Demolition Waste Management Plan

Moriah College

Queens Park NSW 2022

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Date: 02/07/2026

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Revision Record: Any revision made to this DWMP is to be recorded below:

Revision	Date	Section	Page	Revision Details
A	17/06/2026	All	All	Issued for Review

This Demolition Waste Management Plan has been prepared by:

Print Name: Steve Nassif

Signed: Dated: 02/07/2026

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1. PURPOSE

This Demolition Waste Management Plan sets out the minimum requirements for construction and demolition waste management during the demolition phase at Moriah College, Queens Park NSW 2022.

This DWMP has been developed based on the waste hierarchy, prioritising avoidance, reduction, reuse, recycling and resource recovery before disposal. Waste must be managed in a manner that prevents pollution, protects human health and environment, and demonstrates lawful transport of all waste materials.

This plan must be read in conjunction with the Development Consent SSD-10352, demolition work plan, hazardous materials survey. Where there is an inconsistency between this plan and a statutory approval or regulator direction, the more stringent requirement applies.

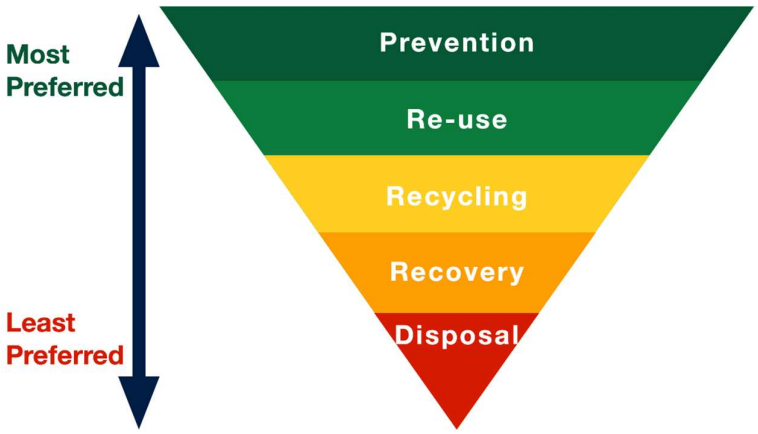

Figure 1 – Waste Hierarchy

2. WASTE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Demolition Waste Management Plan are to ensure waste generated during the demolition works is managed lawfully, safely and in accordance with NSW regulatory requirements. These objectives support the project's commitment to resource recovery, pollution prevention, transparent waste tracking and the achievement of recycling or recovery target:

- Prevent unlawful waste transport, disposal, dumping or stockpiling.
- Maximise reuse, recycling and recovery of demolition and excavation materials where lawful and practicable.
- Achieve a minimum 80% reuse, recycling or resource recovery rate by weight for construction and demolition waste, where lawful and practicable.
- Ensure all waste is classified before removal from site.
- Use only lawful, appropriately approved receiving facilities and competent transport contractors.
- Maintain accurate records of waste generation, movement, receival, recycling and disposal.
- Ensure asbestos, hazardous waste, contaminated soil and unexpected finds are managed by suitably qualified and licensed persons (if any).

3. REGULATORY AND GUIDELINE FRAMEWORK

The following framework must be considered when implementing this Demolition Waste Management Plan:

- Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997.
- Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014.
- NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041
- Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001.
- NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines.
- NSW EPA Construction and Demolition Waste (A management toolkit)

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

- Accountable for the overall implementation and effectiveness of the Waste Management Plan.
- Ensures all activities comply with relevant environmental legislation, regulations, and project requirements.
- Conducts routine audits and inspections of on-site waste management practices, including review of the waste tracking register.
- Oversees compliance with EPA waste tracking requirements where applicable and ensures proper documentation is maintained.
- Provides direction and support to the project team to achieve waste minimisation and sustainability objectives.
- Confirms that nominated receiving facilities are lawfully able to receive the relevant waste type before waste is removed from site, including review of development consent, environment protection licence or other evidence where required.

4.2 SITE SUPERVISOR

- Ensures day-to-day execution of the Waste Management Plan on site.
- Coordinates the segregation of waste into appropriate streams and ensures bins are correctly allocated and labelled
- Arranges the timely removal and transport of waste materials to approved facilities
- Adheres to the WHS Management Plan and all relevant legislation and site procedures
- Identifies and salvages materials designated to remain the property of the Principal, ensuring careful removal, protection, and storage.
- Completes and maintains accurate waste disposal dockets for all loads leaving site
- Reports any unexpected hazardous materials or environmental incidents promptly to the Project Manager.
- Ensures waste loads are covered, contained and transported in accordance with applicable regulatory and project requirements.
- Verifies that waste storage areas, stockpiles and bins are secure, labelled, maintained within the approved work area and protected from stormwater, sediment run-off and cross-contamination.

