with the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) & Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand (ARMCANZ) (2000) <i>Guidelines for irrigation water quality</i>; (ii) meets the requirements of the <i>Public Health Act 2010</i>; (d) include measures for dust suppression within the accommodation camp; (e) quantify the proposed capacity of workers accommodated at each accommodation camp or stage of accommodation camp and how the proposed staging of the camp meets the construction workforce for that stage timeframe; (f) provide the site layout including building locations, vehicle access and movement, site servicing and utilities infrastructure; (g) include a blade throw risk assessment for the Crookwell temporary workers accommodation camp and detail any mitigation measures required as an outcome of the assessment;	Accommodation Camp Management Plan or Enabling Works Management Plan in accordance with MCoA B64. / This plan Section 5

MCoA No.	Condition Requirements	Document Reference
	(h) include measures to support local suppliers in servicing the camp where possible; and (i) include measures to facilitate worker cohesion, safety, health and wellbeing and provision of on-site medical services. The Proponent must implement the Accommodation Camp Management Plan. <i>Note: The Accommodation Camp Management Plan must incorporate all relevant aspects of the development, including Enabling Works consistent with the requirements of condition B67.</i>	
Pollution of Waters		
B20	Unless otherwise authorised by an EPL, the Proponent must ensure the development does not cause any water pollution, as defined under Section 120 of the POEO Act	SWMP / CEMP
B21	The Proponent must: (a) design, construct and maintain an appropriate water management system at all substations, concrete batching plants, construction compounds and accommodation camps to prevent pollution; (b) ensure that all liquid waste captured by the substation's spill oil containment system is classified, transported, and disposed of at a facility that can lawfully accept the waste; and (c) minimise any spills of hazardous materials or hydrocarbons and clean up any spills as soon as possible after they occur.	CEMP / SWMP / ACMP

3.4. Environmental Management Measures

Updated UMMs are listed in Table 3–2 below. A cross reference is also included to indicate where and how the conditions are addressed in this Plan or other HLW management documents.

Table 3–2 UMMs relevant to the WMP

UMM No.	Condition Requirements	Document Reference
Soil Contamination		
SC2	Disturbance to areas of environmental concern (AECs) identified as having a moderate risk or greater will be avoided or minimised where practicable during construction. Where disturbance cannot be avoided, potential impacts will be minimised during finalisation of the design and construction methodology, where practicable. AECs identified as having a moderate risk that will be disturbed will be further assessed prior to construction. The investigations will be undertaken in accordance with the assessment of site contamination NEPM 2013. Any remediation required for the project will be undertaken based on a site-specific Remedial Action Plan. The Remedial Action Plan will define remedial goals and objectives, performance criteria for remedial effort and remediation methodology. A validation report will be prepared after remedial effort and be in accordance with the NSW EPA <i>Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Land</i> (NSW EPA, 2020).	Section 7.2
SC3	Prior to ground disturbance in areas of potential acid sulfate soil or rock occurrence, testing will be carried out to determine the presence of actual and/or potential acid sulfate soils or rocks. If acid sulfate soils or rocks are encountered, they will be managed in accordance with the <i>Acid Sulfate Soil Manual</i> (ASSMAC, 1998).	SWMP
SC4	All chemicals, fuels or other hazardous substances will be stored in accordance with the supplier's instructions and relevant legislation, Australian Standards and applicable guidelines. Environmental spill kits containing spill response materials suitable for the work being undertaken will be available with extras available to be carried in vehicles.	Section 5.3 SWMP

UMM No.	Condition Requirements	Document Reference
	A spill response procedure will be developed and implemented. All staff will be trained in emergency spill procedures.	
SC5	Detailed design will consider the risk of encountering naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) within the project footprint. Consideration may include movement of footings to areas with less risk of NOA, footing design changes or minimising rock blasting and ripping where practicable. An Asbestos Management Plan will be prepared in accordance with the NSW Government Code of Practice <i>How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace</i> (SafeWork, 2020). The Asbestos Management Plan will include the following measures: - management or isolation of areas mapped as medium to high risk of NOA, where direct disturbance of NOA is confirmed to be required for project construction works. - placement of suitable signage around the work areas. - list of appropriate personal protective equipment, including Respiratory Protective Equipment. - implementation of dust suppression controls including wetting surfaces, covering disturbed surfaces and the use of sealed air-conditioned vehicles to minimise potential asbestos impacts to workers. - decontamination of the workers' coveralls, personal protective equipment, equipment and work site. - procedures for the disposal of NOA material or waste, if required. - implementation of air monitoring using pumps and sample filter grid cowls for asbestos fibres and dusts if it is suspected that exposure to NOA dust during work might exceed safe levels of airborne asbestos. The air monitoring pumps, and reporting, must be undertaken by a licensed asbestos assessor.	Annexure B of the SWMP BLMP
SC6	The contractor will undertake compliance monitoring, keep a record of waste volumes and waste types, and keep stockpiles register where excavations and stripping of	Section 5.7 Section 5.8

UMM No.	Condition Requirements	Document Reference
	surface soil contamination occurs. The contractor will keep all records during construction for waste disposal and for the importation of materials such as engineering fill and excavated natural materials (ENM), or virgin excavated natural materials (VENM) soils. Engineering fill materials for use on site will be validated to confirm they meet the classification of VENM or ENM prior to being transported to site.	Section 8.3 Section 8.6
Waste		
W1	The resource management hierarchy principles established under the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i> (WARR) Act of avoid, reduce, reuse, or recycle with disposal as the last resort will be applied to further development, construction and operation of the project.	Section 5.1
W2	Stockpiled wastes, where required, will be: • appropriately segregated to avoid mixing and contamination. • appropriately signposted • appropriately stored in accordance with <i>Managing Urban Stormwater – Soils and Construction</i> (Landform, 2004) • less than three metres in height with an appropriate height to length batter ratio • located as far away as reasonably practicable from sensitive receivers, ecological areas, and waterways.	Section 5.2 Section 5.3
W3	All waste will be assessed, classified, managed, and disposed of in accordance with the <i>Waste Classification Guidelines</i> (NSW EPA 2014b). Waste will be appropriately transported, stored, and handled according to their waste classification and in a manner that prevents pollution of the surrounding environment. All waste related documentation such as waste classifications, transfer and disposal documentary evidence will be held by the proponent for a minimum of seven years from the date the waste is generated.	Section 5.4 Section 5.5 Section 5.7

UMM No.	Condition Requirements	Document Reference
W4	The reuse of spoil and soils sourced from construction will be considered under an NSW EPA approved resource recovery order where the materials are sourced from within the project footprint and suitable from both a contamination and geotechnical perspective. Where an NSW EPA Resource Recovery Order exists for waste generated by the project, the opportunity to reuse that waste will be considered prior to disposal. The orders will need to be reviewed during construction and operation for validity and applicability.	Section 5.5 Section 5.9
W5	Hazardous waste will be managed by appropriately qualified and licensed contractors, in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985</i> and the EPA waste disposal guidelines	<i>Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985</i> has been repealed. Management of hazardous waste addressed in Section 5.3 and 5.6

4. Consultation

4.1. Consultation for plan preparation

This plan has been prepared in consultation with Wagga Wagga City Council, Snowy Valleys Council and NSW EPA as part of the ongoing HLW stakeholder engagement. A summary of the consultation undertaken for the development of this WMP, and a consultation summary on subsequent revisions of the plan will be provided in Annexure D.

If consultation with other stakeholders is required, regarding the waste management impacts and the effectiveness of mitigation strategies, these will be undertaken in accordance with the Community Communication Strategy and as detailed in the Interface Management Plan.

Should the need for an EPL be identified, consultation with NSW EPA will be undertaken.

5. Waste Management

5.1. Waste Management Hierarchy

To achieve positive waste and resource management outcomes, HLW will adopt waste management strategies in accordance with the waste hierarchy and requirements identified in the MCoA, UMM, *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* (WARR Act) and the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21* (EPA 2014).

Waste generated during construction of the HLW will be dealt with in accordance with the following priorities (in order of preference):

1. Waste generation is to be avoided, and where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, waste generation is to be reduced (refer to Section 5.1).
2. Where avoiding or reducing waste is not possible, waste is to be reused, recycled, or recovered (refer to Section 5.2), in accordance with a Resource Recovery Exemption or Order issued under the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*; and
3. Where re-using, recycling, or recovering waste is not possible, waste is to be treated or disposed of at a waste management facility (receiving premises are to be lawfully permitted to accept the materials), or to any other place that can lawfully accept such waste.



Figure 5–1 Waste Management Hierarchy (NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21 (EPA, 2014))

As demonstrated in Figure 5–1 the waste hierarchy (which governs the management of waste during construction of the HLW) 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.
- Highlighting the minimisation of packaging as an important 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.

