



# Mount Druitt Hospital - Additional Beds Project

Health Infrastructure

Operational Waste Management Plan

70272 | 169,960 (Revision 1)

15 October 2025





**We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and their connection to land, sea and community.**

We pay our respect to Elders past, present and emerging and in the spirit of reconciliation we commit to working together for our shared future where every person is respected, valued and has strong sense of belonging.

Caring for Country The Journey of JBS&G  
Artist: Patrick Caruso, Eastern Arrernte



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#### Evidence of Waste Auditor Qualification:

Tracey Parker: JBS&G Associate & Principal Auditor

Exemplar Global Environmental Management System (ISO 14001) Auditor

Certificate number: 134946

Signature: 

## Abbreviations

Term	Definition
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AS	Australian Standards
BCA	Building Code of Australia
Blacktown DCP	<i>Blacktown Development Control Plan 2015</i>
BMDH	Blacktown and Mount Druitt Hospital
CSB	Clinical Services Building
DCP	Development Control Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
GFA	Ground floor area
JBS&G	JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
MGB	Mobile Garbage Bin
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
OWMP	Operational Waste Management Plan
POEO Act	<i>NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>
WARR Act	<i>NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001</i>
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WSA	Waste storage area
WSLHD	Western Sydney Local Health District
WSM Strategy	NSW EPA's Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041, Stage 1: 2021-2027

## 1. Introduction

JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd (JBS&G) has been engaged by MostynCopper on behalf of Health Infrastructure (the client) to prepare an Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) for the planned Additional Bed Project at Mount Druitt Hospital, 75 Railway Street, Mount Druitt NSW. Specifically, this OWMP is for the extension to the east of the existing main building of the Mount Druitt Hospital campus (the project). Refer to **Figure 1-1** for the site layout and **Figure 1-2** for site location.

The project site is located within the Local Government Area (LGA) of Blacktown City Council and is legally identified as Lot 11 in Deposited Plan (DP) 1268736.

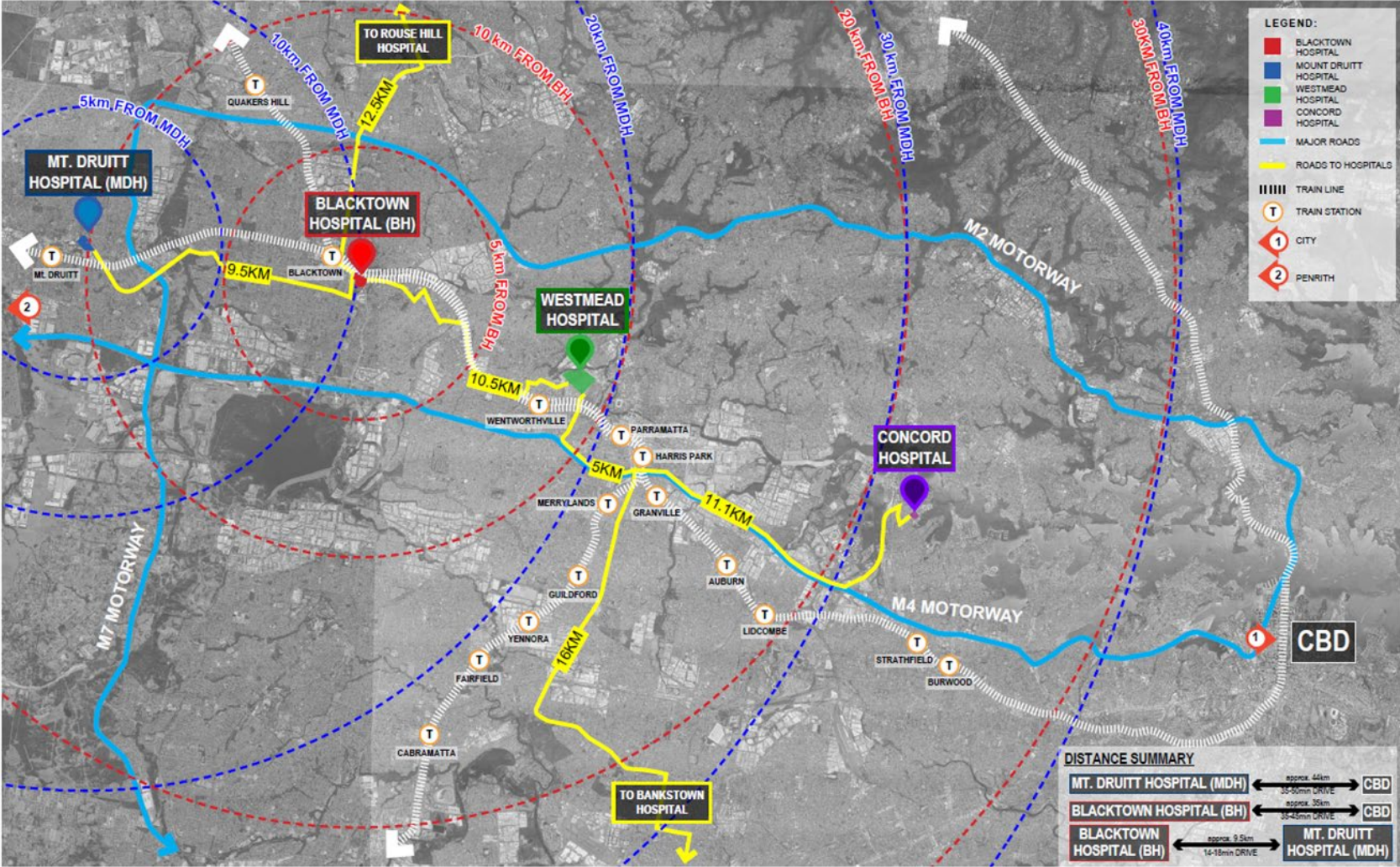
The project site is part of the Blacktown and Mount Druitt Hospital (BMDH) which operates over two campuses. Mount Druitt Hospital provides 24 hours emergency care and a district wide role in the provision of planned surgery, with general, orthopaedic and breast surgery, paediatric and palliative care services. The original hospital was constructed in 1982 as a 200-bed facility.

Health Infrastructure is planning to redevelop BMDH to deliver 60 additional beds across both campuses to provide modern health facilities and access to care in one location for the local community and surrounds. The Mount Druitt component includes 30 beds – 20 beds in Level 2 and 10 beds within the existing building (minor works – exempt development).

If not managed appropriately, transport and disposal of hospital waste can lead to environmental problems. Vehicle emissions and incineration processes contribute to air pollution, while improper disposal of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and infectious materials can contaminate soil and water sources. The use of single-use plastics adds to long-term pollution, and hazardous waste such as sharps and radioactive materials pose serious risks to both human health and ecosystems. Additionally, frequent waste transport increases noise and traffic congestion, and energy-intensive treatment methods further strain environmental resources. Effective management is essential to minimize these impacts and considered in this report and in the future implementation strategies by the hospital.

The OWMP contains the following:

- Project description;
- Summary of applicable legislative requirements and applicable guidelines, in particular, requirements from the Blacktown City Council Development Control Plan, Protection of the Environments Operations Act 1997, Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001, NSW Health Policy Directives and the City of Sydney's Guidelines for waste management in new developments 2020;
- Anticipated waste streams and estimated quantities for operation of both wings, with reference to the existing WMP as required;
- Measures for avoidance of waste in line with the waste hierarchy;
- Summary of considerations of waste during operation including location of waste facilities, logistics of collection as well as cleaning of storage area; and
- Ongoing management of the plan including roles and responsibilities and reporting.



**CONTEXT MAP**

CONTEXT & ENVIRONMENT - MASTER PLAN STUDY  
MT DRUITT HOSPITAL



Figure 1-1: Site location (blue marker)

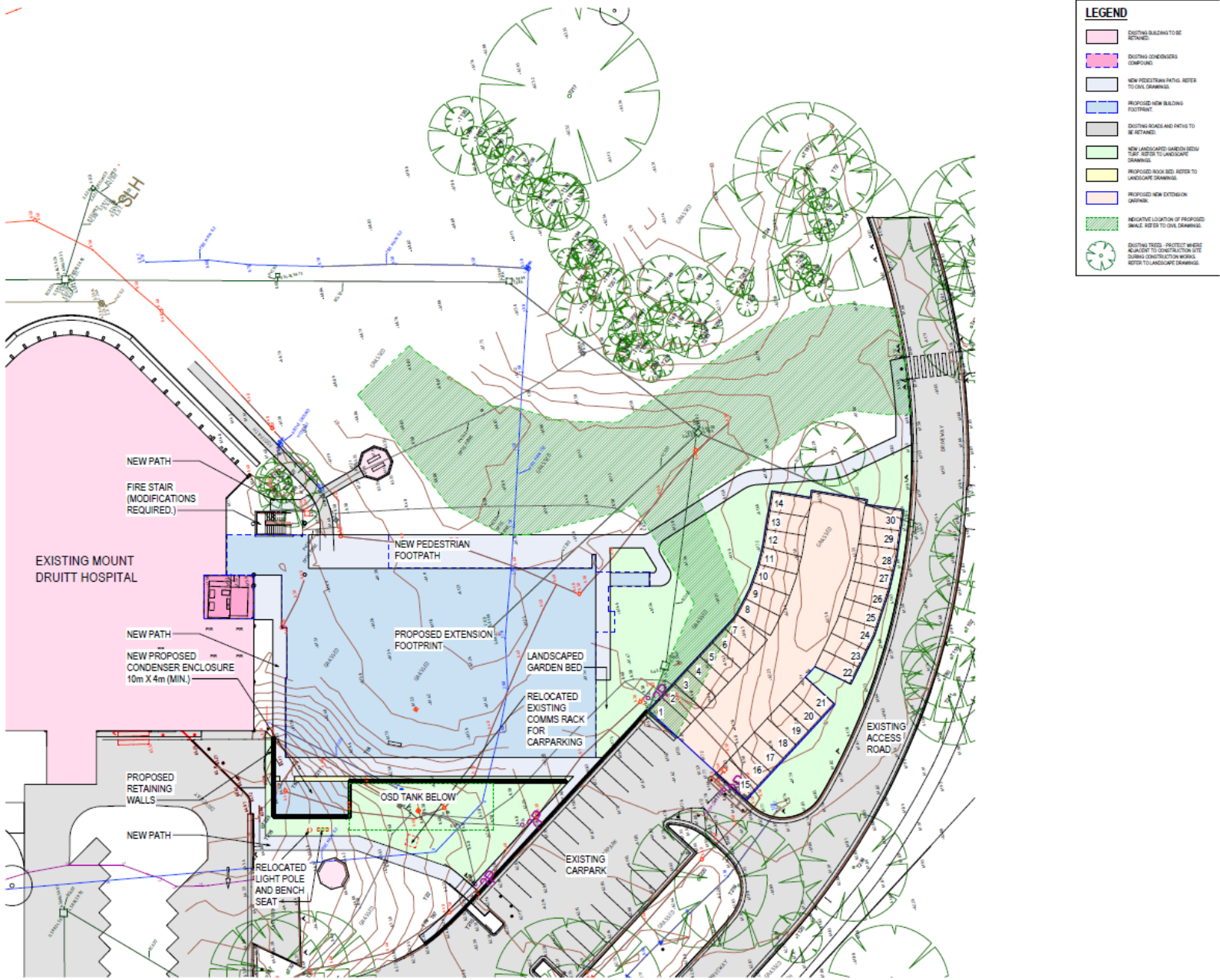


Figure 1-2: Site layout of Mount Druitt Hospital (Source: Jacobs, 2025)

## 1.1 Scope

This OWMP has been prepared for the extension to the east of the existing main building of the Mount Druitt Hospital campus for Mount Druitt Hospital, 75 Railway Street, Mount Druitt NSW.

It has been prepared to meet the following:

- Part G – Waste Management and Minimisation, *Blacktown City Council Development Control Plan 2015* (DCP) (DCP, 2015);
- Blacktown City Council's Guideline for Waste Management in New Developments (Blacktown City Council, 2015) referred to herein as the Blacktown City Council's guidelines; and
- NSW Health Policy Directives.