4.3 PROJECT ENGINEER / COORDINATOR

- Responsible for the preparation, review, and updating of the Demolition Waste Management Plan as required.
- Maintains the waste tracking register, ensuring accurate recording of all waste streams removed from site.
- Develops and manages Inspection and Test Plans (ITPs) relevant to waste management processes.
- Coordinates further investigation and specialist assessment of any unexpected hazardous material discoveries reported by site personnel.
- Maintains the waste evidence file, including waste classification reports, sampling results, facility approvals, transport records, weighbridge dockets, receival dockets, Waste Locate records, waste transport certificates, statutory declarations and statements of compliance where applicable.
- Checks waste subcontractor ABN/ACN details, licences, insurances, facility nominations, environmental history where available, and ability to provide required dockets and tracking records before engagement.

4.4 DEMOLITION WORKERS

- Comply with the requirements of the Waste Management Plan and follow all site-specific waste procedures.
- Participate in waste segregation and recycling efforts and report any issues or non-conformances to supervision
- Immediately notify the Site Supervisor upon identifying any unexpected materials or potential hazardous substances to ensure prompt assessment and appropriate action.

5. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

5.1 QUANTIFIED WASTE ESTIMATION

Project-specific waste types, estimated quantities, reuse options, recycling pathways, disposal locations and evidence requirements must be completed before the relevant works commence. Quantities may be based on design information, pre-demolition audits, site investigations, contractor estimates and previous project experience, but must be verified during the works using weighbridge dockets, receival records and waste tracking documentation.

Item	Waste Stream / Material	Estimated Quantity (T)	Recycling	Recycling Facility	Disposal Facility
1	Green Waste	By Buildcorp			
2	Timber	5T	0%		Bingo
3	Demolition (mixed)	150T	0%		Bingo
4	Bricks	100T	100%	Concrete Recyclers / Boral / Ecorr	
5	Concrete	100T	100%	Concrete Recyclers / Boral / Ecorr	
6	Tiles	200T	100%	Concrete Recyclers / Boral / Ecorr	
7	Steel	75T	100%	Sell & Parker / Top Dollar	
8	Asbestos & Hazardous Materials	0T	0%		Bingo / Cleanaway

Chalouhi will utilise EPA-licensed waste facilities for the disposal of all materials generated during the demolition works, with a strong emphasis on maximising recycling and resource recovery wherever feasible. In line with this approach, the majority of identified waste streams will be directed to approved recycling facilities, as detailed in the table above. Exceptions to this include timber, mixed demolition waste, and asbestos, which will be managed and disposed of at appropriately licensed facilities in accordance with regulatory requirements.

The waste quantities presented are preliminary estimates derived from site assessments and prior project experience. As demolition progresses, actual waste volumes/tonnage will be verified using weighbridge dockets and disposal records. These records will be used to compare forecasted quantities against actual outputs, supporting continuous improvement in waste estimation accuracy for future projects.

To ensure transparency and compliance, Chalouhi will maintain comprehensive documentation of all waste movements. This includes the timely collection and submission of tip receipts and weighbridge dockets to the Principal's Authorised Person, providing a clear audit trail and verification of proper waste management practices.

5.2 WASTE CLASSIFICATION PROCESS

All waste must be classified before removal from site or before reuse. The classification process can be undertaken using one or more of the following:

- Available site history.
- Hazardous materials surveys.
- Contamination reports.
- Visual assessment.
- Sampling and laboratory analysis where required.

Waste must not be assumed to be suitable for reuse, recycling or disposal until the classification and/or receiving facility acceptance requirements have been confirmed.

Waste classifications may include special waste, liquid waste, hazardous waste, restricted solid waste, general solid waste putrescible, general solid waste non-putrescible, virgin excavated natural material, excavated natural material or another category recognised under the applicable NSW EPA framework.

5.3 TARGET RECOVERY AND WASTE HIERARCHY

This project adopts a minimum target of 80% reuse, recycling or resource recovery of construction and demolition waste, measured by weight, where lawful and practicable. This target aligns with the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041, which sets a statewide objective to achieve an 80% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2030. The strategy supports NSW's transition to a circular economy by reducing reliance on landfill, keeping materials in productive use for longer, reducing emissions associated with waste and virgin material extraction, and helping preserve landfill capacity for residual waste that cannot be reasonably recovered.

Performance against the 80% recovery target must be monitored through the waste tracking register and supported by weighbridge dockets, recycling certificates and disposal receipts. Where the target cannot be achieved for a particular waste stream due to contamination, asbestos, hazardous waste classification or other project constraints, the reason must be recorded and supported by evidence.