5.2. 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:

1. Waste segregation on site (construction activities) – waste materials, including spoil and demolition waste, will be separated on site into dedicated bins / areas for either reuse on site or collection by a waste contractor and transport to offsite facilities.
2. Waste segregation on site (office and accommodation camps) – waste within site offices and accommodation 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
3. Waste separation off site at an appropriately licenced facility – wastes to be deposited into one bin where space is not available for placement of multiple bins, and the waste is to be sorted off site by a waste contractor.

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

- Resource recovery orders and exemptions as referenced in Section 5.9 of this Plan.
- Appropriately approved recycling facility.
- Appropriately approved developments which are able to accept waste through the use of a notice under Section 143(3A) of the *POEO Act* (s.143 Notice).

Waste sampling and classification is to occur when waste is 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 5.9. Where large quantities are involved, further input from specialists may be obtained. In some instances, HLW specific resource recovery orders and exemptions may be sought from EPA.

5.3. Waste handling and storage

Where possible waste that can be reused or recycled onsite will be kept onsite and used as soon as practicable. Appropriate storage areas will be set up at on the HLW site as needed. Appropriate storage locations will be determined with consideration to whether, if necessary, in-situ classification has been undertaken or whether further testing of stockpile material is required in order to facilitate appropriate segregation of material.

Where practicable, materials reuse will be prioritised over the use of virgin materials for example using cleared vegetation for mulch. Planning will be implemented to co-ordinate materials that can be reused within the HLW boundaries. The location and likely use will be recorded, and team supervisors encouraged to recycle materials in the first instance.

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

- Spoil, topsoil, mulch and resource recovery materials are to be appropriately segregated and stockpiled onsite in allocated areas and sign posted. Where appropriate, and mitigation

measures for dust control and surface water management will be implemented as per the Air Quality Management Sub Plan and the Soil and Water Management Sub Plan and biosecurity management controls as per the Biodiversity Management Plan.

- Liquid wastes are to be stored in appropriate containers in bunded areas until transported offsite. Bunded areas will have the capacity to hold 130 per cent of the liquid waste volume for bulk storage or 130 per cent of the volume of the largest container for smaller packaged storage.
- Waste classified as special waste or hazardous waste (EPA, 2014) will be carefully segregated (or excavated and placed as separate stockpiles) at demarcated and contained locations. These areas would be appropriately bunded and stockpiles would be covered with anchored geotextile or impermeable plastic sheeting. Should the hazardous waste have the potential to produce contaminated leachate, the material will be stored in an area with an appropriate leachate collection system. Where practicable, hazardous waste will be stored in an appropriate container (e.g. a waste skip); and
- Specialist waste streams, including waste fuel, oils and other hazardous chemicals will be stored separately in well ventilated, bunded areas prior to removal by licenced waste contractors. Storage vessels must be compliant with relevant Australian Standards.
- All other recyclable or non-recyclable wastes are to be stored in appropriate covered receptacles (e.g., bins or skips) in appropriate locations onsite and contractors commissioned to regularly remove/empty the bins to approved disposal or recycling facilities.

Stockpiles and waste bins should be located with the following features in mind:

- Clearly demarcated and signed to avoid unintended mixing of waste types.
- Outside of overland flow paths.
- As far as practicable from the nearest dwelling.
- As far as practicable from the nearest watercourse.
- Secured behind appropriate fencing to deter theft and illegal dumping.
- Outside the drip line of trees and on level ground wherever possible.

5.4. Waste transportation and disposal

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 WasteLocate 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 5.5), 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 Annexure C.

All waste disposal facilities must be appropriately licenced to accept the classified waste type. Prior to waste being taken to a waste facility, the Environment 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.

Contractors will be required to provide tracking receipts to confirm appropriate disposal of waste from HLWJV worksites and will be required to report waste quantities in accordance with the subcontractors' requirements.

Section 143 Notices

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 HLW lands and is not a licensed waste facility (the "Waste Site"). Signed s.143 notices will be retained on the HLWJV 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:

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

HLWJV has provided technical direction on the implementation of the management of Section 143 (3A) waste including the responsibilities of waste generator and receiver, forms and advice on implementation. Refer to the *Technical Direction – Offsite disposal of waste* and Section 143 Notice Pro-forma in Annexure A of this WMP.

5.5. Classification of Waste Streams

Where waste cannot be avoided, reused, or recycled it will be classified and appropriate disposal will then occur. 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:

1. Special.
2. Liquid.
3. Hazardous.
4. Restricted Solid.
5. General Solid (putrescible); and
6. General Solid (non-putrescible).

The six-step process to classifying waste is detailed in Figure 5–2 and the disposal contractors relevant to each stream will be used for transport and disposal.

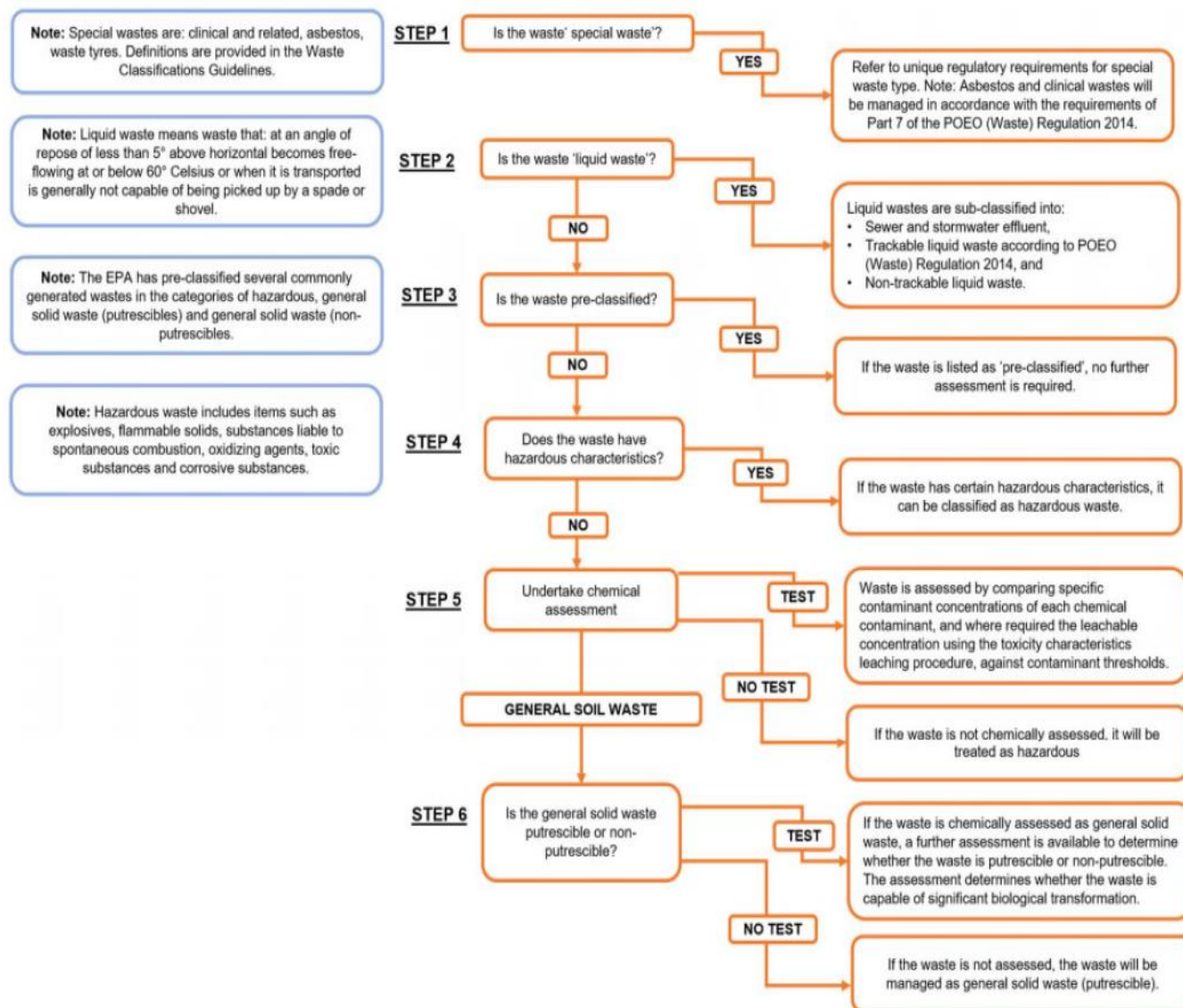


Figure 5–2 Waste classification process

5.6. Identification of waste streams

Activities and resulting waste streams relevant to HLW have been identified in the table below. The likely Resource Recovery Order and waste classification for each waste stream have also been included in Table 5–1. Waste will be temporarily stored on site for only as long as is required to organise collection by an appropriately qualified contractor.