In accordance with the DCP this OWMP addresses:

- Compliance with all relevant legislation, strategies and guidelines relating to waste and resource recovery, Environmental Protection, and Workplace Health and Safety, outlined in **Section 3** below;
- Objectives of legislation in relation to waste obligations and minimisation (including *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* and *Protection of the Environment and Operations Act 1997*); and
- Requirements for ongoing waste minimisation and management during operation.

The WMP has been reviewed by a qualified waste auditor holding Environmental Management Systems Auditor certification issued by Exemplar Global (formerly RABQSA Inc.).

## 1.2 Objectives

The key objectives of this OWMP are to support the client in their project through identifying the types, indicative quantities of potential waste streams, adequate storage and disposal and to establish management measures to prevent environmental harm, minimise waste generation, and maximise resource preservation during the operation phase of the project.

This OWMP specifically aims to address the following objectives and requirements from Section 2 Part G of the Blacktown DCP:

### Waste minimisation:

- Establish the framework for the delivery of Australian and NSW Government waste reduction targets.
- Provide waste management objectives and performance standards to assist in designing developments with suitable waste management systems for ongoing use.
- Help reduce the overall negative environmental effects of waste.

### Waste management:

- Expected volumes and types of waste being generated during operation.
- Storage and treatment of waste and recyclables onsite.
- Waste and recycling collection system for ongoing use at the site.

## 1.3 Compliance Requirements

All waste facilities and equipment are designed and constructed to comply with the Blacktown Council's DCP Part G Site Waste Management and Minimisation.

The DCP requires a Waste Management Plan (WMP) that includes scaled site and floor plans that clearly identify compliance with specific requirements outlined in the DCP pertaining to the following:

- Proposed collection arrangement;
- Internal waste and recycling storage rooms and systems (including interim waste rooms if applicable);
- Bin travel path;
- Loading bay information;
- Bulky waste storage; and
- Bin transfer grades.

Where relevant these requirements have been addressed in this OWMP.

The tables below summarise the waste compliance requirements under the Blacktown City Councils Guideline for waste management in new developments (**Table 1-1**) and provides reference where each requirement is addressed in this document.

**Table 1-1 Compliance Table Requirements**

Guideline requirements	Where addressed in this OWMP
Blacktown City Councils Guidelines - Occupancy	
Type of development	<b>Section 4.3</b>
Number of units, dwellings or tenancies	<b>Not relevant to WMP</b>
Waste and recycling generation rates for the proposed use(s)	<b>Section 4.2</b>
Number of bins required for the development	<b>Section 4.3.6</b>
Bin capacities	<b>Section 4.3.5</b>
Collection frequencies	<b>Section 4.3.6</b>
Proposed method of bin movement around the site	<b>Section 4.3.5</b>
Method to rotate recycling bins on each residential floor where chutes are proposed	<b>Not relevant to WMP</b>
Proposed service provider	<b>Not applicable</b>
Location of waste collection point(s)	<b>Section 4.3.6.2</b>
Location of the loading bay for the site (if required)	<b>Appendix B</b>
Proposed physical treatment of the loading bay to maintain truck turning areas (e.g., removable, lockable bollards)	<b>Section 4.3.6</b>
Provision of 1bulky waste storage area(s), their size and location	<b>Not applicable</b>
Information on the bin tug and trolley equipment for the site (if required)	<b>Not applicable</b>
Specification sheets for all waste management equipment proposed for the site	<b>To be provided at future design stages</b>
Cleaning and maintenance schedules for all required waste equipment	<b>To be provided at future design stages</b>
Method of communication about the waste system to residents and/or tenancies	<b>Not applicable</b>
Building manager's responsibility to coordinate the waste arrangement for the site if communal bins are required. This includes but is not limited to ensuring clear access onsite for collection vehicles, granting access to loading bays, maintaining waste related signage, moving bins for collection, managing illegal dumping, and cleaning bins and waste facilities onsite.	<b>Section 4.4</b>

Guideline requirements	Where addressed in this OWMP
Waste management responsibilities if the development will be strata titled. The expectations and responsibilities of residents and/or tenants in the development must also be outlined in the Community Management Statement, Total Maintenance Plan and/or Strata By-Laws (whichever applies to the site)	<b>Not applicable</b>
Proposed management of shopping trolleys for commercial and mixed use developments in accordance with Council's Abandoned Shopping Trolley Policy P000497.1	<b>Not applicable</b>
Compliance measures with NSW Government regulations for activities generating hazardous, intractable or clinical waste.	<b>Section 3</b>
<b>Health Infrastructure Planning Approval Letter</b>	
Identify, quantify and classify the likely waste streams to be generated during construction and operation including pollution and dust during construction.	<b>Section 4</b>
Provide the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of this waste.	<b>Section 4.3</b>
Identify appropriate servicing arrangements for the site	<b>Section 4.3.4</b>
If buildings are proposed to be demolished or altered, provide a hazardous material survey.	<b>Not applicable for operation</b>
Assess environmental problems of waste during and after construction (left over construction materials, and personnel waste), transport and disposal of waste, ongoing use and eventual decommission of the development and cumulative impacts from waste.	<b>Section 1</b>
<b>ESD Requirements</b>	
Identify the site boundary, the waste streams relevant to the project, and the individual roles responsible for delivering and reviewing the OWMP.	<b>Section 4.1 and Section 4.4.1</b>
Set diversion from landfill targets and/or targets for reducing total materials generation (general waste materials and recyclable/reusable materials), as well as monitoring and measurement procedures for waste and recycling streams by weight.	<b>Section 1.3.1 and Section 4.3</b>
Outline methods for encouraging the separation of waste streams, such as bins, storage areas, or recycling facilities in public areas as required.	<b>Section 4.3</b>
Identify storage areas for all waste streams and outline best practice safety and access requirements for their collection.	<b>Section 4.3.5 and Section 4.3.6</b>
Identify safe methods for vehicle access and transfer of waste.	<b>Section 4.3.6.2</b>
Incorporate a review process to assess the success of the OWMP and make improvements, based on operational experience.	<b>Section 4.5</b>

### 1.3.1 Waste management targets

The Western Sydney Local Health District (WSLHD)'s waste strategy is currently still in development and will be incorporated into the BMDH waste management strategy once published. The following waste reduction targets are currently in place by the NSW government, and BMDH is working at developing implementation strategies to meet these targets:

*NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2021-2027:*

- Phase out problematic plastics by 2025;
- 30% reduction in plastic litter by 2025;
- 10% reduction in per capita waste by 2030;
- 80% recovery rate across all waste streams by 2030;
- Triple plastics recycling rate by 2030;
- Halve organic waste to landfill by 2030; and
- Net zero emissions from organics to landfill by 2030.
- *NSW Net Zero Government Operations Policy 2024-2030:*
  - Implement organics collection by 1 July 2026; and
  - Demonstrate preference for recycled-content products on an “if not, why not” basis from 1 July 2025.
- *NSW Health Climate Risk Performance Measures:*
  - Report on WSLHD collaboration with HealthShare for cleaning, food services, general waste, and textiles.

In general, the implementation strategies that will be developed to meet the above targets will follow the measures outlined in **Section 4.3.1 – Section 4.3.4**.

## 2. Project Description

NSW Health Infrastructure (HI) proposes to provide 30 additional beds at Mount Druitt Hospital at 75 Railway Street, Mount Druitt as part of their delivery of infrastructure solutions and services to support the healthcare needs of the NSW communities.

To facilitate the provision of the additional beds the following works are proposed:

- Extension of the existing main hospital building across two levels at its southern-most extent:
  - Level 1 – extension to existing building
    - Relocation and Expansion of Outpatient Department (OPD) accommodating 23 separate rooms or points of care as well as ancillary rooms and spaces of about 833m<sup>2</sup>.
    - New enclosed lobby of about 75m<sup>2</sup>.
    - Future expansion zone (assumed as cold shell for future clinical or non-clinical purposes) of about 235m<sup>2</sup>.
  - Level 2 – extension to existing building
    - New 20 bed with ensuites in-patient unit (IPU) and support spaces of about 1,085m<sup>2</sup> in area with external fire / access stairs to Level 1 / ground.
    - The 20 beds are set out in a 10 x 1-bedroom; 3 x 2-bedroom; and 1 x 4-bedroom configuration.

The works will also involve the following ancillary or supplementary works:

- Selected tree removal to accommodate the proposed development and its ancillary works, as further set out below.
- Demolition of the existing decommissioned helipad and make-good works.
- Civil and flood mitigation works to manage overland flow paths in the vicinity of the proposed extension and car park.
- Extension of the existing at-grade car park P1.
- New oxygen compound adjacent to the existing oxygen compound.
- Augmentation of the existing fire hydrant ring main adjacent to the western edge of the main hospital building and relocation and partial upgrade of the existing hydrant booster.
- Offset planting and new landscaping.

### 2.1 Location and Site Layout

Information relating to the project site are provided in **Table 2-1** below. The site location is presented in **Figure 1-1** and the site layout is presented in **Figure 1-2**.

**Table 2-1: Site Details**

<b>Site Address</b>	Mount Druitt Hospital, 75 Railway Street, Mount Druitt NSW
<b>Lot and DP</b>	Lot 11 DP1268736
<b>Local Government Area</b>	Blacktown City Council
<b>Zoning</b>	SP1 Health Services Facilities
<b>Surrounding Land Use</b>	North: Medium and low density residential areas with two small public recreation park spaces .

	<p>East: The Mount Druitt Fire Station is directly adjacent to the site. Further east is a low density residential area.</p> <p>South: Directly south of the site is an education center, a sports complex and a high school campus.</p> <p>West: A shopping precinct with various supermarket, retail and hospitality commercial spaces.</p>
<b>Estimated Building Construction Date</b>	<p>1982</p>
<b>Building status</b>	<p>Blacktown and Mount Druitt Hospital (BMDH) is a single hospital operating across two campuses – one at Blacktown and one at Mount Druitt.</p> <p>The Mount Druitt Hospital was designed in 1980 by Sydney Architect Lawrence Nield and was opened in 1982 originally as a 200-bed facility. Since 1982 a variety of extensions and additional buildings have been constructed on the parkland campus. The extensions respect the design and geometry of the original building whereas the additional outbuildings are generally unrelated. The Stage 2 Redevelopment completed in 2017 included the new MRI, Community Dialysis Centre, Drug Health Expansion and New Recovery area on Level 2 of existing main building.</p>
<b>Proposal operation commencement date</b>	<p>Quarter 3 2027</p>

## 2.2 Existing Environment

### 2.2.1 Site Description

The Mount Druitt Hospital is located within the suburb of Mount Druitt and is approximately 42km west of the Sydney CBD as a part of the Blacktown LGA on the western fringe of suburban Sydney. It is approximately 8km east from the main Blacktown Hospital, as shown in **Figure 1-1**.

The Mount Druitt Hospital campus is located on the Cumberland Plains of the Greater Western Sydney Region, along the eastern edge of the Mount Druitt town centre that includes a range of retail, commercial and educational facilities.

The project site is located within a Special Activities zone which includes Health Services Facility. The northern and eastern boundaries are shaped by the internal access road, with residential zones across. The southern boundary is framed by the Infrastructure land zone, and a Mixed Use land zone in the western boundary.

### 2.2.2 Topography

The project site is predominantly flat with a slight undulating landscape with a total difference in height at 5m. The site has an elevation of approximately 60 m Australian Height Datum (AHD). The lowest elevation (57 mAHD) and highest elevation (62.5 mAHD) are located around the boundary of the site.

### 2.2.3 Buildings, Structures and Roads

The existing Mount Druitt Main Hospital building is located in the middle of the lot boundary, along Railway Street. The existing main hospital has a central western location on the site serviced by an internal ring road providing entry/ exit access from Railway Street to the north-east and Luxford Road to the north-west. The ring road has a two-way traffic flow and runs to the south of the existing main hospital on the site.

### 2.2.4 Vegetation

The existing vegetation on site is predominantly characterised by scattered planted trees around the infrastructure with two tree zones, Tree Zone 1 and Tree Zone 2, in the east portion of the site (refer **Appendix**

A). Mount Druitt Hospital is surrounded by vast greenery with small parks and sports fields, including the Mount Druitt Town Centre Reserve, CathWest Innovation College, and Chifley College Senior Campus.

The proposed scope includes the removal of various trees for the construction of the expansion on the east end of the main building.