6. Waste Handling, Storage and Transportation

6.1 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous materials, including asbestos-containing materials, lead paint, treated timber, contaminated soils, chemicals, residues and other regulated wastes, must be identified through pre-demolition investigation, hazardous materials surveys, site inspections and unexpected finds procedures. Where the survey scope is limited, additional inspections must be completed before demolition or disturbance of affected areas.

Hazardous waste must not be mixed with general waste, recyclable materials or clean excavated materials. If unexpected hazardous materials are encountered, works must stop in the affected area, the material must be isolated and secured, and the Project Manager must arrange assessment by a suitably qualified person before works recommence.

6.2 Non-Hazardous Waste

Non-hazardous waste must be segregated at source wherever practicable to maximise recovery and minimise contamination. Typical streams may include concrete, brick, masonry, tiles, metals, timber, plasterboard, green waste, cardboard, plastics, mixed construction and demolition waste and residual waste.

Dedicated bins, stockpile areas or skip containers must be labelled and located within the approved site area. Waste storage areas must be managed to prevent litter, dust, odour, stormwater contamination, sediment tracking, overflow, unauthorised access and cross-contamination between waste streams.

A site waste storage and logistics layout must be prepared or marked up before demolition and excavation works commence. The layout must show designated waste sorting areas, skip/bin locations, stockpile areas, asbestos or hazardous waste exclusion zones where applicable, sediment controls, truck loading areas, haulage access routes, pedestrian interfaces and any areas where waste storage is prohibited.

Recyclable materials must be directed to approved resource recovery or recycling facilities where lawful and practicable. Residual waste that cannot be reused or recycled must be transported to a lawful waste facility that is approved to receive the relevant waste type.

4.3 Excavated Materials

Excavated material must be assessed and classified before reuse, removal or disposal. Potential categories may include virgin excavated natural material, excavated natural material, contaminated soil, asbestos-contaminated soil or other classified waste. The applicable classification, sampling results, geotechnical information and contamination assessment must be retained.

4.4 Transportation

Waste must only be transported by Chalouhi or approved transport contractors using vehicles suitable for the waste type. Loads must be covered, contained and secured to prevent spills, dust, litter, odour, loss of material or tracking of sediment onto public roads. Trucks must follow approved routes and comply with project traffic management requirements, including any requirement to notify road or transport authorities before waste haulage commences.

The Site Supervisor must check bin levels, waste segregation and haulage readiness daily. Waste must not leave site until the receiving facility, waste classification, transport requirements and required documentation have been confirmed. Waste dispatch details must be recorded at the time of removal and reconciled against receiving facility dockets.

Where required by the project approval or traffic management documentation, truck routes for waste haulage must be nominated and communicated to transport contractors before removal begins. Vehicle movements must be recorded, and GPS, docket reconciliation or other tracking controls must be used where required for regulated or higher-risk waste streams.

4.5 Unexpected Finds and Contamination

If suspected contamination, asbestos, odorous material, staining, buried waste, unexpected drums, tanks, chemical containers, historical fill, archaeological relics or other unexpected materials are encountered, works must stop in the affected area. The area must be isolated, made safe and reported to the Project Manager. A suitably qualified person must assess the material and confirm the required classification, controls, approvals, disposal pathway and communication requirements before work recommences.

7. Waste Tracking

Waste tracking must provide a transparent and auditable record from generation to final lawful reuse, recycling, storage, processing or disposal. The project must maintain sufficient records to demonstrate that waste has been correctly classified, transported by an approved transporter and received by a lawful facility authorised to accept the relevant waste type.

The waste tracking register must capture, as a minimum, the date of removal, waste stream, waste classification, estimated and actual quantity, truck or bin reference, transporter, vehicle registration, receiving facility, facility approval evidence, docket number, weighbridge ticket number, waste tracking reference where applicable.

All waste tracking documentation will be securely stored and made available for inspection or periodic audits.

8. Compliance Monitoring, Auditing and Reporting

The Project Manager and Site Supervisor must monitor implementation of this plan throughout the works. Monitoring must include inspections of waste segregation, stockpile management, bin labelling, load covering, haulage records, waste documentation, facility approvals and evidence that waste has been received at the nominated lawful facility.

Waste records must be reviewed regularly and reconciled against the waste tracking register. Any discrepancy, missing docket, incorrect classification, unapproved disposal pathway, waste spill, unlawful dumping concern, non-compliance or environmental incident must be reported, investigated and corrected in accordance with the project environmental management system and consent requirements.