Table 5–1 Waste streams

Activity	Waste types	Waste classification	Storage requirements	Likely Resource Recovery Order	Estimated Quantities
Clearing and removal of vegetation	Green waste, mulch	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Designated area signposted and contained area outside of surface water flow paths, and waterfront areas, stabilised and covered.	Compost order, mulch order	80,000m ³ wood chips
Earthwork and establishment of construction benches and brake and winch sites for each transmission line structure Earthwork for substation construction Construction of new access tracks and waterway crossings and/or upgrade of existing access tracks Road improvement work.	Spoil comprising of virgin excavated natural material (VENM) (uncontaminated soil and crushed rock), Excavated Natural Material (ENM) aggregate, fines, and road material e.g., asphalt	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Bunded areas, outside surface water flow paths, covered or stabilised to prevent sediment discharges.	Excavated natural material (ENM) order, recovered aggregate order, recovered fines order, reclaimed asphalt pavement order, excavated public road material order	20,000m ³
	Contaminated spoil including asbestos waste or naturally	Special Waste	As per the Unexpected Finds Procedure-	NA	0m ³

Activity	Waste types	Waste classification	Storage requirements	Likely Resource Recovery Order	Estimated Quantities
	occurring asbestos		Contamination and the Stockpile and Spoil Management Procedure (refer to SWMP)		
	Contaminated spoil including heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), hydrocarbons, per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), nutrients, solvents	Hazardous or Restricted Waste	As per the Unexpected Finds Procedure- Contamination and the Stockpile and Spoil Management Procedure (refer to SWMP)	NA	0m ³
Construction of footings and foundation work for the new transmission line structures including either concrete or steel piles (driven and/or screw), steel fabrication works and concrete pours. Construction of new access tracks and waterway crossings and/or upgrade of existing access tracks. Installation of reinforced	Concrete, bricks, timber, steel electrical and plumbing fittings	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Separated and sign posted covered skips.	Cement fibre board waste order, recovered aggregate order, recovered fines order.	Transmission waste Wood - 3084m ³ Steel – 8436m ³ Plastic – 107m ³ Concrete – 46m ³ Substation Waste Steel – 46m ³ Wood – 679m ³ Concrete – 40m ³

Activity	Waste types	Waste classification	Storage requirements	Likely Resource Recovery Order	Estimated Quantities
concrete and piled foundations. Establishment of hardstand areas for storage, laydown and car parking at construction compounds and other ancillary facilities. Establishment and operation of concrete batching plant. Removal and/or replacement of empty overhead optical ground wire and conductor drums along transmission lines. Removal of redundant equipment at substations.					
Staff amenities e.g., toilets, ablution blocks at construction compounds and worker accommodation facility. Field portable toilets for transmission line work	Wastewater	Liquid waste	As per wastewater treatment plant operation manual	NA	50kL / day / WAF

Activity	Waste types	Waste classification	Storage requirements	Likely Resource Recovery Order	Estimated Quantities
Disposal of hazardous materials and chemicals stored within construction compounds and other ancillary facilities.	Hazardous materials and chemicals such as; • Acetylene, oxygen, liquid petroleum gas • Adhesives, glues, and epoxies • Contact cleaners • Cold-galvanising spray • Pesticides and/or herbicides • Paints and other paint markers.	Hazardous Waste	Segregated as per Australian Dangerous Goods Code. Signposted and covered Secondary containment away from surface water and flooding area.	NA	Minimal quantities expected
Operation of temporary buildings, structures including workshops at construction compounds.	General construction waste such as off-cuts and excess material (such as concrete, timber, plastic, and	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Labelled and separate storage containers	Cement fibreboard order, recovered aggregate order, recovered fines order	700 tonnes

Activity	Waste types	Waste classification	Storage requirements	Likely Resource Recovery Order	Estimated Quantities
General construction activities. Construction of transmission lines and substations.	metal)				
	Waste oils, greases, and lubricants from maintenance of construction plant and equipment	General solid waste (putrescible)	Covered and bunded area sign posted and outside of surface water flow paths.	NA	10kL
Domestic waste generated by workers. Operation of offices and worker accommodation facility. Packaging/ deliveries.	Food scraps, organics,	General solid waste (putrescible) / FOGO Waste	As per facility management plan	Compost order	1,000 tonnes over the construction period.
	glass and plastic bottles, paper, and cardboard, garden waste	General solid waste (non-putrescible)		NA	

5.7. Material Importation

HLW will prioritise the reuse of waste material generated by the construction works, nonetheless, material importation may be required to meet design and engineering requirements.

The importation of waste and the storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal of such waste will 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.

Prior to material being imported to site, engineering staff will complete the Material Importation Form (Annexure E) and submit to the Environmental Manager or delegate for approval. The Environmental Manager or delegate will confirm whether all requirements of the relevant Resource Recovery Order or Exemption have been met prior to issuing approval.

5.8. Waste Tracking

Waste (including spoil) imported or removed from site will be tracked using a Waste Tracking Register with appropriate records and disposal dockets. This register will be completed by engineering staff at each worksite, and will capture information including:

- Applicable waste classification report number
- Date transported.
- Haulage contractor.
- Material type.
- Waste classification.
- Quantity.
- Waste receipt location.
- Truck registration.
- Docket numbers (haulage, receipt, weighbridge).

Waste dockets associated with removal and disposal of waste (including spoil) from the HLWJV Worksites are to be retained and referenced in the Waste Tracking Register. Waste classification reports are also to be retained.

In addition, waste reporting requirements (including reporting of spoil reuse and recycling statistics) are addressed in Section 8.6.

Where needed the NSW EPA waste tracking tool will be used.

5.9. 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 HLW 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 5–2 Resource Recovery Exemptions and Orders

Exemption/ Order	General Conditions
Effluent Exemption 2014 Effluent Order 2014	The effluent can only be applied to land for the purposes of irrigation or as a soil amendment material. The consumer must apply the effluent within a reasonable period of time.
The excavated natural material exemption 2014 The excavated natural material order 2014	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. The excavated natural material can only be applied to land as engineering fill or used in earthworks. The generator must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years: • the sampling plan; • all characterisation 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. 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.
The excavated public road material exemption 2014 The excavated public road material order 2014	The excavated public road material can only be stored within the road corridor at the site where it is to be applied to land. 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. 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. The generator must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years: • 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.
The mulch exemption 2016 The mulch order 2016	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. The consumer must land apply the raw mulch within a reasonable

Exemption/ Order	General Conditions
	period of time. On or before supplying mulch, the processor must ensure that: - 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. The processor must not supply mulch that contains any weed, disease or pest to a consumer for land application in an environmentally sensitive area 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: - 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 The processor must keep a written record of the risk management protocol for a period of six years:
The recovered aggregate exemption 2014 The recovered aggregate order 2014	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: Construction of dams or related water storage infrastructure, - 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: - 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. Records must be retained for a period of six years.
The blast furnace slag exemption 2014 The blast furnace slag	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

Exemption/ Order	General Conditions
order 2014	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. 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. The consumer must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years: • 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.
The reclaimed asphalt pavement exemption 2014 The reclaimed asphalt pavement order 2014	The reclaimed asphalt pavement can only be: • applied to land for road related activities including road construction or road maintenance activities being: a) use as a road base and sub base b) applied as a surface layer on road shoulders and unsealed roads and c) use as an engineering fill material. • used as an alternative input into thermal processes for non-energy recovery purposes in the manufacture of asphalt. 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.

6. Environmental aspects and impacts

The following sections summarise the potential impacts pertaining to waste management for the purpose of construction of the HLW. The key reference document is Chapter 23 Table 23.3 of the EIS.

6.1. Construction activities

Waste generation during construction would be from works associated with site preparation, demolition, construction of transmission line and substation infrastructure, camps and laydowns and any associated tracks.

The following potential construction related waste streams have been identified (EIS, Chapter 23, Table 23.3):

- Green waste, mulch.
- VENM spoil, aggregate, fines, and road material e.g., asphalt.
- Contaminated spoil including asbestos.
- Contaminated spoil including heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs, PFAS, nutrients and solvents.
- Concrete, bricks, timber, steel, electrical and plumbing fittings.
- Wastewater.
- General construction waste such as off-cuts and excess material.
- Waste oils, greases, and lubricants.
- Food scraps, organics, glass and plastic bottles, paper, and cardboard.
- Packaging materials associated with items delivered to site such as pallets, crates, cartons, plastics and wrapping materials.
- Wastes produced from the maintenance of construction plant, vehicles, and equipment - including liquid hazardous wastes from cleaning, repairing and maintenance and tyres.
- Wastewater, sewage, and grey water.
- Demolition wastes – timber, steel, fibre sheeting, brick, concrete, asphalt, road base, glass.

