Operational Waste Management Plan prepared by

Cheapest Load of Rubbish

Cheapest Load of Rubbish (CLOR) has a substantial commitment to environmental sustainability through the waste management plan applicable to their Cosgrove Rd development. The plan actively pursues the promotion of effective recycling and reduction on site for all matter processed. The Waste Management Plan (WMP) also provides the framework and opportunity for all staff and contractors to promote effective waste management practices within their workplace.

The CLOR waste management operation is a waste transfer and recycling facility designed to recover the maximum quantity of recoverable matter for the purposes of reuse and recycling. The matter to be processed will be primarily sourced from bulky household waste collections and small retail and commercial strip outs.

Type, quantity and classification of waste to be received at the site

The type of material the Waste Transfer and Recycling Facility (WTRF) is targeting for receipt is predominantly matter generated from:

- Domestic, including deceased estates and Commercial property clean outs
- Landscape and domestic yard clean up or residuals
- Storm damaged property including insurance claim matter requiring disposal
- Nominal quantities of building debris generated by licensed builders
- Clean and contaminated loads of paper/plastic/cardboard/timber and glass
- Bulky household and light commercial wastes including furnishings/whitegoods/E-waste and renovation residuals
- Light demolition matter from commercial strip outs and renovations predominantly being timber/plasterboard and glass
- Green waste – small quantities only
- Wood waste – pallets/timber crates and other wood products
- Bulk Paper/Cardboard/Plastic and glass both separated and mixed
- Containers eligible for CDS
- Other matter which falls within the bound of the EPA Environment Protection Licence (EPL) licence sought for the facility

The quantities envisaged at maximum operating capacity will be approximately 80 to 95 tonnes per day. The figure based on a six day per week operation.

Annual capacity will be a maximum of 40,000 tonnes.

Average vehicular movements of waste or recyclable matter per day (including export of spoils) will be approximately 33.

As nominated within the current NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1: Classification of waste is: General Solid Waste (non-putrescible).
Resource Outputs and any additional Processes for Residual waste;

Resource outputs are the primary objective of the operation as the facility has been designed and will be constructed to sort, then process further unseparated wastes to enable capture of recyclable or reusable matter.

Resources targeted are:

- Paper and Cardboard
- All plastics
- Glass
- Container Deposit Scheme (CDS) being bottles/cans etc. that qualify for the container deposit refund
- All Metals
- Wood/timber
- Reusable furniture, appliances, tools and building material
- E-waste
- Selected green waste suitable for chipping offsite
- Small quantities of masonry brick sand and soil
- Any other non-hazardous and non-putrescible matter that has the ability to be reused or recycled

All residual waste will be removed from site on a regular basis to be deposited at an EPA licensed landfill facility.

Details of waste handling including, transport, identification, receipt, stockpiling and quality control;

Waste Handling - Equipment deployed.

All material on receipt will be examined and measured on a weighbridge and then the vehicle will be directed to a central tipping point. CCTV recordings of truck movement will provide evidence of vehicle registration and waste type transported. At this stage the procedure will be as follows:

- After exiting the Weighbridge the vehicle will be directed to a central tip off point
- Loader will spread the deposited load to examine for prohibited matter
- If prohibited matter is detected the matter will be reloaded back on to the transporter’s vehicle or quarantined by a cleanup crew into a restricted area to await the required action to resolve
- Loader will remove bulky or high value matter for further processing
- On completion the loader will then load matter into a hopper feeder which will load into a trommel
- The trommel will screen out all matter at a fraction of 50 mm or less
- The screened matter of 50mm or less will be deemed residual waste and removed to a licensed EPA landfill
- All remaining matter that passes through the trommel will then pass through both a ferrous and non-ferrous magnet array to capture all metal material within the initial load
The remaining matter will then be conveyed to a picking station for manual identification and separation of targeted recyclable matter. Following this process, all matter not captured would be discharged into a stockpile which will be deemed residual waste. The stockpile of residual waste will then be transported to a licensed EPA landfill.

The captured material will be then moved to allocated areas within the facility for the next process. The next phase of the process will involve the baling and storage of matter captured both from the picking station and magnets. The process will engage several activities as nominated:

- All non-ferrous metal will be placed in a metal recyclers bin
- All ferrous metal will be placed in a metal recyclers bin
- All plastic/cardboard/ will be placed in separate bales.
- Some paper bales may well be graded into white only etc.
- Similarly plastic bales maybe sorted into HDPE or PVC etc.
- All cardboard will be baled without grading
- All wood and timber will be delivered to a stockpile for chipping and store or if suitable for reuse, will be placed in the resource recovery storage (RRS) area**
- All reusable furniture, appliances, tools and building material will be placed within the RRS area
- E-waste will be placed in a designated receptacle for transport to an approved E-waste recycler
- Selected green waste suitable for chipping offsite will be compacted and packed into a storage bay for transport to an approved green waste processing facility
- Small quantities masonry brick sand and soil will be delivered to an approved C&D recycler
- Any other non-hazardous and non-putrescible matter that has the ability to be reused or recycled will be placed in the RRS area.