### **2.2.5 Presence of Chemical Storage, Hazardous and Fill Material**

A previous Preliminary Desktop Site Investigation was undertaken for the site by JK Environments Pty Ltd ( JK Environments, 2025) which concluded that fill materials, historical land use (agriculture) and previous use of pesticides are all potential sources of contamination, however these sources would not prevent the project from going ahead.

### **2.2.6 Presence of Hazardous Building Materials**

The Main existing building was constructed around 1982, therefore there is a potential that asbestos containing materials might be present (prior to the asbestos ban in 2003).

During a HazMat survey by JBS&G in 2025, a number of identified hazardous building materials present an exposure risk to current and future site occupants, in their current condition if not managed appropriately. All hazardous materials identified within the hazardous materials register are to be managed by the sites current hazardous materials management plan, including an Asbestos Management Plan, Lead Management Plan and/or Hazardous Materials Management Plan.

All hazardous building materials identified should be removed where feasible and disposed of accordingly. Any materials deemed to be consistent with those detailed in the Hazardous Materials Register that have not been previously identified should be assumed to have the same content and be treated accordingly.

### 3. Legislative Requirements and Guidelines

#### 3.1 Legislation

This OWMP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* (WARR Act), the *NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) and with reference to the *Clinical and Related Waste Management For Health Services Policy 2020*. These and other key legislation relevant to waste management at the site are provided in **Table 3-1**.

**Table 3-1: NSW Waste Legislation Summary**

Legislation	Purpose
<p><i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i></p> <p>Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022</p>	<p>The POEO Act and associated regulations is key environment protection legislation administered by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA). The object of the legislation is to achieve the protection, restoration and enhancement of the quality of the NSW environment.</p> <p>The POEO Act enables the Government to establish policy instruments for setting environmental standards, goals, protocols and guidelines.</p> <p>All material to be excavated and removed from the site (including associated activities such as classification) are required to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the POEO Act, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring waste is classified appropriately and in accordance with relevant guidelines;</li> <li>• Waste materials are disposed of at appropriately licensed facilities; and</li> <li>• Other materials are removed to facilities lawfully able to accept such materials.</li> </ul> <p>The POEO General Regulation 2022 supports the POEO Act by outlining detailed provisions for environment protection licenses, pollution control, and compliance measures.</p>
<p>Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (POEO Waste Regulation)</p>	<p>The POEO Waste Regulation 2014 outlines requirements relating to non-licensed waste activities and waste transporting. The proposed works on the site will not be required to be licensed.</p> <p>The Regulation requires that wastes are stored in an environmentally safe manner and that vehicles used to transport waste must be covered when loaded.</p> <p>The Regulation exempts certain waste streams from the full waste tracking and record keeping requirements (refer <b>Section 4.5.1</b>). Under Schedule 1 of the Regulation, waste tracking is required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical and related wastes;</li> <li>• Industrial waste;</li> <li>• Waste pharmaceuticals;</li> <li>• Certain chemical wastes; and</li> <li>• hazardous wastes.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001</i> (WARR Act)</p>	<p>The WARR Act promotes waste avoidance and resource recovery to achieve a continual reduction in waste generation, provides for development of a state-wide Waste Strategy, and introduces a scheme to promote extended producer responsibility for the life cycle of a product. Objectives of the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To encourage the most efficient use of resources and to reduce environmental harm;</li> <li>• To ensure that resource management options are considered against the waste hierarchy (see <b>Section 3.3</b>);</li> <li>• Provide for the continual reduction in waste generation;</li> </ul>

Legislation	Purpose
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To minimise the consumption of natural resources and the final disposal of waste;</li> <li>To ensure that industry shares with the community the responsibility for reducing and dealing with waste; and</li> <li>To assist in the achievement of the objectives of the <i>POEO Act</i>.</li> </ul>
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021	The Act and the Regulation provide the overarching structure for planning in NSW. They provide for a number of other statutory documents to support the planning structure, including State Environmental Planning Policies and Local Environmental Plans. The objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proper management, development and conservation of natural and artificial resources; and</li> <li>To encourage ecologically sustainable development.</li> </ul>
<i>Clinical and Related Waste Management For Health Services Policy 2020</i>	This OWMP takes account of waste management associated with health care facilities and, hospital waste streams. The <i>Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services Policy 2020</i> provides a minimum standard for waste management that must be met by health services to ensure appropriate handling and containment of specific waste streams in line with NSW legislation, licensing and waste minimisation.

## 3.2 Guidelines

Guidance documents and policies considered in the preparation of this OWMP are included in **Table 3-2**.

**Table 3-2: Guidance Summary**

Guideline	Purpose
NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Waste Classification Guidelines 2014 (EPA 2014)	The Waste Classification Guidelines have been established by the NSW EPA to assist waste generators to classify wastes. Wastes are classified into groups that pose similar risks to environment and human health. Waste classifications are discussed further in <b>Section 4.1</b> .
NSW EPA's Waste and Sustainable Materials (WSM) Strategy 2041, Stage 1: 2021-2027	The WSM strategy aims to continually improve the state's policies and targets for waste reduction and landfill diversion. Stage 1 of the strategy sets the following targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030;</li> <li>Have an 80% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2030;</li> <li>Significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry;</li> <li>Phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025;</li> <li>Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill by 2030.</li> </ul>
NSW EPA's Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities 2012	The guide provides advice to assist architects, developers, council staff and building managers to incorporate better waste management practice into the design, establishment, operation and ongoing management of waste services in commercial and industrial developments.
<i>Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services (NSW Government)</i>	The Guidelines provide a minimum standard for waste management that must be met by health services to reduce uncertainty when staff move between NSW Health entities. The policy ensures that handling and containment of specific clinical waste streams is in line with NSW legislation, licensing and waste minimisation.

Guideline	Purpose
Australian Government Sustainable Procurement Guide, 2018.	The guide aims to reduce the adverse environmental, social and economic impacts of purchased products and services throughout their life through considerations such as waste disposal and the cost of operation and maintenance over the life of the goods. The guide was developed to assist Australian Government purchasers to include sustainability considerations in all stages of the procurement process, from identifying the business need to disposal of goods.
Building Code of Australia (BCA)	The BCA contains technical provisions for the design, construction and operation of buildings and other structures, covering such matters as structure, fire resistance, access and egress, services and equipment, and energy efficiency as well as certain aspects of health and amenity.

### 3.3 Waste Hierarchy

Waste management for the project will be undertaken in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which underpins the objectives of the *WARR Act*. The waste hierarchy shown in **Figure 3-1** below demonstrates preferred approaches to waste management to ensure sustainable development and use of resources.



**Figure 3-1: Waste hierarchy**

The hierarchy also aims to maximise efficiency and avoid unnecessary consumption of resources. This OWMP seeks to implement the waste hierarchy to minimise waste disposal and promote waste reduction in order of preference:

- Reduce or avoid waste through selection of items and design;
- Reuse materials without further processing;
- Recycle and process waste for reuse as a new product;
- Recover energy through combustion of materials where acceptable and in accordance with EPA Regulations;

- Treat waste to stabilise the waste product for disposal or reuse; and
- Dispose of waste when no other management options are appropriate.

## 4. Waste Stream and Classification

### 4.1 Site Specific Waste Streams

Potential waste types and corresponding EPA classifications as per the *NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines (2014)* for the operation of facilities constructed on the site are summarised in **Table 4-1**.

**Table 4-1: Potential Waste Types and Classifications During Operation**

Waste Type	EPA Waste Classification (EPA 2014)	Waste Stream
Paper including all types of recyclable paper including confidential waste but excluding paper towels, toilet paper and tissues.	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Paper recycling
Cardboard, excluding waxed cardboard.	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Cardboard recycling
Metals (steel, aluminium, stainless steel, and copper piping or wire)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Co-mingled recycling, specific recycling or general waste
Wood (timber, wooden pallets)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Specific recycling or general waste
Garden organics	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Specific recycling or general waste
Plastics (recyclables)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Co-mingled recycling
Plastics (non-recyclables)	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	General waste
Soft plastics	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	General waste
Glass including bottles and containers.	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Co-mingled recycling
Light bulbs, batteries, e-waste	Potentially hazardous waste	Specific recycling
General refuse such as food scraps and non-recyclable plastics.	General solid waste (putrescible) or General solid waste (non-putrescible)	General waste
Clinical/Medical waste such as cytotoxic waste, anatomical waste, pharmaceutical waste and sharps waste.	Special waste	Special waste

In the next two years, it is envisaged that recycling options for the below waste streams will be developed and implemented by the hospital as advised by the Western Sydney Local Health District's Sustainability Manager:

- Food organics;
- Plastics/PVC;
- Batteries;
- Printer cartridges; and
- Textiles.

## 4.2 Estimated Waste Generation Quantities

### 4.2.1 General Waste and Recycling

The total gross internal floor area of the new 20 Bed IPU (level 2) and an Outpatients Department (level 1) extension is approximately 2,421.12 m<sup>2</sup>.

The operational times for the east building are assumed to be 24/7. The operational hours have been assumed in calculations for weekly waste generation estimates in **Table 4-4**.

Waste generation rates from the Best Practice Guidelines for EPA's *Better Practice Guidelines Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities* (EPA, 2012) has been referenced for office general and recycling waste generation rates.

Blacktown DCP and Blacktown City Council's guidelines for waste management in new developments (Blacktown City Council, 2015) does not include general and recycling waste generation rates for medical facilities or laboratories. Therefore, indicative waste generation quantities for the medical areas of the site are based on rates provided in Appendix A of the EPA's *Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities 2012* (EPA, 2012).

These rates are provided in **Table 4-2** and uses the "medical and optical" and "commercial office" as the primary premise types.

**Table 4-2: Daily Estimated Average Waste and Recycling Generation Rates During Operation**

Premises Type	General Waste Generation Rate	Recycling Generation Rate*
Medical and optical facilities <sup>a</sup>	35 L per 100 m <sup>2</sup> per day	10 L per 100 m <sup>2</sup> per day
Office facilities <sup>a</sup>	8 L per 100 m <sup>2</sup> per day	6 L per 100 m <sup>2</sup> per day

\* – inclusive co- mingled (glass, plastics and metal), paper and cardboard  
a –Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities (EPA 2012)

Estimated waste generation based on the rates above for daily waste are provided in **Table 4-3**, and for weekly waste are provided in **Table 4-4**. These premise types and their associated ground floor areas (GFAs) were allocated by room type and can be found in **Appendix A**. Offices, reception/entry rooms, interview rooms, meeting rooms, lounge rooms and waiting rooms are considered 'office' whilst everything else is considered medical and optical facilities.

Note the 'Shell space for future clinical/non-clinical space' and the 'Mech Plant' on level 1 are excluded from the calculations as they will not produce a regular waste stream. The Mech Plant is expected to produce minor maintenance related waste in the form of metal, pipes, insulation, offcuts, rags etc. The collection and disposal of this waste stream will be managed accordingly.

**Table 4-3: Daily Estimated Operational Waste Generation Rates (general waste and recycling)**

Premises Type	GFA total	Approximate General Waste Generation per day	Approximate Recycling Generation per day
Medical and optical facilities	951.95 m <sup>2</sup>	333.18 L	95.2 L
Office facilities	220 m <sup>2</sup>	17.6 L	13.2 L

Based on the information above, provided by the client, **Table 4-4** presents total waste volumes anticipated to be generated per week at the new Extension Building as a result of the project.

**Table 4-4: Weekly Estimated Operational Waste Generation Rates (general waste and recycling)**

Premises Type	Operation	Approximate General Waste Generation per week	Approximate Recycling Generation per week
Medical and optical facilities	7 days/week	2332.3 L	666.37 L
Office facilities	7 days/week	123.2 L	92.4 L

**Section 4.3.5** outlines capacity of the WSA and suitability for managing anticipated waste volumes.

Strategies that will be implemented to minimise waste generation and maximise reuse and recycling are outlined in **Section 4.3**.

#### 4.2.2 Other Waste

The following quantities of estimated waste generation for remaining waste streams is contained below and is based on rates contained in a Sydney based OWMP (Waste Audit & Consultancy Services Pty Ltd, March 2024). These rates are based on the additional 20 beds within the new Extension Building.