The following sources of construction related resource consumption (fuel and power) have been identified:

- Procurement and delivery of materials to site.
- Vegetation removal.
- Site establishment, including compound set up.
- Relocation and protection of services.
- Earthworks.
- Removal, relocation, and compaction of excavated material.
- Construction of pavements, bridges, and culverts.
- Demolition works.
- Operation of site compounds and lighting.
- Construction plant including cranes, rollers, excavators, bulldozers, graders, and water trucks.
- Removal of waste from the site.

6.2. Potential impacts arising from construction

Potential impacts associated with waste generation and management include:

Generation of waste (excavation and handling and accommodation camps)

- 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.

Non-classified / incorrectly classified waste transport and disposal

- Regulatory non-compliance.
- Contamination of recycling facilities/landfills.
- Contamination of soils, groundwater, and surface water.

Unlicensed waste contractors transporting waste

- Regulatory non-compliance.
- Potential illegal dumping of waste.

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.

Relevant aspects and impacts are captured in Aspects and Impacts Register.

7. Environmental control measures

7.1. Management and mitigation measures.

Management and mitigation measures, relevant to the HLW are outlined in the table below. These will be implemented to minimise impacts from waste and ensure all commitments and requirements of the HumeLink approval are met. These specific management and mitigation measures have been developed to address the requirements of applicable legislation, the MCoA and commitments of the UMMs.

Table 7–1 Waste management and mitigation measures

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to implement	Responsibility	Reference	Evidence
WM1	Waste generated during construction, operation, upgrading and decommissioning must be dealt with in accordance with the following priorities: a) waste generation must be avoided and where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, waste generation must be reduced; b) where avoiding or reducing waste is not possible, waste must be re-used, recycled, or recovered; and c) where re-using, recycling, or recovering waste is not possible, waste must be treated or disposed of.	Construction	Environment Manager or delegate Engineer Supervisor	MCoA B53	Waste Tracking Register (Refer to Annexure B)
WM2	The importation of waste and the storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal of such waste must comply with the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> , the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014</i> , and orders or exemptions under the regulation	Construction	Environment Manager or delegate Engineer Supervisor	MCoA B54	Waste Tracking Register Material Import Form
WM3	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	Construction	Environment Manager or	MCoA B55	Waste Tracking Register

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to implement	Responsibility	Reference	Evidence
	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		delegate Engineer Supervisor		
WM4	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.	Construction	Environment Manager or delegate Engineer Supervisor	MCoA B56	Waste Classification Records Waste Tracking Register
WM5	Procedures for the disposal of asbestos waste, including naturally occurring asbestos material or waste, will be implemented throughout construction.	Detailed design and construction	Environment Manager or delegate Engineer Supervisor	UMM SC5	Unexpected Finds Procedure – Contamination (Annexure B of SWMP) Asbestos Management Plan (AMP)
WM6	The contractor will undertake compliance monitoring, keep a record of waste volumes and waste types, and keep stockpiles register where excavations and stripping of surface soil contamination occurs. The contractor will keep all records during construction for waste disposal and for the importation of materials such as engineering fill and excavated natural materials (ENM), or virgin excavated natural materials (VENM) soils. Engineering fill materials for use on site will be validated to confirm they meet the classification of VENM or ENM prior to being transported to site.	Construction	Environment Manager or delegate Engineer Supervisor	UMM SC6	Waste Tracking Register Material Import Forms

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to implement	Responsibility	Reference	Evidence
WM7	The resource management hierarchy principles established under the WARR Act of avoid, reduce, reuse, or recycle with disposal as the last resort will be applied to further development, construction, and operation of the project.	Detailed design and construction	Environment Manager or delegate Engineer Supervisor	UMM W1	Waste Tracking Register Waste Monitoring Report
WM8	Stockpiled wastes, where required, will be: • appropriately segregated to avoid mixing and contamination • appropriately signposted • appropriately stored in accordance with Managing Urban Stormwater – Soils and Construction (Landcom, 2004) • less than three metres in height with an appropriate height to length batter ratio • located as far away as reasonably practicable from sensitive receivers, ecological areas, and waterways.	Construction	Environment Manager or delegate Supervisor	UMM W2	Site layout plans in the CEMP Inspection Records
WM9	All waste will be assessed, classified, managed, and disposed of in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines (NSW EPA 2014b). Waste will be appropriately transported, stored, and handled according to their waste classification and in a manner that prevents pollution of the surrounding environment. All waste related documentation such as waste classifications, transfer and disposal documentary evidence will be held by the proponent for a minimum of seven years from the date the waste is generated.	Construction	Environment Manager or delegate Engineer Supervisor	UMM W3	Waste Tracking Register Waste Classification Reports S.143 Forms
WM10	The reuse of spoil and soils sourced from construction will	Construction	Environment	UMM W4	Waste Tracking

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to implement	Responsibility	Reference	Evidence
	be considered under an NSW EPA approved resource recovery order where the materials are sourced from within the project footprint and suitable from both a contamination and geotechnical perspective. Where an NSW EPA Resource Recovery Order exists for waste generated by the project, the opportunity to reuse that waste will be considered prior to disposal. The orders will need to be reviewed during construction and operation for validity and applicability.		Manager or delegate Engineer Supervisor		Register S. 143 Forms
WM11	Hazardous waste will be managed by appropriately qualified and licensed contractors, in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> and the EPA waste disposal guidelines	Construction	Environment Manager or delegate Supervisor	UMM W5	Waste Tracking Register

7.2. Management of identified waste streams

The types of wastes which may be generated during construction are outlined within classifications in the table below.

Table 7-2 Management of identified waste streams

Construction activity	Waste type	Waste Classification	Proposed reuse/ recycling/ disposal methods	Reuse/ recycle target
Clearing and grubbing of vegetation, landscaped and/or turfed areas	Green waste	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	As far as practicable, weed-free green waste would be reused as timber products. Those materials not suitable would be chipped, mulched, and reused on site, transferred to another site (in accordance with an agreement that the waste can be legally accepted for the intended use under section 143 of the POEO Act), or collected by an authorised contractor and recycled off site. Green waste contaminated with weeds will be disposed of at a suitably licensed off-site location (Annexure C) or treated and buried on site.	90% diverted from landfill
Excavation and general earthworks	VENM / ENM	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Excavated materials would be reused on site as engineering fill were fit for purpose and practicable. Where excavated materials cannot be reused or retained on site they would be classified and taken off site for appropriate reuse or to a waste management facility that is lawfully permitted to accept that type of waste for reuse, recycling, or disposal.	100% diverted from landfill
	Contaminated soils (including asbestos containing materials)	Hazardous, Restricted waste and/or special waste General solid waste (non-putrescible)	In situ testing of soils in areas of potential contamination concern would be undertaken to determine the appropriate waste classification. Contaminated spoil may be reincorporated into the project in accordance with a Remediation Action Plan (RAP(s)) and the necessary approvals. Where not suitable for reuse, contaminated	NA

Construction activity	Waste type	Waste Classification	Proposed reuse/ recycling/ disposal methods	Reuse/ recycle target
			spoil could be sampled before being transported and disposed of at a suitably licensed off-site location. Contaminated material is not proposed to be recycled	
	Soils, general construction material and landfill capping material	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Where excavated materials cannot be reused or retained on site they would be classified and taken off site for appropriate reuse or to a waste management facility that is lawfully permitted to accept that type of waste for reuse recycling or disposal	To be included in calculations for 90% by volume of inert and non-hazardous waste diverted from landfill
Construction of temporary ancillary facilities, new roads, road furniture, road widening, road surfacing, installing drainage structures, retaining walls and new bridges and other construction activities	Concrete, asphalt, aggregate, timber formwork, scrap metals, cable, and packaging materials	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Where wastes cannot be reused or retained on site they would be classified and taken off site for appropriate reuse or to a waste management facility that is lawfully permitted to accept that type of waste for reuse, recycling, or disposal.	To be included in calculations for 90% by volume of inert and non-hazardous waste diverted from landfill
Demolition works	Timber and steel	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Where wastes cannot be reused or retained on site they would be classified and taken off site for appropriate reuse or to a waste management facility that is lawfully permitted to accept that type of waste for reuse, recycling, or disposal.	To be included in calculations for 90% by volume of inert and non-hazardous waste diverted from landfill
Maintenance of construction plant, vehicles, and	Adhesives lubricants, waste fuels and oils,	General solid waste (non-	Returned to supplier to be, where possible, repurposed or recycled, or disposed of at an approved offsite facility	NA