** Note this area will be cleared on a regular basis due to space restrictions. The intent is not to provide indefinite storage for any matter that would rely on the potential of being either saleable or reused. For example some reusable material will be offered at no cost to interested parties such as charities or the disadvantaged.

All material received/generated on site will, after processing, be transported offsite by EPA Licensed vehicles owned and operated by CLOR to approved facilities and or collected by transport contracted by recyclers or re-users.

All residual waste matter will be transported offsite by EPA Licensed transport owned and operated by CLOR to only approved facilities.

No exposed stockpiles will be constructed on site:
- All processing and short term storage activity will be conducted undercover
- Residual piles from conveyors will be actively cleared on a regular basis
- All other matter will be stowed internally within bays and freestanding bins until removal

The above is designed to be consistent with the aims, objectives and guidelines in the NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21.
**Waste generated onsite**

Putrescible waste and non-reusable waste generated on-site (ie by employees) will be stored in an appropriate bin which will be emptied weekly as part of the overall waste transfer operation. Reusable materials will be included in the overall waste stream moving through the facility.

**Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP)**

An integral part of the facility management will be the day to day and long term OEMP. The OEMP will be prepared following the granting of development consent and is required as part of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) licence application process. As part of the preparation of this Plan, particular attention will be given to the EPA’s WARR Strategy.

The OEMP will also consider EPA’s Waste Less and Recycle More (WLRM) strategy which runs parallel with the WARR strategy. It is the intent of CLOR to be seeking grant applications for qualified funding for certain innovative processing equipment or practices. The funding is only provided to those individuals or parties who can clearly exhibit the reduction and recycling of matter by the applicant’s intervention. This is a tangible response to the aims of the WARR strategy.

As part of the expected EPA licence conditions is the requirement to pay the Section 88 Waste Levy Contribution. The OEMP will include a requirement to identify and report on total input and output tonnages and their end use are required to be completed in detail. The outcome for not achieving the highest possible diversion rate is incentivised by the additional cost of Section 88 levy contributions. Financially this a substantial motivator to achieve the goals of WARR in respect to all wastes processed.

Finally and of most significance is the business model of the CLOR waste collection and transport business. The business is unique as it predominantly separates matter at the generation point and therefore has already targeted high value material which can circumvent the sorting system and be placed directly into a bay or bin on site at Cosgrove Rd.

Overall the operation will also be deploying rain water capture systems and establishing a large array of photovoltaic cells upon the roof of the transfer shed to provide low cost solar power.

All of the above will directly respond to aims of the WARR strategy.

**Hazardous Waste Management**

**Asbestos**

Asbestos is prohibited on site.
Illegal or concealed disposal of asbestos within loads will be dealt with as per the following:

- On detection, work will cease in the immediate area
- The area will be isolated from any other interaction by staff or customers
- A contamination cleanup crew will be deployed to assess and respond
- The specific load identified will be hosed with water to the point that any asbestos fibre can no longer be exported through the load isolated or movement by equipment
• The transporter will be obliged to place 200um thick black plastic within the tray of
the vehicle at their cost – plastic provided by CLOR
• The material will be reloaded into the transporters vehicle either by hand by trained
CLOR cleanup crew suitably attired in Tyvec suits and masks or reloaded by
machine pending on risk of export – cost for above at the expense of
transporter/generator
• The plastic lining then to be sealed by taping
• The vehicle will then be directed to transport the load to a licensed facility after being
charged a contamination recovery and reload fee.
• The incident will be logged and both the EPA and WorkSafe NSW will be notified of
the event

Contaminated Waste

All waste deemed contaminated must be collected and transported off site for appropriate
disposal. Loads identified with any matter not permitted for receipt at the facility will be dealt
with as follows:

• If prohibited matter is identified at the weighbridge the load will be rejected
• If the material is concealed and revealed when tipped providing there is no major risk
to health or safety it will be reloaded (i.e. putrescible waste or empty gas cylinders)
• If the material is deemed a major health or safety risk (i.e. flammable or toxic
chemicals) than the contamination cleanup crew will be deployed. Specific materials
will be available and used depending on the type of waste involved eg ‘Drysorb’
could be used to mop up liquid waste
• An assessment will be made and the area isolated
• A determination will be made to bring in an external contractor to remove and clean
contaminated area or the cleanup crew can remove safely than it will be reloaded
onto the transporters vehicle
• Should the cleanup crew determine the hazard is critical** than a call will be placed
immediately with NSW Fire Brigades Hazmat emergency line and a site evacuation
will commence

**It must be noted that a major incident involving hazardous matter at this site would be rare if not non-existent.
Primarily as the transporters delivering waste to the site hand load their vehicles. During application for their
transporters licence they are trained and tested to identify what matter may or may not be loaded and or
transported to any facility.