**Table 4-5: Estimate Waste Quantities for Clinical and Other Waste Streams**

Waste Type	Operation	Approximate Waste Generation Rate per Litre/bed/day	Approximate daily waste generation (L)	Approximate weekly waste generation (L)
Cytotoxic waste	7 days/week	0.59	11.8	82.6
Pharmaceutical waste	7 days/week	0.7	14	98
Sanitary waste	7 days/week	1.77	35.4	247.8
eWaste recycling	7 days/week	0.1	2	14

#### 4.2.3 Ancillary spaces

Ancillary spaces contained within the existing main hospital building will undergo light refurbishment (Exempt Development). These are:

- Selected tree removal to accommodate the proposed development and its ancillary works, as further set out below.
- Demolition of the existing decommissioned helipad and make-good works.
- Civil and flood mitigation works to manage overland flow paths in the vicinity of the proposed extension and car park.
- Extension of the existing at-grade car park P1.
- New oxygen compound adjacent to the existing oxygen compound.
- Augmentation of the existing fire hydrant ring main adjacent to the western edge of the main hospital building and relocation and partial upgrade of the existing hydrant booster.
- Offset planting and new landscaping

As the scope of works for the ancillary spaces only include minor refurbishments and/or relocation of rooms, there is not expected to be any excess waste or personnel within these spaces. For this reason, this scope has been excluded from the waste generation calculations in **Section 4.2.1**.

As the proposed increase of 10 beds within the existing hospital (100 operational beds) is minimal, the following expected increase in waste generation rates should be calculated into the existing waste systems in

place for the existing hospital. This increase may warrant an increase in waste collection frequency, depending on the waste management systems already in place.

The following waste generation rates are based on those previously outlined in **Section 4.2.1** and **Section 4.2.2** above with reference to a previous council approved OWMP for a similar facility (Waste Audit & Consultancy Services Pty Ltd, March 2024).

**Table 4-6: Estimate waste quantities for additional 10 beds within the existing building**

Waste Type	Operation	Approximate Waste Generation Rate per Litre/bed/day	Approximate daily waste generation (L)	Approximate weekly waste generation (L)
General Waste	7 days/week	10	100	700
Comingled Recycling	7 days/week	10	100	700
Cytotoxic waste	7 days/week	0.59	5.9	41.3
Pharmaceutical waste	7 days/week	0.7	7	49
Sanitary waste	7 days/week	1.77	17.7	123.9
eWaste recycling	7 days/week	0.1	1	7

### 4.3 Waste Management During Operation

#### 4.3.1 Diversion Rates and Reduction Targets

**Table 4-7** provides the targets diversion and reduction rates for the development by 2030. These rates have been determined from reviews of NSW EPA's *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy* and NSW DPE's *Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041*.

**Table 4-7: Diversion and Reduction Targets for Waste Streams**

Waste Stream	Diversion Rate Target	Reduction Target *
Waste	80%	15%
Recycling	80%	15%

#### 4.3.2 Avoidance and Reduction of Waste

The ongoing site users will be required to minimise waste generation, and endeavour to reuse or recycle waste where available. Waste will be avoided through strategic selection of materials during purchasing which takes into account options which may reduce waste generation during ongoing operation of the site. This includes considering procurement of materials which use minimal packaging and are suitable for reuse. Selection of operational materials will also consider the use of recycled items where practicable.

Opportunities to avoid wastes generated during operation include:

- Develop a procurement policy which considers waste avoidance measures such as:
  - Order site specific or prefabricated items where practicable to minimise surplus material;
  - Consider packaging material provided by suppliers during purchasing and reduce this requirement where possible or consider returnable packaging; and
  - Material selection to consider recycled items.

- Refine waste stream estimates to ensure adequate on-site storage and waste segregation, and to inform future procurement policies.

### 4.3.3 Reuse and Recycling

Measures to separate waste streams will be implemented to maximize re-use and recycling. This includes segregating wastes into appropriate dedicated bins or areas for transportation to a designated recycling facility.

Procedures to manage the reuse and recycling of waste materials during operation include:

- Incorporate waste management into site management procedures to promote reuse and/or recycling of materials;
- Ensure areas for waste segregation are easily accessible and clearly defined;
- Ensure staff are familiar with onsite WSAs for appropriate waste segregation; and
- Consider opportunities for materials reuse and/or recycling where practicable.

### 4.3.4 Treatment and Disposal

Operational wastes may require treatment to stabilise them for appropriate disposal to reduce the risk of harm to human health or the environment. These materials may not be suitable for reuse or recycling and will be segregated and disposed of via a suitably qualified contractor for the waste stream.

Any potential biohazardous waste will be removed from site by a licenced contractor and incinerated at an approved facility. Wastes will only be sent to landfill or disposal facilities where the prioritised management methods in the hierarchy cannot be implemented, due to biohazards, or in a cost effective or practical manner. The site manager will liaise with the local council and licensed waste contractors to determine appropriate disposal locations for potential waste streams.

Measures to manage the treatment and disposal of waste materials during operation include:

- Ensure wastes which cannot be reused or recycled and require disposal are clearly segregated from those which have the potential to be reused;
- Provision of segregated waste bins for each waste type;
- Maintenance staff to be inducted into site waste management practices;
- Hazardous materials to be stored and disposed of in accordance with the handling and disposal requirements of SafeWork NSW and NSW EPA, with appropriate placarding/signage, containers and storage capacities for hazardous or dangerous goods waste, in accordance with the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017; and
- General wastes to be disposed of in accordance with Blacktown council requirements.

The client has indicated waste types are to be disposed of in accordance with the table below (**Table 4-8**). Note the management of clinical waste streams should be in accordance with the Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services (NSW Health, 2020) and relevant legislation (**Section 3**).

**Table 4-8: Waste types and associated disposal procedure**

Waste Type	Responsible Company	Procedure
General Waste	Bingo	Waste handler empties bins into waster compactor. Bingo changes compactor when full.
Recyclables	Bingo	Waste handler brings bins and puts them next to waste compactor. Bingo empties the recycle bins

Waste Type	Responsible Company	Procedure
Confidential	ShredX	Wards call general services to book pickup. Pickup list is forwarded to ShredX who then arrive on site to pickup individual bins.
Cardboard	Bingo	Waste handler brings cardboard waste and empties them into waste compactor. Bingo collects from compactor.
Clinical Waste	Cleanaway Daniels	Waste handler brings bins down to loading dock clinical waste storage area. Waste is then picked up by Cleanaway Daniels.
Cytotoxic Waste	Cleanaway Daniels	Waste handler brings bins down to loading dock clinical waste storage area. Waste is then picked up by Cleanaway Daniels.
Anatomical Waste	Cleanaway Daniels	Waste handler brings bins down to loading dock clinical waste storage area. Waste is then picked up by Cleanaway Daniels.
Pharmaceutical Waste	Cleanaway Daniels	Waste handler brings bins down to loading dock clinical waste storage area. Waste is then picked up by Cleanaway Daniels.
Sanitary Waste	Enviro-LCS	Enviro-LCS staff arrive at regular intervals to pickup waste.
eWaste	ShredX	Wards call general services to book pickup. Pickup list is forwarded to ShredX who then arrive on site to pickup individual bins.
Sharps	Cleanaway Daniels	Waste handler brings bins down to loading dock waste storage area. Waste is then picked up by Cleanaway Daniels.

### 4.3.5 Waste Storage Area

All waste facilities must comply with the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and all relevant Australian Standards (AS) in accordance with the requirements of Blacktown City Council DCP.

A 10m<sup>2</sup> centralised general WSA is proposed to be located in level 2 of the Extension Building as well as the existing loading bays within the existing hospital building. See waste storage area and loading bay in **Appendix B**. In general, there is one 240 L Recycling bin, one 660 L General Waste bin and three 240 L General Waste bins. The frequency of collection for these bins will be based on the estimated waste quantities in **Table 4-3** and **Table 4-4**.

Localised bins for waste segregation on each floor (including general waste, recyclables and clinical waste) are expected to be disposed of in accordance with **Table 4-9** and decanted into the existing hospital loading bays. The capacity of the WSA to accommodate waste for the new Extension building is described in **Section 4.3.6**.

There is a general waste compactor and a recycling compactor located within the existing hospital's loading dock.

Wastes for recycling is to be stored in separated bins or containers and transported to the onsite compactors in the loading dock and then to a facility where the wastes will be recycled or re-used.

### 4.3.6 Waste Collection

The client has indicated that all waste is collected from the loading docks, except sanitary, confidential and eWaste which is picked up from around the hospital by the individual contractors responsible (refer to **Table 4-8**). Waste collection will be completed in accordance with the existing contractors outlined in **Table 4-8**. It is assumed that frequency of collection per waste stream will be updated to accommodate for the extra generated waste as outlined in **Table 4-9**.

#### 4.3.6.1 Waste Movement

General waste and recycling generated at the site will be placed into small waste and recycling bins. Clinical waste will be placed in separately specialised bins. These small waste bins should be segregated according to

the final waste streams identified in this plan (refer to **Table 4-8**). Cleaning contractors will transfer the waste from these areas to the identified WSA and place it in the associated waste stream bin. Cleaning contractors access these facilities by using the existing hospital lift. **Appendix B** which shows the location of the waste room.

Bins are required to be accessible to allow for removal by trained and authorized personnel only. Bins will be colour coded according to *AS4123.7-2006 Mobile Waste Containers* to assist in waste stream segregation.

#### 4.3.6.2 Waste Collection Point Access and Vehicle Movements

Based on the waste management circulation plans (**Appendix B**), it is assumed the centralised waste area allows for bins to be wheeled out of the new Extension Building and into the corridors of the existing building in which existing lifts would be accessible to move the waste into the loading dock area. The bins are then emptied by the waste contractors into the collection vehicles and disposed of offsite. Waste bins will be wheeled to the loading dock area to be serviced by waste contractors.

Waste collection vehicles shall not obstruct access to adjacent premises, roadways or the footpath. In addition, waste collection must be carried out with due care for public safety including other road users, cyclists and pedestrians. The waste collection vehicle will have adequate manoeuvring space around the site and will not have to use a ramp at any point during waste collection.

As the waste movements for the new Extension Building flow into the existing operational loading dock, the existing operational swept path models for vehicle access into the loading dock area can be referred to for this proposal. Additional swept path models are not required to be undertaken.

#### 4.3.6.3 Waste Collection Contractor

A licensed waste contractor is to be engaged to ensure waste is correctly removed from the facility Refer to **Table 4-8** for full list of current waste contractors for the facility. All potential waste streams must be accounted for when hiring a waste collection contractor. Written evidence of the contract with the licensed collector for waste and recycling collection is to be provided to the client and held on site.

Waste minimisation practices are to be demonstrated with the ongoing use, with records of disposal of hazardous wastes being kept. The storage and disposal of any hazardous waste (sharps and or clinical waste, items contaminated by blood) is to be in accordance with requirements of the POEO (Waste) Regulation.

A suitably licensed waste contractor is to be engaged to ensure waste is correctly removed from the facility. All potential waste streams must be accounted for when hiring a waste collection contractor. Written evidence of the contract with the licensed collector for waste and recycling collection is to be provided to the client and held on site.

#### 4.3.6.4 Waste Segregation

Segregation of waste is key to maintaining the waste hierarchy. Waste will be segregated into separate streams including general waste, recycling waste, clinical waste and chemical waste. Waste segregation can be effectively achieved through:

- Identifiable colour coding and/or labelling of each waste stream applicable to compactor bins and bins housed in the WSA;
- Training for all staff and visitors who generate waste; and
- Provision of appropriate waste containers at suitable locations.

#### 4.3.7 Waste Storage Systems

Based on the volumes of waste calculated in **Section 4**, it is estimated that as a minimum the following bins are required as provided in **Table 4-9**.

The anticipated total weekly volumes of waste to be produced are shown in **Table 4-4**. Based on the assumption of bin sizes and quantities contained in the table, it is assumed the general waste and recycling storage within Level 2 of the Extension building is moved to the loading dock for collection (refer **Appendix B**) to accommodate the expected volumes.