Construction activity	Waste type	Waste Classification	Proposed reuse/ recycling/ disposal methods	Reuse/ recycle target
equipment	engine coolant, hoses	putrescible)		
	Batteries	Hazardous waste	Offsite disposal at an approved facility / recycling at an approved facility	NA
	Tyres	Special waste	Offsite disposal / recycling at an approved facility / in accordance with the Recovered Tyre Exemption	NA
Activities at construction offices and compounds	Putrescibles (food and other organic waste)	General solid waste (putrescible)	Offsite disposal at an approved facility	To be included in calculations for 60% by volume of inert and non-hazardous waste diverted from landfill
	HDPE plastics	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	HDPE plastics such as milk bottles, chemical bottles, used IBCs, and plastic paint barrels will be source separated onsite and collected. The plastic will be redirected to a manufacturer to develop an irrigation pipe manufactured from 100% recycled HDPE plastic. As well as HDPE, collection, and processing of HDPE waste at other affected stakeholder facilities.	To be included in calculations for 90% by volume of inert and non-hazardous waste diverted from landfill
	Paper, cardboard, glass, and printer cartridges	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Offsite disposal at an approved facility.	To be included in calculations for 90% by volume of inert and non-hazardous waste diverted from landfill.
	Wastewater, sewage, and grey	Liquid waste	Treated and reused on site when biologically and chemically suitable. If unable to be reused on site will be	100% diverted from offsite disposal.

Construction activity	Waste type	Waste Classification	Proposed reuse/ recycling/ disposal methods	Reuse/ recycle target
	water		discharged in accordance with an EPL (if applicable) and SWMP water discharge criteria. Liquid waste may also need to be removed off site to a facility licensed to accept such waste. Liquid waste may also include NDD waste.	
Dust suppression, wash down of plant and equipment	Sediment laden and/or potentially contaminated wastewater	Liquid waste	As in accordance with SWMP	100% diverted from offsite disposal.

8. Compliance management

8.1. Roles and responsibilities

The HLWJV Team's organisational structure and overall roles and responsibilities are outlined in Section 3.4 of the CEMP. Specific responsibilities for the implementation of environmental controls are detailed in Section 7.1 of this Plan.

8.2. Training

All site employees and sub-contractors will be required to attend a site-specific induction that will outline the components of the WMP and explain the site-specific practicalities of the waste reduction and recycling strategies outlined in the WMP. All employees are to have a clear understanding of which products are being reused/recycled on site and where they are stockpiled. They are also to be made aware of waste reduction efforts in regard to packaging and on-site source separation. The site manager will post educational signage in relation the recycling activities on site in breakout areas, lunchrooms etc

8.3. Monitoring and inspection

Compliance with the requirements of this WMP, its implementation and effectiveness will be monitored through:

- Regular inspections of worksite and activities,
- HLWJV Environmental Inspections which occur weekly (or more depending on works/weather conditions),
- Internal and external audits, including regular audits of appointed HLW Waste Management Contractor(s) and waste disposal facilities; and
- Compliance Tracking Report (6 monthly).

Additional requirements and responsibilities in relation to inspections are documented in Section 3.9.1 and Section 3.9.2 of the CEMP. Inspection and monitoring requirements relevant to waste management for the HLW are identified in Table 8–1 below.

Table 8–1 Monitoring and inspection

Item	Frequency	Standards	Records	Responsibility
Site inspections	Weekly	Waste Classification Guidelines (EPA 2014)	Environmental Inspection Checklist	Environment, Approvals and Sustainability Manager or delegate
Visual surveillance	Daily	Storage containers (bins, skips, tanks, etc.) in sufficient numbers to facilitate segregation. Correct bin type used. Containers clearly	Foreman's logbook and photos as relevant	Supervisor Environment, Approvals and Sustainability Manager or delegate

Item	Frequency	Standards	Records	Responsibility
		sign posted. Containers emptied at sufficient frequency		
Monitoring	Monthly	IS Rating Technical Manual	Waste Tracking Register	Supervisor Environment, Approvals and Sustainability Manager or delegate

8.4. Auditing

Audits (both internal and external) will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of environmental controls, compliance with this sub plan, CoA and other relevant approvals, licenses, and guidelines.

In accordance with the ISC waste management requirements, as detailed in the Sustainability Management Plan, external audits of the waste management system will be undertaken at least annually.

Audit requirements are detailed in Section 3.9.3 of the CEMP.

8.5. Incidents and non-compliances

All incidents will be managed in accordance with Section 3.8 of the CEMP.

All non-compliances will be managed in accordance with Section 3.10.1 of the CEMP.

8.6. Reporting

Reporting requirements and responsibilities are documented in Section 3.9.4 of the CEMP. Subcontractors will supply all required data to the delivery team including data for waste movements to inform the Waste and Spoil Management Tracking Register.

Reporting requirements relevant to waste management are identified in the Table 8–2 below.

Table 8–2 Waste Reporting

Item	Frequency	Standards	Records	Responsibility	Recipient
Diesel Plant and Equipment Reporting	Annual	GREP ¹ reporting tool	Reporting on the conformity, or otherwise, of mobile nonroad diesel plant and equipment used for the work under the deed. Prepared in accordance with the GREP “Clean Air Data Management Tool”.	Environment, Approvals and Sustainability Manager	Transgrid
NGER Reporting	Annual	NGER ² Scheme	Required report information including: Diesel usage, Electricity from site generators, Bitumen and asphalt produced, and Amount of acetylene.	Environment, Approvals and Sustainability Manager	Transgrid
Waste monitoring	Monthly Quarterly summary Annual summary	IS Rating Manual	Waste types generated, quantities(volumes) and destinations. Summaries of spoil, inert and non-hazardous, and office waste groups should be provided	Sustainability Manager	Transgrid / ER (monthly only)

¹ Measure A1 of the Government Resource Efficiency Policy (GREP) requires all contractor supplied non-road diesel plant to comply with EU or US EPA air emission standards which are reported on annually

² The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Scheme requires registered corporations to report annually on greenhouse gas emissions, energy production and energy consumption.

Item	Frequency	Standards	Records	Responsibility	Recipient
Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Report	Annual	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery	Information related to waste generated and recycled	Construction Environmental Manager	Transgrid

Records of waste will need to include:

- Amount and the type of waste generated, stored, treated, or disposed of.
- Amount and the type of waste transported.
- Name of the transporter and transporter's licence number.
- Date of transportation.
- Name and location of the waste facility that receives the waste.

Quantitative data will be required to be kept on the:

- Quantities of scheduled waste generated and recycled.
- Quantities of materials purchased that contain recycled material.

Records will be kept of the quantities of following materials that have been landfilled, reused, or recycled materials by the HLW.

- Aggregates.
- Mixed building and demolition materials.
- Concrete.
- Fill.
- Glass.
- Non-ferrous metals.
- Steel.
- Timber.
- Vegetation.
- Virgin Excavated Natural Materials (VENM).
- Other wastes.

Reporting on those materials will be undertaken in accordance with the reporting schedule set out in CEMP Section 3.9.4.

9. Review and improvement

9.1. Continuous improvement

As outlined in Section 3.12.1 of the CEMP, management reviews will be undertaken as part of the continual improvement process. The reviews will be initiated by the Environmental Manager, no later than one year from works execution and annually thereafter and include relevant HLW team members and stakeholders. Continuous improvement of this plan and of monitoring requirements detailed in Section 8.3 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 deficiencies.
- Develop and implement a plan of corrective and preventative action to address any non-conformances and deficiencies.
- Verify the effectiveness of the corrective and preventative actions.
- Document any changes in procedures resulting from process improvement.
- Make comparisons with objectives and targets outlined in Section 2.2 and Section 2.3 of this Plan.

9.2. Plan update and amendment

The processes described in Section 3.9 and Section 3.12 of the CEMP may result in the need to update or revise this Plan.

Any revisions to this plan will be in accordance with the process outlined in Section 3.12 of the CEMP.

A copy of the updated plan and changes will be distributed to all relevant stakeholders in accordance with the approved document control procedure – refer to Section 2 of the CEMP.

Annexure A. Technical Direction – Offsite disposal of waste and Section 143 Form

Technical Direction

Offsite disposal of waste

Offsite disposal of waste

Summary:	Audience:
A duly completed and signed notice under section 143(3A) of the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> (NSW) ("POEO Act") ("s.143 Notice") must be received by either HumeLink West Joint Venture (HLWJV) or its sub-contractors prior to transporting project waste generated by or for HLWJV to a place that does not form part of the Project or is not owned by HLWJV or Transgrid and is not a licensed landfill or resource recovery facility. HLWJV and its sub-contractors must ensure that such waste is appropriately classified and correctly described on the s.143 Notice.	HLWJV staff and sub-contractors

What activities are within the scope of this direction?

