

What Can I Do With My Leftover or Salvaged Supplies?

Concrete

Reused for filling, levelling or road base.

Bricks and Pavers

Cleaned for reuse or rendered over or crushed for use in landscaping and driveways.

Untreated Timber

Reused as floorboards, fencing, furniture, mulched or sent to second hand timber suppliers.

Treated Timber

Reused as formwork, bridging, blocking and propping, or sent to second hand timber suppliers.

Glass

Reused as glazing, or aggregate for concrete production.

Carpet

Sent to recyclers or reused in landscaping.

Plasterboard

Removed for recycling or returned to suppliers (if in good condition).

Synthetic Rubber (carpet underlay)

Reprocessed for use in safety devices and speed humps.

Doors, Windows, Fittings

Sent to second hand suppliers.

Roof Tiles

Cleaned and reused or crushed for use in landscaping and driveways.

Based on the 'Combined Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils Model DCP 1997'.

Do You Know?

That much of your demolition waste can be recycled or resold?

That by sorting and controlling your waste stream, you improve workplace safety?

That there are substantial fines and/or jail sentences for incorrectly disposing of your waste?

For more information visit:

www.businessrecycling.com.au

www.environment.nsw.gov.au



2 Bryant Street, Rockdale NSW 2216
Tel 02 9562 1666 **Fax** 02 9562 1777

rcc@rockdale.nsw.gov.au
www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au

Operating a Building Site?



Reduce the amount of waste
you send to landfill



Introduction

Sustainable resource management and waste minimisation has emerged as a priority action area and a key in the quest for Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD). Critical actions in this regard include the following (in priority order):

- ▶ Avoiding unnecessary resource consumption
- ▶ Recovering resources for reuse
- ▶ Recovering resources for recycling or reprocessing
- ▶ Disposing of residual waste (as a last resort).

The building and construction industry in particular is a major contributor to waste, a significant amount of which is still disposed of in landfill. The implementation of effective waste minimisation strategies has the potential to significantly reduce these volumes.

Effective waste planning and management can also benefit the builder/developer. Some of the benefits of good waste planning and management include:

- ▶ Reduced costs
- ▶ Improved workplace safety
- ▶ Enhanced public image
- ▶ Compliance with legislation such as the Protection of the Environment Operation Act 1997 that requires waste to only be transported to a place that can lawfully accept it.

What Can Happen if I Dump My Waste?

Tier 3: On the spot fines

\$750 on the spot fine for individuals for illegal dumping with a maximum on the spot fine of \$1,500.

\$1,500 on the spot fines for corporations for illegal dumping with a maximum on the spot fine of \$5,000.

Tier 2: Use of land as a waste facility without lawful authority

Maximum penalty in the case of an individual: \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$60,000 for each day the offence continues.

Maximum penalty in the case of a corporation: \$1,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$120,000 for each day the offence continues.

Tier 1: Disposal of waste, harm to the environment

Maximum penalty in the case of an individual: \$1,000,000 and/or 7 years imprisonment.

Maximum penalty in the case of a corporation: \$5,000,000.

Construction Waste

It is very common for builders and renovators to over order when it comes to supplies. It is an idea that is based in sound principles, but what happens to the excess once the building requirements have been met?

'Rule of Thumb' for renovations and small home.*

- ▶ Timber 5-7% of material ordered
- ▶ Plasterboard 5-20% of material ordered
- ▶ Concrete 3-5% of material ordered
- ▶ Bricks 5-10% of material ordered
- ▶ Tiles 2-5% of material ordered

Remaining materials can be returned to the supplier if they are in a good condition. Alternatively, they can be kept by the property owner for maintenance purposes further down the track. If the materials get damaged, or are not in a suitable condition for future use, they can be recycled or sold for a potentially cheaper price than disposal. Disposal should be avoided, except as a last resort.

* Source: Waste Planning Guide for Development Application, Inner Sydney Waste Board, 1998.