**Table 4-9: Operational Waste Storage Requirements\***

Type	WSA and Storage Vessels based on design	Estimated Weekly Waste Volumes	Collections per week (moving to loading bay)
General Waste	1 x 660 L mobile garbage bins 3 x 240 L mobile garbage bins	2455.5 L	2
Recycling (co-mingled glass, plastics and metal)	1 x 240 L wheelie bins	758.8 L	4
Cytotoxic waste	2 x 50L bins	82.6 L	1
Pharmaceutical waste	2 x 50L bins	98 L	1
Sanitary waste	9 x 28L bins	247.8 L	1
eWaste recycling	1 x 240L bin	14 L	1

\*Waste containers and bin liners are to be correctly colour coded and identified in accordance with relevant standards and legislation including but not limited to SafeWork NSW *Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services* (NSW Health, 2020) and the NSW Health *Generic Hospital Waste Management Plan* (NSW Health, 1999).

## 4.4 Ongoing Management

Having suitable waste management systems in place is only one element of an effective waste management system at a large facility such as the one this site is located in. Compliance by the administrative manager, staff, cleaning contractors and waste collection contractor is essential to ensure the efficacy of the overall system. A copy of the WMP must be kept on-site at all times while work approved under the development consent is being carried out.

### 4.4.1 Roles and Responsibilities

It is expected that all personnel will commit to the OWMP and be responsible for their own actions in adhering to the waste management objectives.

An Administrative Manager will be the key person responsible for implementation of the OWMP and adherence to applicable legislation, guidelines, licences and project conditions. The Administrative Manager will also be responsible for maintenance of the cleaning infrastructure such as the service doors, locks, lighting, signage, colour coding and repair/replacement of MGBs.

**Table 4-10** below presents suggested responsibilities for waste management.

**Table 4-10: Roles and Responsibilities**

Role	Responsibility
Administrative Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring staff are inducted into the OWMP and other applicable management plans;</li> <li>Responsible for undertaking procurement of operational materials in accordance with the waste management hierarchy;</li> <li>Segregation of waste streams where required to ensure appropriate use, treatment and/or disposal;</li> <li>Compliance with applicable environmental legislation and project conditions;</li> <li>Ensure environmental management plan(s) across the site are adhered to and accurate to site conditions;</li> </ul>

Role	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake inspections to ensure compliance with the OWMP;</li> <li>• Maintenance of waste-related signage, colour coding and MGBs;</li> <li>• Security of WSAs during day-to-day business;</li> <li>• Ensure no waste is placed in publicly accessible areas; and</li> <li>• Ensure availability and access to the OWMP, to be kept on site at all times.</li> </ul>
Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adherence to the OWMP;</li> <li>• Placement of waste/recycling within correct bins;</li> <li>• Notify manager when bins are overfull and require transport to the MGBs; and</li> <li>• Informing the Administrative Manager of any waste management incidences.</li> </ul>
Licensed Waste Collection Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for collection, disposal and/or recycling of waste in accordance with contract and relevant legislation and guidance; and</li> <li>• Provide feedback on actual volumes of waste and recycling collected to enable waste volume evaluation by Administrative Manager.</li> </ul>

#### 4.4.2 Training and Awareness

All staff and contractors will undertake awareness training of the OWMP and site-specific waste management. This includes:

- Induction to the waste management hierarchy and use across the site;
- Details of responsibilities for waste management and key personnel;
- Site specific waste management practices such as:
  - Waste storage and stockpiling locations;
  - Waste disposal requirements;
  - Hazardous or special wastes; and
  - Record of waste disposal details and receipts.
- Knowledge of emergency response procedures and contacts.

Signage will be provided on site to ensure waste management measures are communicated across the site. Signage will highlight correct procedures for separating wastes where required, locations of bins and WSAs, labelling of designated bins, potential hazards associated with the waste streams and handling, and contact details should any issues be encountered.

Signage will be prepared and located on site in accordance with the Australian Standard (AS 1319) for safety signs, and the NSW EPA and Australian Standard for recycling signage.

#### 4.5 Monitoring and Reporting

The following activities will be undertaken to inform future onsite waste management and to improve the efficiency in achieving the outcomes of the OWMP:

- Review of waste streams and waste quantities;
- Review the OWMP in light of any changes to operational activities or further information which may alter waste management practices;
- Undertake auditing of waste management across the site as a component of broader environmental site audits;

- Undertake visual inspections to ensure waste management controls are implemented and maintained across site; and
- Undertake annual review of the OWMP to ensure information accurately reflects site activities, and to assist future waste management.

Where formal auditing, general inspections or incident reporting identify incorrect storage or disposal procedures, or maintenance or waste management issues, observations will be promptly reported to the Administrative Manager and recorded. The Administrative Manager will determine appropriate measures to rectify the issues in a timely manner.

#### **4.5.1 Waste Tracking**

Under the POEO (Waste) Regulation, certain types of waste are classified as trackable waste, meaning they must be monitored from the point of generation to disposal or recycling. Under Schedule 1 of the Regulation, waste tracking is required for:

- Clinical and related wastes;
- Industrial waste;
- Waste pharmaceuticals;
- Certain chemical wastes; and
- hazardous wastes.

Under this Regulation, the abovementioned waste types must be tracked using the EPA's WasteLocate system or an approved alternative. Generators, transporters and receivables of trackable waste must maintain records and submit reports. Waste is also required to be transported by a licensed transporter and disposed of at a licensed facility.

## 5. Limitations

### Scope of services

This report (“the report”) has been prepared by JBS&G in accordance with the scope of services set out in the contract, or as otherwise agreed, between the client and JBS&G. In some circumstances, a range of factors such as time, budget, access and/or site disturbance constraints may have limited the scope of services. This report is strictly limited to the matters stated in it and is not to be read as extending, by implication, to any other matter in connection with the matters addressed in it.

### Reliance on data

In preparing the report, JBS&G has relied upon data and other information provided by the client and other individuals and organisations, most of which are referred to in the report (“the data”). Except as otherwise expressly stated in the report, JBS&G has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the data. To the extent that the statements, opinions, facts, information, conclusions and/or recommendations in the report (“conclusions”) are based in whole or part on the data, those conclusions are contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the data. JBS&G has also not attempted to determine whether any material matter has been omitted from the data. JBS&G will not be liable in relation to incorrect conclusions should any data, information or condition be incorrect or have been concealed, withheld, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed to JBS&G. The making of any assumption does not imply that JBS&G has made any enquiry to verify the correctness of that assumption.

The report is based on information received at the time of preparation of this report. JBS&G disclaims responsibility for any changes that may have occurred after this time. This report and any legal issues arising from it are governed by and construed in accordance with the law as at the date of this report.

### Environmental conclusions

Within the limitations imposed by the scope of services, the preparation of this report has been undertaken and performed in a professional manner, in accordance with generally accepted environmental consulting practices. No other warranty, whether express or implied, is made, including to any third parties, and no liability will be accepted for use or interpretation of this report by any third party.

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## 6. References

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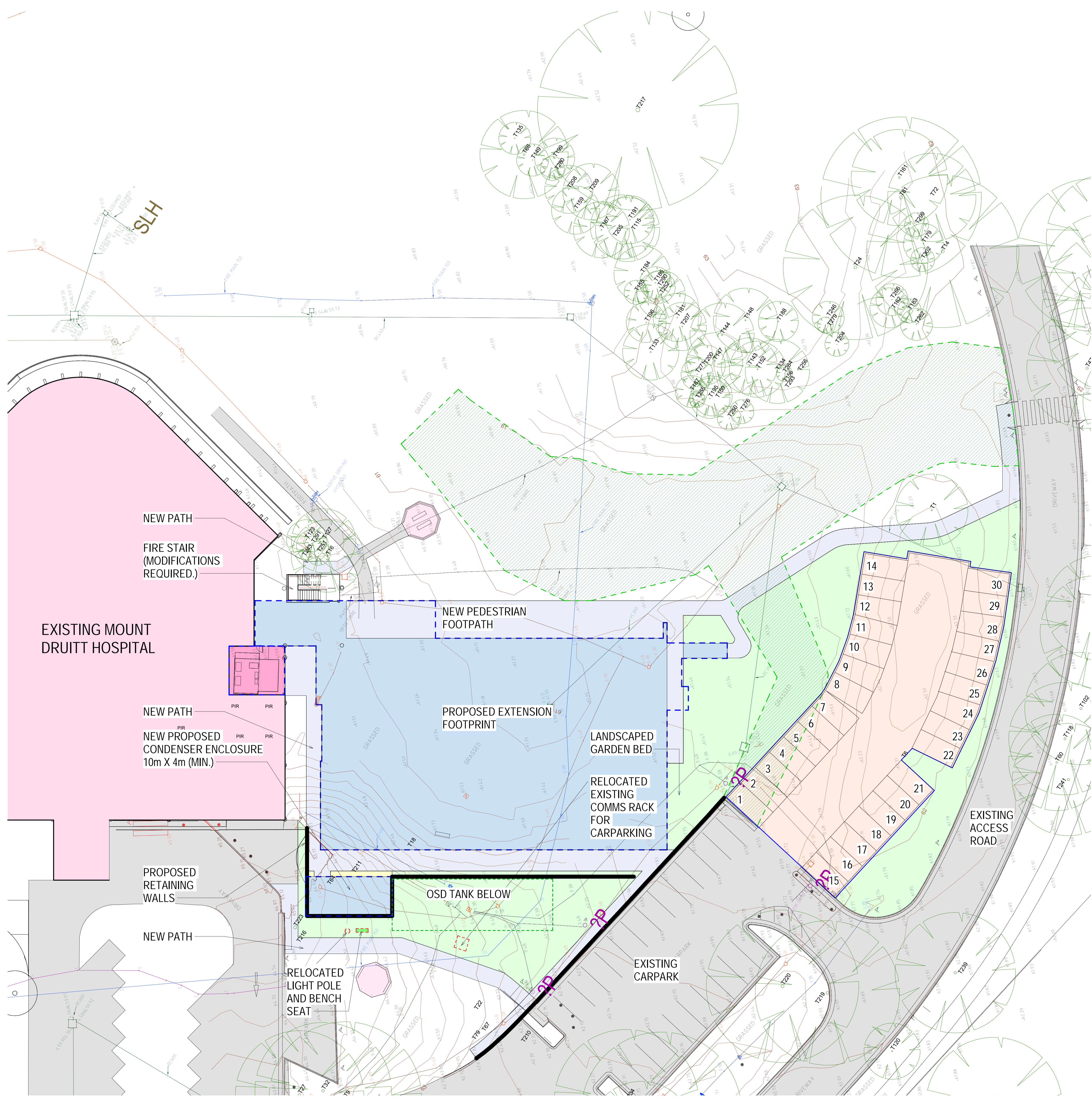
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## Appendix A Site Design Drawings

Autodesk Docs: \AUH\A316200\Blacktown & Mount Druiit Hospitals-Additional Beds\BIDH-JAC-ARC-NEW.rvt 6/10/2025 10:20:05 AM



**LEGEND**

- EXISTING BUILDING TO BE RETAINED.
- EXISTING CONDENSERS COMPOUND.
- NEW PEDESTRIAN PATHS. REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS.
- PROPOSED NEW BUILDING FOOTPRINT.
- EXISTING ROADS AND PATHS TO BE RETAINED.
- NEW LANDSCAPED GARDEN BEDS/ TURF. REFER TO LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS.
- PROPOSED ROCK BED. REFER TO LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS.
- PROPOSED NEW EXTENSION CARPARK.
- INDICATIVE LOCATION OF PROPOSED SWALE. REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS.
- EXISTING TREES - PROTECT WHERE ADJACENT TO CONSTRUCTION SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION WORKS. REFER TO LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS.