This environmental direction applies to project waste generated by or for HLWJV and transported to places that do not form part of the Project or are not owned by HLWJV or Transgrid and not a licensed waste facility (the "Waste Site"). This includes waste transported for reuse, recycling, disposal, or stockpiling.

Common project waste within the scope of this direction include materials such as spoil, fill, Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM), Excavated Natural Material (ENM), crushed rock, reclaimed asphalt pavement, mulched vegetation, waste concrete, and bridge demolition/maintenance waste.

What activities are outside the scope of this direction?

This direction does not apply to:

- Waste transported to land owned by HLWJV or form part of the Project; or
- Waste transported to licensed landfills or licensed resource recovery facilities; or
- Waste generated at HLWJV administration sites (such as office waste); or
- Waste activities undertaken prior to the release of this direction; or
- Temporary stockpiling of waste within the Project footprint at stockpile sites established in accordance with the approved Soil and Water Management Plan under MCoA B24

What is a s.143 notice?

It is an offence under section 143 of the POEO Act to transport waste to a place that cannot lawfully receive that waste. Both the transporter of the waste and the owner of the waste can be prosecuted for this offence. It is the responsibility of the waste transporter and waste owner to ensure that a place can lawfully receive that waste.

A s.143 Notice (Attachment D), once completed and signed, is a declaration from the land owner/occupier ("landholder") that waste is of a certain type and quantity may be legally accepted for a certain use on their land.

Requirements of this Direction

It is HLWJV's commitment to:

1. Ensure that waste is classified correctly in accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Waste Classification Guidelines (www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/classify-waste.htm).
2. Seek reuse or recycling options for waste materials in preference to landfill disposal. Where reuse of waste materials by a landholder without the need for an environmental protection licence is subject to the conditions of an EPA resource recovery order / exemption, HLWJV as the generator of waste must ensure the requirements of the applicable order are upheld and that the landholder is aware of the specific requirements of the exemption¹. Typical project waste that is subject to resource recovery orders/exemptions include excavated natural materials, mulch, and recovered aggregates.
3. Ensure that, prior to transporting waste to the Waste Site:
 - i) A letter, consistent with the templates in this Environmental Direction (Appendix A and B), and a blank s.143 Notice (as per Appendix D) are sent to the landholder that will receive the waste.
 - ii) An original completed and signed s.143 Notice is received by HLWJV or its sub-contractors from the landholder. The landholder should also keep a copy of the s.143 Notice. HLWJV may need to liaise directly with the local council to assist the landholder to complete the s.143 Notice.
 - iii) The waste and its use are accurately described on the s.143 Notice.
 - iv) The landholder has been provided with information about illegal dumping (as per Attachment C).
 - v) Waste delivery arrangements have been confirmed with the landholder.
 - vi) It is clear whether the waste will be applied to land permanently or temporarily stockpiled.
 - vii) A copy of the s.143 Notice is provided to the waste transporter, who must be made aware of the waste's classification and the details on the s.143 Notice.

What are the responsibilities of the landholder receiving the waste?

There is no legal obligation for the Waste Site landholder to complete a s.143 Notice. However, the HLWJV will not be send waste to a Waste Site unless the landholder completes and signs a s.143 Notice before receiving the waste.

¹The EPA can grant exemptions from some regulatory requirements (such as the requirement for an environmental protection licence for waste disposal by application to land) where it can be demonstrated that a specific type of waste can safely be used for another purpose, rather than being disposed of in accordance with the waste regulations.

Resource recovery orders include conditions which HLWJV, as the waste generator, must meet. Resource recovery exemptions also contain the conditions which the landholder receiving the waste must meet.

Further information about EPA resource recovery orders and exemptions can be found on the EPA website (www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/recovery-exemptions.htm)

Prior to signing the s.143 Notice, the landholder should consult with the local council and the EPA to assess whether a development consent or EPA licence is required to legally accept the waste. The landholder should also make themselves aware of the specific requirements of the resource recovery exemption for reuse of the material if applicable.

Note that while land receiving waste VENM does not require an EPA waste disposal to land licence under the POEO Act, the landholder may still require approvals under other legislation (for example, development approval from local council).

Practical implementation of the s.143 Notice requirements for Hume Link West (HLW)

Reuse opportunities for waste should be assessed as early as possible in the project development and delivery process. In order to facilitate the process and to promote landholder awareness, a letter – consistent with the template at Attachment A or B – should be sent to the landholder.

- Attachment A should be used when works are being undertaken by HLWJV directly
- Attachment B should be used when works are being undertaken by a contractor on behalf of HLWJV.

This letter highlights the roles of the s.143 Notice, HLWJV and the landholder in ensuring that the waste is appropriately managed.

Landholders will require time to assess their responsibilities and seek approvals, where required. HLWJV may provide assistance by liaising directly with the local council and helping the landholder to complete the s.143 Notice.

What are the implications of not obtaining a s.143 Notice?

Members of the HLWJV SLT and the executives of the respective parent companies, HLWJV employees or sub-contractors may be prosecuted for unlawfully transporting or depositing waste under s.143 of the POEO Act if:

- The land could not legally receive the waste; and
- HLWJV does not possess a duly completed and signed s.143 Notice that accurately describes the waste type, quantity and end use.

It is a defence to any proceedings against HLWJV and the respective parent companies under section 143 if HLWJV can establish that:

1. A s.143 Notice was given to HLWJV or its sub-contractors by the landholder at the time of the alleged offence (or if the s.143 Notice was displayed at the Waste Site at the time of the alleged offence); and
2. The s.143 Notice stated that the place could lawfully receive the waste; and
3. HLWJV or its sub-contractors had no reason to believe that the waste could not lawfully be received at the Waste Site.

HLWJV cannot rely on any advice given by the owner or occupier of the Waste Site in relation to its ability to legally accept waste unless that advice is in the form of a s.143 Notice.

HLWJV Duty of Care

HLWJV staff and sub-contractors are reminded of their obligations under legislation and the duty of care when managing the sale or transfer of excess materials from the Project.

Attachment A – Letter template for works undertaken by HLWJV

[Select and type reference no.]

[Select and type file no.]

[Select and type date]

[Select and type recipient name]

[Select and type recipient company]

[Select and type recipient address]

Dear [Select and type salutation]

RECEIVING HLWJV WASTE AT [INSERT LOCATION OF WASTE FACILITY]

Thank you for your interest in receiving [discuss type and quantity of waste and the intended use for the waste] (“**HLWJV Waste**”).

It is important to the HLWJV that all of its waste materials are managed in a way that meets legislated requirements and will not harm the environment or human health. This letter provides important information that will help you to understand what you need to do to legally receive this material and avoid harm to environmental and human health.

You will need to do the following things before HLWJV will send the HLWJV Waste to your property:

1. Read the illegal waste dumping “Questions and Answers” attached to this letter. The Environment Protection Authority (“EPA”) website at www.epa.nsw.gov.au/illegaldumping/index.htm has other information that may help you to understand the laws relating to receiving waste materials.
2. Check with your local council and the EPA whether any approvals or licenses are needed before your property can accept HLWJV Waste. *[Optional – HLWJV or its sub-contractor can help the landholder by contacting council on the landholder’s behalf].*
3. Make sure that you obtain all relevant approvals, licenses or permits that are required for you to legally receive HLWJV Waste. Often there will be no need for any approvals, licenses, or permits, but always check with council and the EPA whether this will be the case for your property.
4. *[This clause only applies where waste is being provided to the landholder for reuse in accordance with an EPA resource recovery order/exemption, delete if not applicable]* Make sure that you fully understand the requirements for reuse of the HLWJV Waste in accordance with the [insert title of exemption]. A copy of this exemption is attached for your reference. It can also be downloaded from the EPA website at [insert web reference].