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REV	DATE	AMENDMENT
B	06/10/2025	DRAFT 00 ISSUE
A	11/07/25	FINAL 01 ISSUE

**KEY PLAN**

**PROJECT MANAGER**  
**MostynCopper**

**CLIENT**

NSW  
GOVERNMENT

**Health**  
Sydney  
Local Health District

NSW  
GOVERNMENT

**Health**  
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**PROJECT**  
MOUNT DRUIIT  
HOSPITAL - ADDITIONAL  
BEDS - NEW BUILD

**PROJECT NO.**  
IA316200

**DRAWING TITLE**  
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

**STATUS**

<b>DRAWN</b> JN	<b>DESIGNED</b> DGJS
<b>CHECKED</b> RG	<b>APPROVED</b> CY

**SCALE @ B1**  
As indicated

<b>DRAWING NO.</b> MABN-AR-DG-1201	<b>REVISION</b> B
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**DEPARTMENT LEGEND**

- CIRCULATION
- PATIENT AREAS
- SUPPORT AREAS
- STAFF AREAS
- SHARED AREAS
- SERVICES

**KEY PLAN**

REV	DATE	AMENDMENT
B	06/02/25	DRAFT DD ISSUE
A	11/07/25	FINAL SD ISSUE

**PROJECT MANAGER**

**MostynCopper**

**CLIENT**

**NSW** Health  
Sydney Local Health District

**NSW** Health  
Infrastructure

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Fax: +61 2 9928 2510  
Web: jacobs.com

**PROJECT**  
MOUNT DRIUITT  
HOSPITAL - ADDITIONAL  
BEDS - NEW BUILD

**PROJECT NO.**  
IA316200

**DRAWING TITLE**  
GENERAL  
ARRANGEMENT PLANS -  
LEVEL 2

**STATUS**

<b>DRAWN</b> JN	<b>DESIGNED</b> JW/RG
<b>CHECKED</b> RG	<b>APPROVED</b> CY

**SCALE @ B1**  
1 : 100

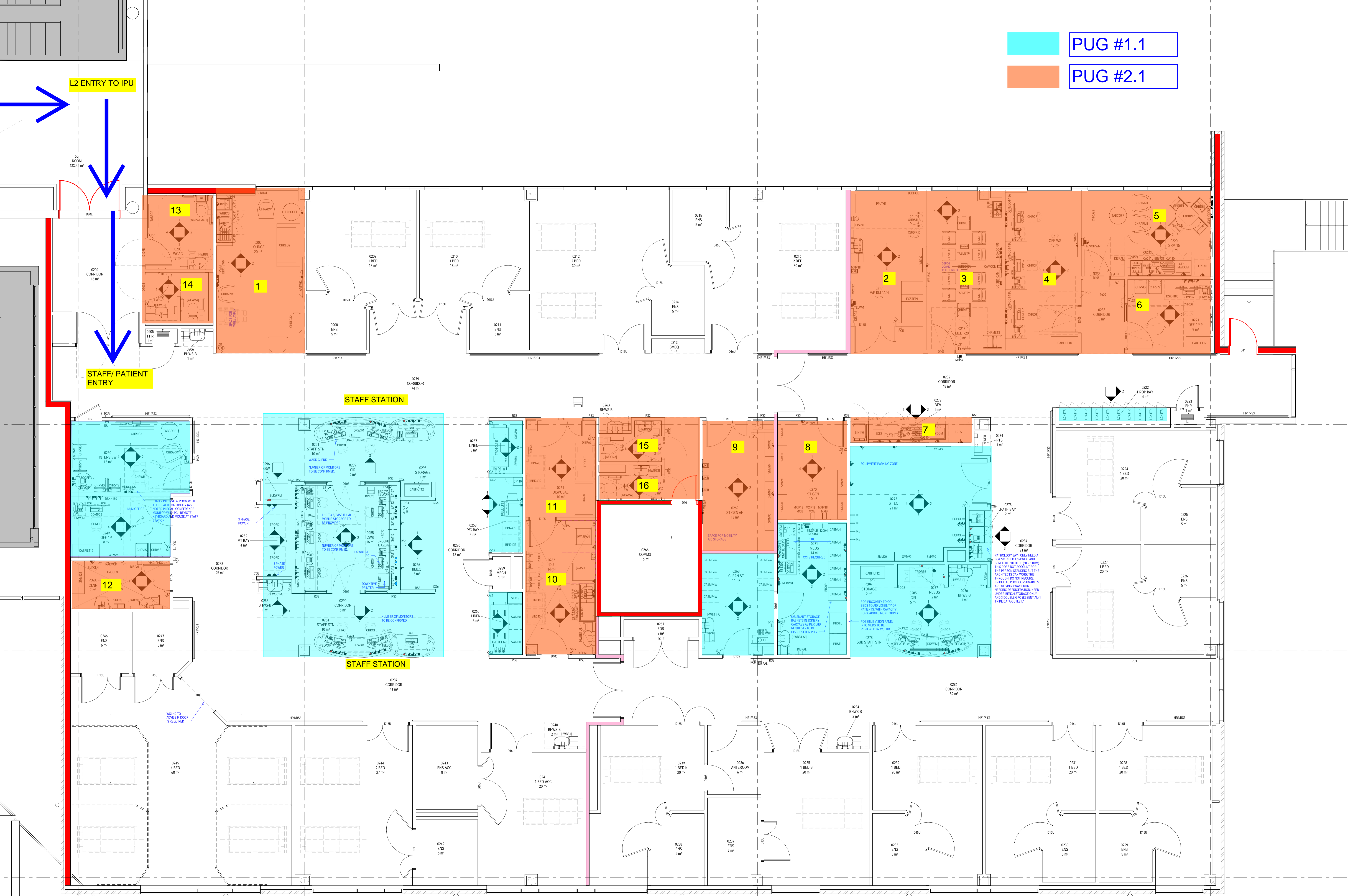
**DRAWING NO.**  
MABN-AR-DG-1501

**REVISION**  
B

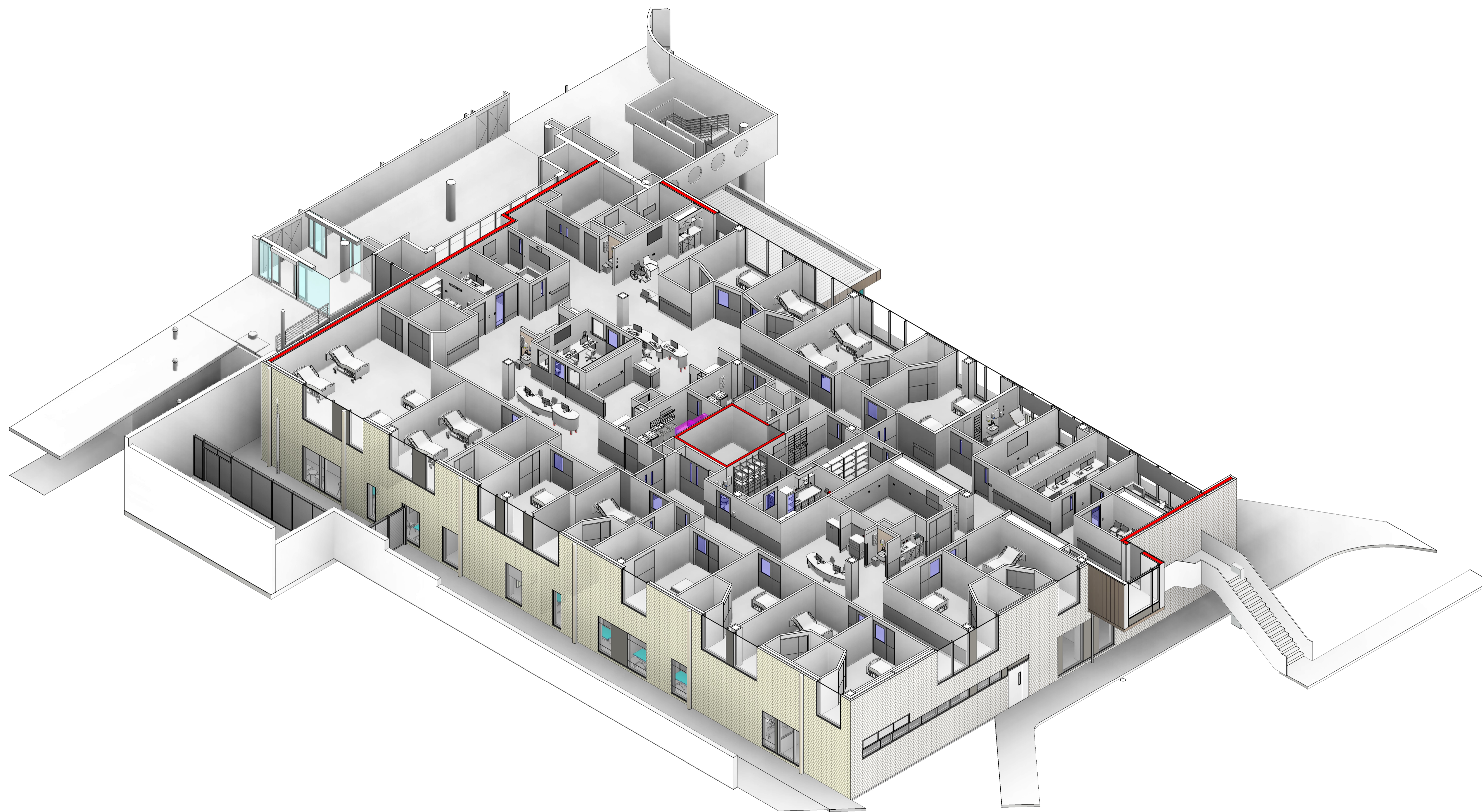


## Appendix B Waste Storage Area and Loading Bay

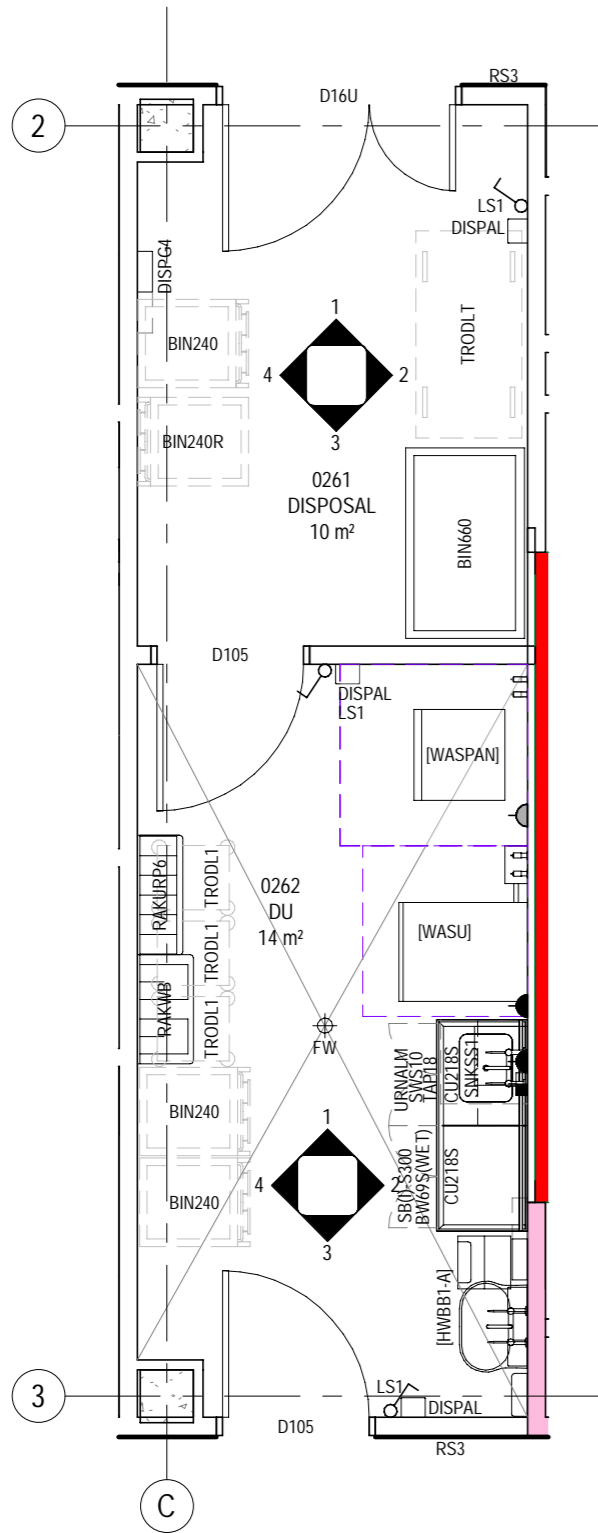
PUG #1.1  
 PUG #2.1



Blacktown & Mount Druitt Hospitals – Additional Beds  
 FFE PLAN LEVEL 2 - B1 -1:50

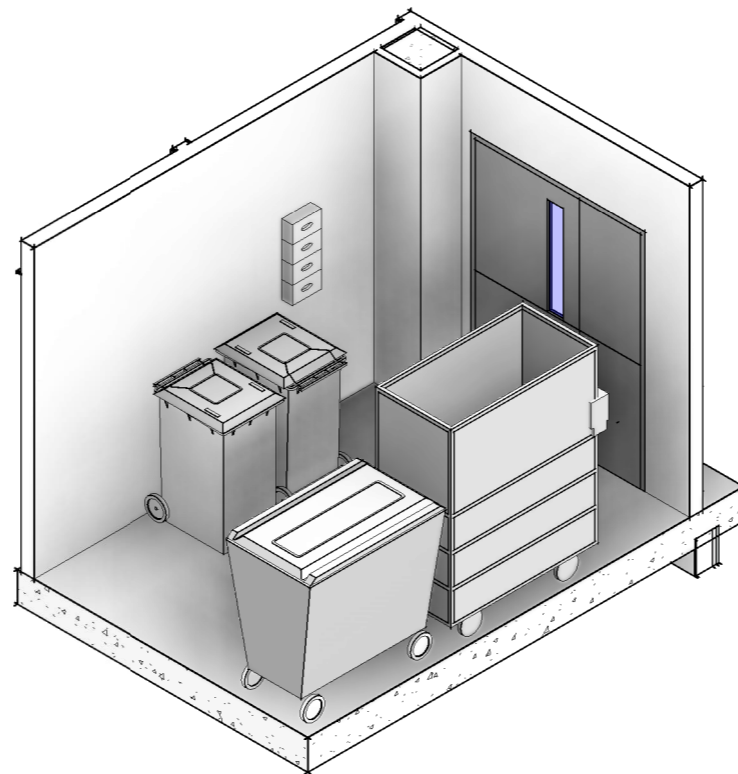


Blacktown & Mount Druitt Hospitals – Additional Beds  
LEVEL 2 ISOMETRIC - B1 -1:100



0 0261 - DISPOSAL - PLAN  
1 : 50

FITOUT - 0261 - DISPOSAL	
Code	Description
BIN240	Bin: 240 litre
BIN240R	Bin: 240 litre Recycling
BIN660	Bin: 660 litre General Waste
DISPAL	Dispenser: Alcohol Rub
DISPG4	Dispenser: Gloves, 4 Tier
LS1	Light Switch
TRODLT	Trolley: Dirty Linen, Tall - 1370L x 700W



1 0261 - DISPOSAL - ISOMETRIC



2 0261 - DISPOSAL - PERSPECTIVE

24/07/2025 4:47:46 PM A:\bids-sk\_Docs\AU\IA316200-Blackdown & Mount Druitt Hospitals-Additional Beds\MDH-JAC-ARC-NEW.rvt

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REV	DATE	AMENDMENT
A	18/7/25	PUG#1.1 MEDICAL INPATIENTS REVIEW

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PROJECT  
 MOUNT DRUITT HOSPITAL - ADDITIONAL  
 BEDS - NEW BUILD

PROJECT NO.  
 IA316200

DRAWING TITLE  
 ROOM LAYOUT SHEETS  
 DISPOSAL ROOM - SHEET 1

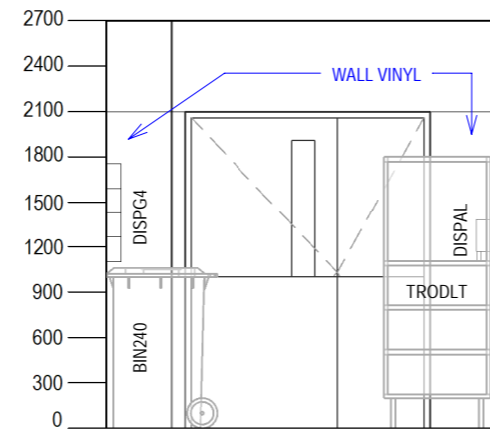
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 REVIEWED: VD  
 APPROVED: DG

SCALE @A3  
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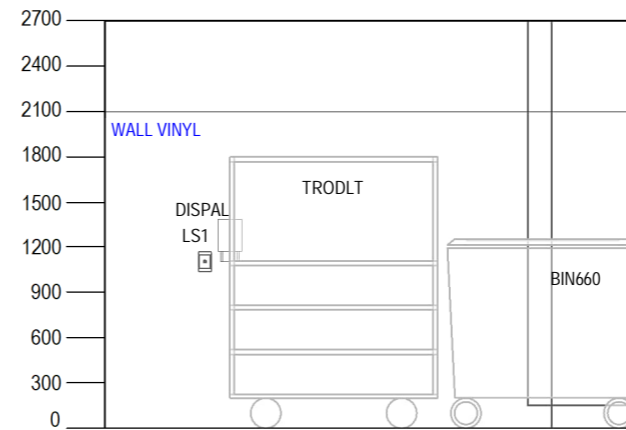
DRAWING NO.  
 MABN-AR-RLS-0261-01

REVISION  
 A

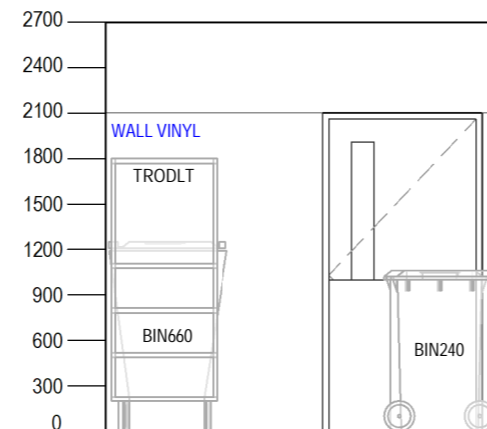
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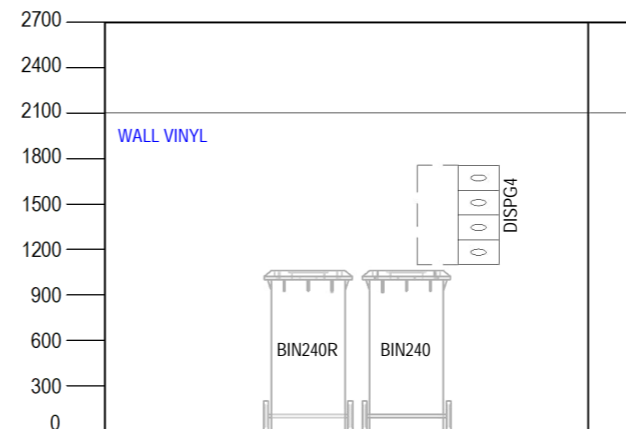
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2 0261 - DISPOSAL - ELEVATION 2  
1 : 50



3 0261 - DISPOSAL - ELEVATION 3  
1 : 50



4 0261 - DISPOSAL - ELEVATION 4  
1 : 50

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REV	DATE	AMENDMENT
A	18/7/25	PUG#1.1 MEDICAL INPATIENTS REVIEW

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CLIENT



PROJECT  
 MOUNT DRUITT HOSPITAL - ADDITIONAL  
 BEDS - NEW BUILD

PROJECT NO.  
 IA316200

DRAWING TITLE  
 ROOM LAYOUT SHEETS  
 DISPOSAL ROOM - SHEET 2

DRAWN: JACOBS  
 REVIEWED: VD  
 APPROVED: DG

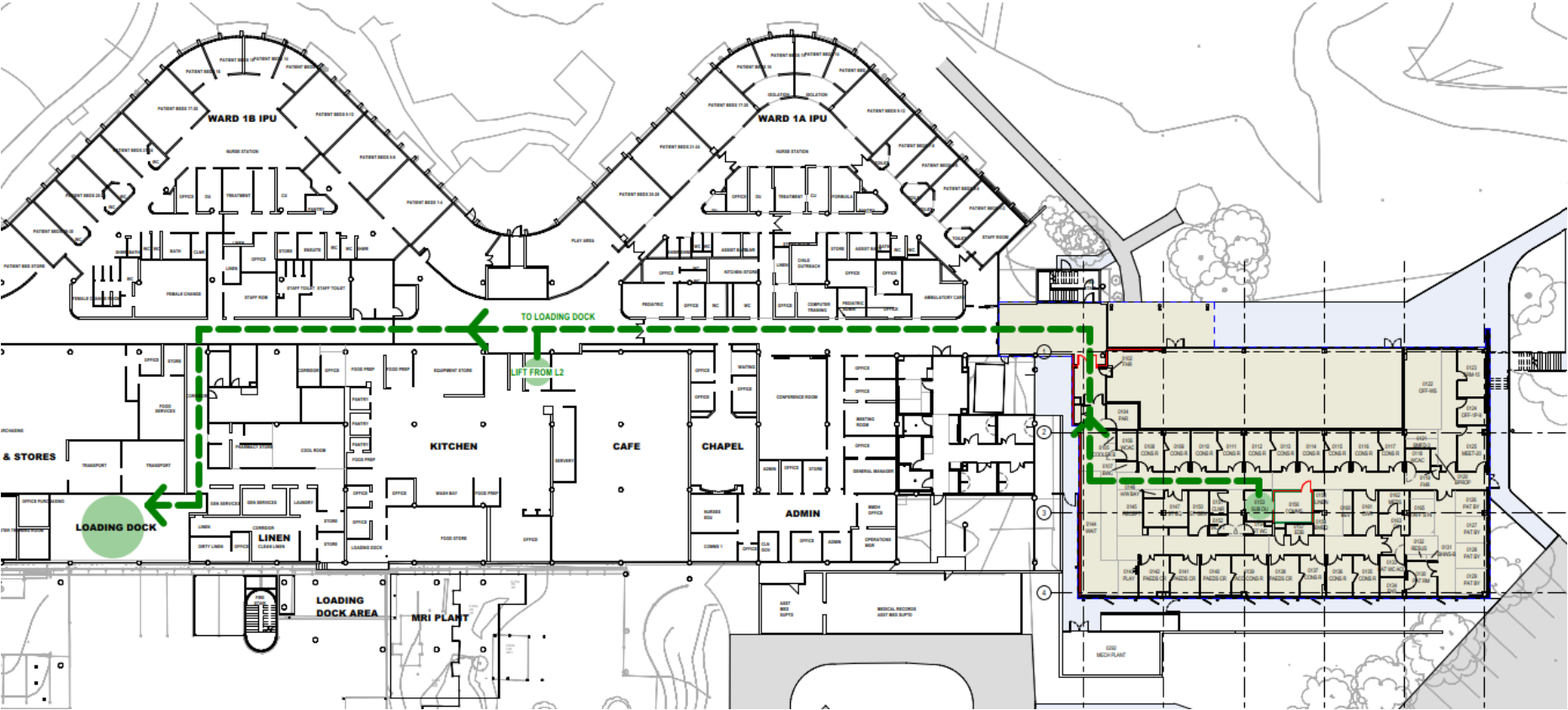
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DRAWING NO.  
 MABN-AR-RLS-0261-02