5. *[This clause only applies where the waste being provided is **mulch** and it is being provided to the landholder for reuse in accordance with NSW EPA mulch order and exemption, delete if not applicable]* Make sure that you fully understand the measures that apply to receiving and land applying the waste. These measures are attached to the Section 143 notice provided.
6. Complete and sign a "Section 143 Notice" (copy attached). Only send this form to HLWJV if you are confident that your property can lawfully receive HLWJV Waste. In addition, you must ensure that all of the details on the "Section 143 Notice" are correct and there is no reason why the materials can't be legally accepted for the intended use.
*[Add this where the waste being provided is **mulch**] The Attachment to the "Section 143 Notice" must also be signed to confirm that you agree to implement the management measures that apply to the reuse of the waste.*
7. Once HLWJV Waste arrives on your property, make sure that you manage HLWJV Waste in a way that:
 - complies with any relevant approvals, licences or permits;
 - complies with any relevant resource recovery exemptions;
 - is consistent with what you've told HLWJV in the Section 143 Notice; and
 - avoids harm to the environment, human health and other people's property.
8. *[Optional – the HLWJV may include further requirements, depending on the environmental risks associated with HLWJV waste and their proposed use. For example, HLWJV may require that adequate security arrangements and visible warning signs are in place at temporary bridge timber stockpiles to avoid public contact with the timbers or any uncontrolled removal of the timbers].*

Before sending HLWJV Waste to your property, HLWJV or its sub-contractors will:

1. Identify the type and quantity of HLWJV Waste.
2. *[This clause only applies where waste is being provided to the landholder for reuse in accordance with an EPA resource recovery order/exemption, delete if not applicable].* Provide a copy of the [insert title of order] and a written statement of compliance certifying that all the requirements set out in the [insert title of order] have been met.
3. *[This clause only applies where the waste being provided is mulch and it is being provided to the landholder for reuse in accordance with NSW EPA mulch order and exemption, delete if not applicable]* Identify the management measures that you must follow when applying the waste to land.
4. Request a completed and signed "Section 143 Notice" from you, which will demonstrate to HLWJV that your property can legally receive the HLWJV Waste.
5. Check the "Section 143 Notice" to make sure that the type and quantity of the HLWJV Waste can be legally transported to your property.
6. Confirm arrangements with you for the delivery of the HLWJV Waste.
7. Provide a copy of the completed "Section 143 Notice" and a description of the HLWJV Waste to the driver who will deliver the HLWJV Waste to your property.

If you have any inquiries about these matters please contact [insert contact name] on (xx) xxxx xxxx.

Yours sincerely

[Select and type sender name]

[Select and type sender title]

Attachment B – Letter template for works undertaken by contractor

[Select and type reference no.]

[Select and type file no.]

[Select and type date]

[Select and type recipient name]

[Select and type recipient company]

[Select and type recipient address]

Dear [Select and type salutation]

RECEIVING WASTE AT [INSERT LOCATION OF WASTE FACILITY]

Thank you for your interest in receiving [discuss type and quantity of waste and the intended use for the waste] ("**Waste**") from [Insert reference to road project from which Waste will be generated].

It is important that all of the waste materials generated from [insert road project name] are managed in a way that meets legislated requirements and will not harm the environment or human health. This letter provides important information that will help you to understand what you need to do to legally receive this material and avoid harm to environmental and human health.

You will need to do the following things before the waste will be sent to your property:

1. Read the illegal waste dumping "Questions and Answers" attached to this letter. The Environment Protection Authority ("EPA") website at <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/illegaldumping/index.htm> has other information that may help you to understand the laws relating to receiving waste materials.
2. Check with your local council and the EPA whether any approvals or licenses are needed before your property can accept Waste. *[Optional – HLWJV or its sub-contractor can help the landholder by contacting council on the landholder's behalf].*
3. Make sure that you obtain all relevant approvals, licenses or permits that are required for you to legally receive the Waste. Often there will be no need for any approvals, licenses, or permits, but always check with council and the EPA whether this will be the case for your property.
4. *[This clause only applies where waste is being provided to the landholder for reuse in accordance with an EPA resource recovery order/exemption, delete if not applicable]* Make sure that you fully understand the requirements for reuse of the Waste in accordance with the [insert title of exemption]. A copy of this exemption is attached for your reference. It can also be downloaded from the EPA website at [insert web reference].
5. *[This clause only applies where the waste being provided is **mulch** and it is being provided to the landholder for reuse in accordance with NSW EPA mulch order and exemption, delete if not applicable]* Make sure that you fully understand the measures that apply to receiving and land applying the waste. These measures are attached to the Section 143 notice provided.
6. Complete and sign a "Section 143 Notice" (copy attached). Only send this form to HLWJV or its sub-contractors if you are confident that your property can lawfully receive HLWJV Waste. In addition, you must ensure that all of the details on the "Section 143 Notice"

are correct and there is no reason why the materials can't be legally accepted for the intended use.

*[Add this where the waste being provided is **mulch**] The Attachment to the "Section 143 Notice" must also be signed to confirm that you agree to implement the management measures that apply to the reuse of the waste.*

7. Once the Waste arrives on your property, make sure that you manage the Waste in a way that:
 - complies with any relevant approvals, licences or permits;
 - complies with any relevant resource recovery exemptions;
 - is consistent with what you've told HLWJV in the Section 143 Notice; and
 - avoids harm to the environment, human health and other people's property.
8. *[Optional – you may include further requirements, depending on the environmental risks associated with the waste and their proposed use. For example, you may require that adequate security arrangements and visible warning signs are in place at temporary bridge timber stockpiles to avoid public contact with the timbers or any uncontrolled removal of the timbers].*

Before sending the Waste to your property, [insert your company name] will:

1. Identify the type and quantity of Waste.
2. *[This clause only applies where waste is being provided to the landholder for reuse in accordance with an EPA resource recovery order/exemption, delete if not applicable].* Provide a copy of the [insert title of order] and a written statement of compliance certifying that all the requirements set out in the [insert title of order] have been met.
3. *[This clause only applies where the waste being provided is **mulch** and it is being provided to the landholder for reuse in accordance with NSW EPA mulch order and exemption, delete if not applicable]* Identify the management measures that you must follow when applying the waste to land.
4. Request a completed and signed "Section 143 Notice" from you, which will demonstrate to [insert your company name] that your property can legally receive the Waste.
5. Check the "Section 143 Notice" to make sure that the type and quantity of the Waste can be legally transported to your property.
6. Confirm arrangements with you for the delivery of the Waste.
7. Provide a copy of the completed "Section 143 Notice" and a description of the Waste to the driver who will deliver the Waste to your property.

If you have any inquiries about these matters please contact [insert contact name] on (xx) xxxx xxxx.

Yours sincerely

[Select and type sender name]

[Select and type sender title]

Attachment C - Questions and Answers for the landowner/occupier

Extracted from Environment Protection Authority website,
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/waste/s143questions.htm>, April 2007

Why is illegal waste dumping a problem?

- lower the value of your property and surrounding properties;
- lead to land degradation;
- impact on the health of your family, neighbours and the local community in your catchment;
- contaminate local waterways; and
- contribute, on occasions, to dangerous landslides

Apart from these critical concerns, illegal waste dumping can cost you money. There is a high cost to the community as a whole when remediation work is required following waste dumping. The cost of cleaning up after waste dumping can be particularly devastating, however, for the individual landowner/occupier.

I don't run a waste facility. How does this affect me?

The legal definitions of "waste" and "waste facility" are very broad. A waste facility covers any premises used for storing, treating, reprocessing, sorting or disposing of waste. If you use material brought from another site to build a dam on your property or to construct a driveway or to fill certain areas then this might mean your land is being used, in the legal sense, as a waste facility.

There are some properties in metropolitan, rural and semi-rural areas of NSW that are being used currently as illegal waste dumping or landfill sites. In some cases a few unscrupulous waste generators and/or transporters seeking to minimise disposal costs have talked landowners into accepting waste which they are not lawfully able to accept. In other cases, landowners/occupiers are unaware of the requirement to get council and Environment Protection Authority (EPA) approval before accepting waste.

Landowners/occupiers can suffer a double blow: they find that they are left with a serious land degradation problem and, up until now, in many cases have been left footing the clean-up bill on their own.

What can be done to deal with these problems?

In order to tackle the illegal waste dumping problem and protect landowners from unscrupulous dumpers, some legislative changes have been made. The changes were originally contained in the Waste Minimisation and Management Amendment Act 1998 and commenced on 15 January 1999. In general terms, they have been brought forward into the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, which commenced on 1 July 1999.

The new laws are aimed at making sure transporters and owners of waste accept responsibility for its disposal in a lawful manner. They introduce tougher offence provisions for waste transporters and waste owners who are responsible for illegal dumping. The changes:

- make it harder for transporters to get away with dumping waste illegally by making it an offence for them to dispose of waste at a place that cannot lawfully be used as a waste facility; and
- stop waste generators and transporters escaping from liability by simply saying they obtained permission from a landowner to leave waste on their property. Under the new laws, transporters must be able to prove the property can legally accept the waste.

The existing liability of landowners/occupiers remains unchanged under the new legislation. However, the changes provide an increased level of protection for landowners/occupiers.

How will the changes protect me?

Under the new laws, if a transporter wants to rely on advice from a landowner or occupier that their land can be used lawfully as a waste facility, they can only rely on a notice, certified by the landowner or occupier, in a form approved by the EPA.