REVISION  
 A



# Architectural Detailed Design



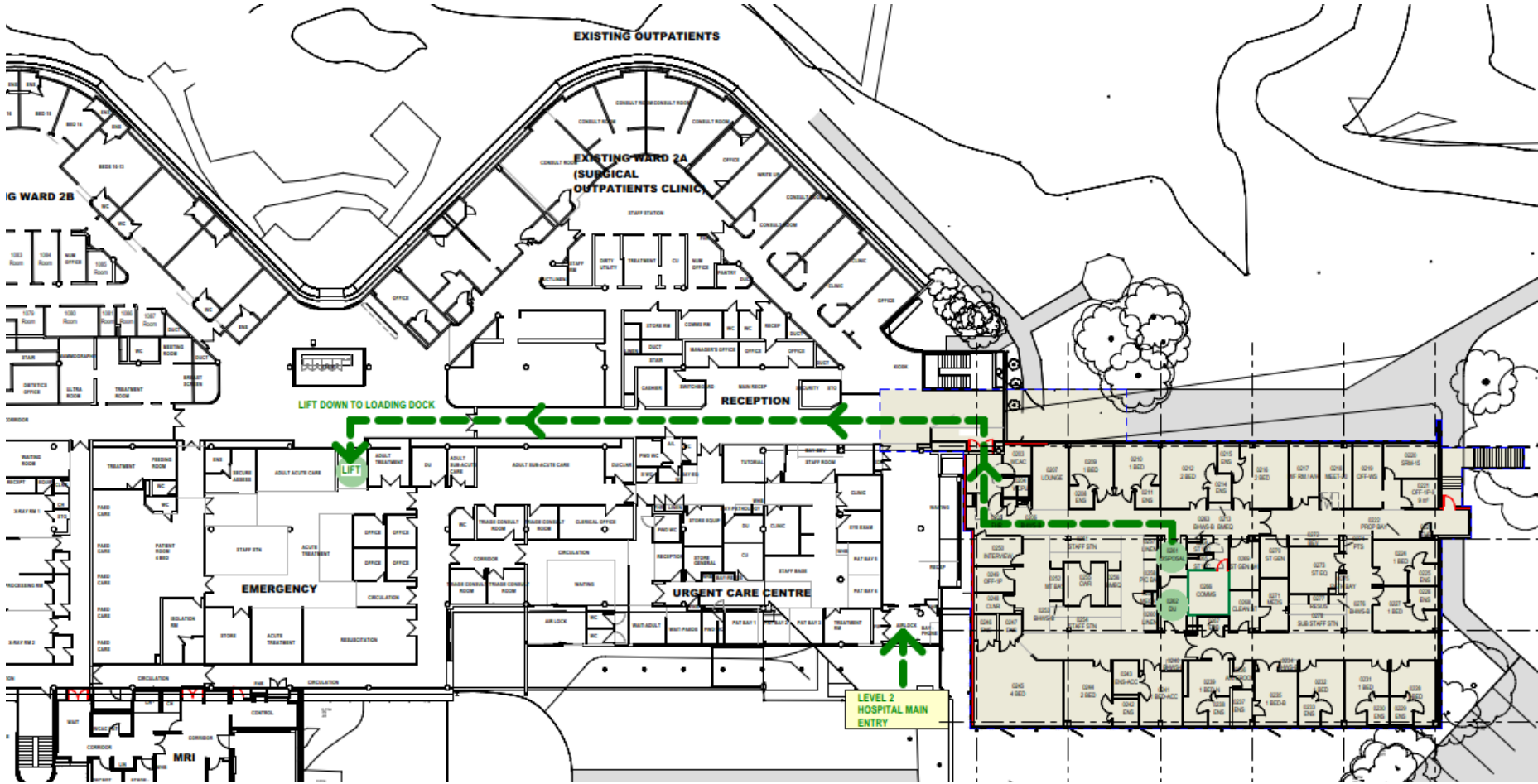
Existing loading dock



Lift from Level 2 to loading dock

Level 1 – Waste Management Circulation

# Architectural Detailed Design



Level 2 – Waste Management Circulation



## **Appendix C    Blacktown City Council DCP Guidelines Waste Management Plan Template**

## 15. Appendix 4 - waste management plan template

### Waste management plan requirements

The relevant sections of this waste management plan template must be completed and submitted with your development application as required in the *Blacktown Development Control Plan 2015*.

This form will help you:

- comply with the planning controls
- avoid delays in the assessment process as you have provided all necessary information
- facilitate access to our waste service in new residential developments
- provide suitable waste management systems for new developments
- provide opportunities for recycling in all stages of your development
- help meet NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 recycling targets.

The information provided in this waste management plan and on submitted architectural drawings will be assessed against the objectives of the Development Control Plan. There are checklists at the end of this waste management plan that must be completed as part of your waste submission to Council.

Note: If the space is insufficient in the tables, please provide attachments.

### Applicant details

Surname:	<input type="text"/>	First name:	<input type="text"/>
Company name:	<input type="text"/>		
Address:	<input type="text"/>		
Suburb	<input type="text"/>	Postcode:	<input type="text"/>
Phone (h):	<input type="text"/>	Phone (w):	<input type="text"/>
Phone (m):	<input type="text"/>	Fax:	<input type="text"/>
Email:	<input type="text"/>		

### Lawful disposal of waste

You should be aware that under the *NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, **both the owner and transporter of waste** are legally responsible for ensuring that waste is taken to a place that can lawfully accept it.

I understand that it is my responsibility to manage waste on site to prevent the creation of litter.

I am aware of my responsibilities under the *NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* in relation to waste.

Where I am not the person responsible for waste management on the site, I will ensure that the person responsible is also aware of the above.

### Outline of proposal

Site address:

Suburb:

Block size:

Brief description of proposal including the development type, number of units, centre-based child care number of enrolments, retail tenancies etc

### Buildings and other structures onsite:

### Declaration

I declare that the information provided in this waste management plan is to the best of my knowledge true.

Applicant signature:

Date:

Print name:

Owner's signature:

Date:

Print name:

Commercial / industrial – waste generation				
Number of tenancies:				
Type of waste generated	Expected volume per week (litres/cubic metres)	Number and size of bins required		Collections per week
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	
			_____ L	

### Commercial / industrial - ongoing management of waste

The following details must be shown on scaled plans:

- storage area(s) inside all tenancies
- storage area(s) for nominated waste bins
- number of each type of bin (garbage, recycling, bulk cardboard, clinical waste, other relevant waste streams) required for the development;
- details of interim waste rooms and waste rooms including dimensions, floor area (square metres) and location
- details of dedicated waste collection point(s) including dimensions, floor area (square metres) and location
- details of any waste management equipment required for the development including suitable storage areas
- bin travel path from interim waste rooms to waste rooms and collection points

Use the section below to add any additional information

### Swept paths – collection on private property

Swept paths and the associated AutoCAD files must be included in your submission to detail how waste collection vehicles will move around the site. You must demonstrate:

- the trucks entire travel path
- forward entry and exit with all maneuvering onsite
- the use of designated loading bays or collection from communal bin pads
- that collections can be carried out in a safe manner
- compliance with AS2890.2 for headroom allowances and horizontal clearances for small rigid vehicles (where permitted) or 4 metres for Council’s vehicle
- compliance with AS2890.2 (Tables 3.2 and 3,3) for ramp grades and changes of rate of grade on the ramp where applicable

**Note: Swept path analysis must be prepared by a traffic engineer in accordance with AS2890.2.**

### Bulky waste - all development types



Residential storage area provided (m <sup>2</sup> )	
Location of storage area(s)	
Commercial storage area provided (m <sup>2</sup> )	
Location of storage area(s)	
Mixed use storage area provided (m <sup>2</sup> )	
Location of storage area(s)	
Retail storage area provided (m <sup>2</sup> )	
Location of storage area(s)	
Industrial storage area provided (m <sup>2</sup> )	
Location of storage area(s)	

<b>Supporting documentation - attachment list</b>		
<b>Component</b>	<b>Drawing reference number (eg A105)</b>	<b>Format where the component is demonstrated (eg, waste management plan, traffic report, architectural drawings)</b>
<b>Waste rooms</b>		
<b>Interim waste room(s)</b>		
<b>Waste room(s)</b>		
<b>Separated commercial and residential waste room(s) - mixed</b>		
<b>Communal bulky waste storage area(s)</b>		
<b>Secure bin tug and trolley storage</b>		
<b>Waste chute room with 240L recycling bin on each residential floor</b>		
<b>Caged chute discharge point(s)</b>		
<b>Bin lifter location and storage area</b>		
<b>Compactor location and storage area</b>		
<b>Baler location and storage area</b>		
<b>Bin storage, movement and collection</b>		
<b>Internal waste and recycling storage</b>		
<b>Daily bin storage area</b>		
<b>Bin collection point(s)</b>		
<b>Loading bay(s)</b>		
<b>Bin travel path from interim waste room to waste</b>		

<b>Bin travel path from waste room to collection point</b>		
<b>Bin tug travel path from interim waste room(s) to waste room(s)</b>		
<b>3m additional rear clearance for bin servicing (rear loader)</b>		
<b>3m additional front clearance for bin servicing (front lift)</b>		
<b>Secure location for storage of medical and clinical waste</b>		
<b>Truck movement</b>		
<b>Swept path for the trucks entire travel path</b>		
<b>Vertical cross section plans for trucks entire travel path</b>		
<b>AutoCAD files for trucks entire travel path</b>		

## Commercial and industrial checklist

This checklist must be completed as part of your waste management plan for commercial and industrial developments.

Checklist		Answered  
Must be used for:	commercial and industrial developments.	
Does your waste management plan answer these questions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• does each unit have internal storage for one days' worth of waste and recyclables?</li> <li>• does the walk distance with bagged rubbish to your tenancy waste room exceed 30 metres?</li> <li>• do you comply with maximum bin travel distances?</li> <li>• do you comply with bin transfer grades?</li> <li>• has a bulky waste storage area been provided at the correct rate?</li> <li>• has the bulky waste storage area been caged and signposted?</li> <li>• can the waste room be easily cleaned and maintained?</li> <li>• is hot and cold water provided in the waste room?</li> <li>• do waste room drains connect to Sydney Water approved sewers?</li> <li>• where liquid waste is generated, can it be stored in a separate bunded area and drained to a Sydney Water approved grease trap?</li> <li>• do you comply with NSW State Government regulations if your activity generates hazardous or clinical waste?</li> <li>• is the waste room located within the site boundary?</li> <li>• is the waste room screened from public view?</li> <li>• is the waste room covered and weatherproof?</li> <li>• does each tenancy have an individual waste room?</li> <li>• is waste room access direct, safe and convenient for all users?</li> <li>• have you used correct generation rates for waste and recyclables?</li> <li>• can the waste room(s) accommodate all the necessary bins?</li> <li>• can waste rooms hold 3 days waste and recyclables?</li> <li>• is refrigerated storage provided for tenancies generating more than 50 kilograms of seafood, poultry or meat waste a day?</li> <li>• have separate containers for industrial waste been provided?</li> <li>• is the waste room(s) a regular shape and free from obstruction?</li> <li>• are doorways used to move bins and bulky waste 1.5 metres wide?</li> <li>• is access to the waste rooms not via the loading bay?</li> <li>• are interim waste rooms needed?</li> <li>• does design ensure bins are not manually moved across high traffic areas?</li> <li>• is the storage area for bin movement aids secure and enclosed?</li> <li>• have you considered basement collection if your site is over 1500 square metres?</li> <li>• have you indicated a private contractor is needed for this site?</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you provided an onsite trolley management system in accordance with Council's <i>Abandoned Sopping Trolley Policy P000497.1</i>?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you provided information on all waste equipment for the site?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you identified any compaction equipment for the site?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can waste vehicles reverse into the loading bay for collection?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you provided physical treatment to the loading bay?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• will you provide no stopping signs for truck turning and collection?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• will you provide line marking for truck turning and collection?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can trucks turn around onsite without relying on a turntable?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• does the loading bay hold the truck plus a 3 metre rear and/or front clearance?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• do the waste rooms open straight onto the loading bay?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• do bulky waste storage areas open straight onto the loading bay?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you designed for heavy rigid vehicle access onsite?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• does truck access comply with our requirements?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can collection vehicles enter, move, service bins and exit safely?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has onsite collection allowed for forward entry and exit?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• do you have private contractor requirements for servicing, access, manoeuvring and clearance heights for onsite collection?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you provided temporary turning heads in the form of a cul de sac where the road network results in a dead end?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• do ramp grades and changes of rate of grade comply with Tables 3.2 and 3.3 in Australian Standard AS2890.2 (if applicable)?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you provided vertical cross section plans for truck access?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you provided swept paths for the trucks entire travel path?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you provided swept paths where half roads are proposed?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you provided AutoCAD files in DWG format for truck access?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is the truck travel path sealed and suitable for 24 tonne trucks?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you provided a loading dock management plan to outline how waste services will use this space when there are competing uses?</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have you completed a waste management plan?</li> </ul>	
	photo 1 and 2	
Additional Information	table 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10	
	template 1 and 2	




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A	Eloise Marshall	Roweena D'Souza	Roweena D'Souza		20/08/2025
0	Eloise Marshall	Roweena D'Souza	Roweena D'Souza		29/09/2025
1	Eloise Marshall	Roweena D'Souza	Roweena D'Souza		15/10/2025



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