The notice, which can be given to a transporter or displayed at a property, will describe the amounts and types of waste you say you can lawfully store, treat, reprocess, sort or dispose of. It will also state why you can lawfully do this, for example, because you hold a waste facility licence.

It is very important that you clearly state the exact type and amount of waste you can take. If a transporter provides different waste they may be guilty of an offence and can be made to pay for any clean-up action required. For example, if you want clean fill you should describe it as "clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock not mixed with any other waste" to make it clear you are not agreeing to take waste contaminated with lead or other substances. Landowners/occupiers should ensure that they retain a copy of any notice given out.

Do I have to use a notice?

No. You do not have to give a transporter a notice to accept waste. A transporter can rely on other means to establish if your place can lawfully be used as a waste facility for the waste. For example, they could rely on an EPA waste facility or activity licence.

Should I use a notice?

You should only use a notice when you are absolutely sure you can lawfully use your property as a waste facility for the waste you describe in the notice. If a transporter gives you the waste described in the notice but you could not lawfully accept this, you, and not the transporter, may be liable for a waste disposal offence.

What if I accept waste I shouldn't have?

Currently it is an offence for the owner or occupier of any land to cause or permit their land to be used as a waste facility without lawful authority. It is also an offence to fail to hold a waste facility or activity licence where this is required by law. The new laws have not changed this.

If I sign the notice can I take the waste?

No. Signing the notice does not mean you can lawfully take the waste.

What do I do if I want to take waste?

You should check whether you need a waste facility or waste activity licence. You can ring the EPA Environment Line on 131 555 for assistance. You should also check with your local council to see if you need development consent before you accept the waste.

Attachment D – Notice under section 143

**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

Name

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

ACN

Date

Signature

Name

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

ACN

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.

Attachment to the Section 143 Notice

Measures that apply to the land application of waste mulch

I (full name)

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

.....

.....

I agree to land apply the waste mulch supplied, as detailed on this Section 143 Notice, in accordance with the following measures:

- [Detail here all the measures that are required for the land application of mulch as detailed in the Project Approval and relevant Project Management Plan(s)].

Signature

Name

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

ACN

Date

Signature

Name

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

ACN

Date

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

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

Name

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

ACN

Date

Signature

Name

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

ACN

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.

Attachment to the Section 143 Notice

Measures that apply to the land application of waste mulch

I (full name)

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

.....

.....

I agree to land apply the waste mulch supplied, as detailed on this Section 143 Notice, in accordance with the following measures:

- [Detail here all the measures that are required for the land application of mulch as detailed in the Project Approval and relevant Project Management Plan(s)].

Signature
Name
Position title (e.g. director, owner, occupier)
ACN
Date

Signature
Name
Position title (e.g. director, owner, occupier)
ACN
Date

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

Annexure B. Waste Tracking Register

Uncontrolled when Printed
Waste Management Sub-Plan

Annexure C. Waste Management Disposal Facilities

Facility Name	EPL	Location	LGA	Accepted Waste	Approx. distance from HLW footprint	Waste Receiving Capability (tpa)
Gregadoo Waste Management Centre	6671	132 Ashfords Road, Gregadoo	Wagga Wagga City	Cardboard, paper, bottles, cans, motor oil, paint, gas bottles, fluoro globes and tubes, clean and separated rubble, scrap steel or recyclable materials, general putrescible waste, green waste, unsorted construction and demolition waste, medical and industrial asbestos waste, scrap metal	less than 1 km	100,000
Kurrajong Recycling	20661	54 Chaston Street	Wagga Wagga City	Rigid plastic containers, steel cans, aluminium cans trays and foil, paper, cardboard, glass bottles and jars	10 km	No limit stipulated within WPL
Wagga Scrap Metals	-	163-165 Fernleigh Road	Wagga Wagga City	Recycle all kinds of ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metals	10 km	Unconfirmed
Gundagai Waste and Recovery Centre	-	Burra Rd, Gundagai	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	Paints and solvents, gas bottles, fire extinguishers,	24 km	Unconfirmed

Facility Name	EPL	Location	LGA	Accepted Waste	Approx. distance from HLW footprint	Waste Receiving Capability (tpa)
				motor and grease oil, batteries (lead, acid, and single use), smoke detectors, fluoro globes and tubes		
Cootamundra Waste Depot	5985	35 Turners Lane, Cootamundra	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	Putrescible waste, tyres, asbestos waste	46 km	20,000
Cootamundra Soil Recycling Facility	13413	17 Turners Lane, Cootamundra	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	All soil classifications including hazardous soil	46 km	15,000
Adelong Resource Recovery Centre	N/A	183 Grahams Town Road, Adelong	Snowy Valleys	Agvet chemical drums (DrumMuster), batteries, green waste, mixed recycled, motor oil, scrap metals bulk loads	9 km	12,000
Batlow Resource Recovery Centre	N/A	Forest Road, Batlow	Snowy Valleys	Agvet chemical drums (DrumMuster), batteries, green waste, mixed recycled, motor oil, scrap metals bulk loads	less than 1 km	12,000
Khancoban Resource Recovery Centre	N/A	Off the Alpine Way, Khancoban	Snowy Valleys	Agvet chemical drums (DrumMuster), batteries, green waste, mixed recycled, motor oil, scrap metals bulk loads	50 km	12,000

Facility Name	EPL	Location	LGA	Accepted Waste	Approx. distance from HLW footprint	Waste Receiving Capability (tpa)
Talbingo Resource Recovery Centre	N/A	Off Grove Street, Talbingo	Snowy Valleys	Agvet chemical drums (DrumMuster), batteries, green waste, mixed recycled, motor oil, scrap metals bulk loads	10 km	12,000
Tumbarumba Resource Recovery Centre	N/A	Sleyards Road, off Mason's Hill Road, Tumbarumba	Snowy Valleys	Agvet chemical drums (DrumMuster), batteries, green waste, mixed recycled, motor oil, scrap metals bulk loads, fluorescent tubes and bulbs, gas bottles	2 km	12,000
Bellettes Landfill Gilmore	20596	10 Killarney Road, Gilmore	Snowy Valleys	Green organic/natural timber waste, scrap metal, sorted building timber waste, timber furniture, particle board, tree branches and stumps, concrete, bricks, tiles, concrete including steel reinforcement, mulch, paper, cardboard, glass	less than 1 km	40,000
				Waste Tyres		5
Tumut Resource	N/A	Killarney Drive,	Snowy	Agvet chemical drums	less than 1	12,000

Facility Name	EPL	Location	LGA	Accepted Waste	Approx. distance from HLW footprint	Waste Receiving Capability (tpa)
Recovery Centre		Gilmore	Valleys	(DrumMuster), batteries, mixed recycled, motor oil, scrap metals bulk loads, fluorescent tubes and bulbs, gas bottles	km	
Gilmore Compost Facility	21812	6 Killarney Road, Gilmore	Snowy Valleys	Garden waste, organics, wood waste, food waste	Less than 1km	3000

Waste management facilities capability summary

Waste Type	Disposal site total Capacity (tpa)	HLW forecasted waste disposal quantities during construction (t) ³
Total capacity for waste facilities that accept all four of the following waste types: • GSW (putrescible) • GSW (non-putrescible) • Asbestos waste • Waste tyres	120,000	GSW Putrescible: 300
Total capacity for waste facilities that can only accept: • GSW (non-putrescible)	40,000	GSW (non-putrescible) (vegetation clearing): 16000 ⁴ GSW non-putrescible: 300
Total capacity for waste facilities that can only accept: • GSW (non-putrescible) • GSW (putrescible)	72,000	
Total capacity for waste facilities that can only accept: • Garden waste, organics, wood waste, food waste	5000	FOGO: 207 Timber: 1130
Total capacity for waste facilities that can only accept: • Metal • Concrete	30000	Metal: 232 Concrete: 1251

³ Waste disposal forecasts provided do not include any spoil generated during works undertaken by HLW as all uncontaminated spoil will be reused to meet the 100% landfill diversion targets.

⁴ The amount provided assumes that all waste generated by vegetation clearing, would be disposed at a waste facility. However, in order to assist in achieving the 90% reuse target, suitable vegetation waste would be chipped, mulched, and reused on site, or transferred to another site (in accordance with an agreement that the waste can be legally accepted for the intended use under section 143 of the POEO Act) leaving the remaining 1600t expected to go to waste facilities.

Annexure E. Material Importation Form

Material Importation Form

The purpose of this checklist is to certify that materials to be imported onto the HLW 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.

HLW 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 odours;
	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.

Part C

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

HLW Environmental Manager (or delegate)	
Name:	
Signature:	
Date:	