

Construction Environment Management Plan

Wee Waa High School

105-107 Mitchell Street Wee Waa NSW 2388



Revision	Date	Prepared By	Approved By	Comments
A	29/07/22	Paul Nelson		Draft
B	21/10/22	Britney Pereira		Draft
C	10/11/22	Paul Nelson	Rebecca Deegan	Draft for SINSW review
D	17/11/22	Paul Nelson	Rebecca Deegan	Incorporate SINSW review
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F	27/07/23	Alec Christofides	Rebecca Deegan	Update to Vehicle Access

Acronyms, Abbreviations & Definitions

ACRONYM / TERM	DESCRIPTION
Advisory Note - Design	The advisory note prepared by SINSW setting out design deliverables and processes for architectural services
AMU	Asset Management Unit
AS/NZS	Australia Standards / New Zealand Standards
BC	Business Case
BEP	BIM Execution Plan
BIM	Building Information Model/s
BMS	Building Management System
Built.	Built (Head Contractor)
Business Case Partner	The consultant engaged by SINSW responsible for preparing the Business Cases for the Project
CALD	Culturally and linguistically diverse (communities)
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBEP	Construction BIM Execution Plan
CE	Chief Executive of SINSW
CEMP	Built Construction Environment Management Plan
Coordinated Model	A combined Building Information Model containing multiple discipline/trade models which can be used for coordination, visualisation, and collaboration
Core	The indicative size of a primary school based on the maximum student population
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
D&C	Design and Construct
DA	Development Application
DBEP	Design BIM Execution Plan
DMP	Design Management Plan
DoE	NSW Department of Education
DPIE	Department of Planning Industry and Environment
EFSG	Educational Facilities Standards and Guidelines
EOI	Expression Of Interest
ESC	Executive Steering Committee
ESCP	Erosion & Sediment Control Plan
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
Executive Principal	Highest ranking member of staff within a school. Principal of a School.
FBC	Final Business Case
FF&E	Furniture, Fittings & Equipment
GFA	Gross Floor Area
GLS	General Learning Space
Home Base Unit	The core teaching and learning environments for a primary school. It comprises the Home Base, personal effects storage, Home Base store room, practical activities area and withdrawal room.
HS	High School
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
Infrastructure Services Master Plan	The master plan for utilities and services
LGA	Local Government Area
NCC	National Construction Code
Other Consultants	Consultants engaged by SINSW

PAP	Principal's Authorised Person
PCG	Project Control Group
Phases	As defined by the SINSW project delivery process
PIR	Project Information Requirements
Principal	School Infrastructure NSW
POE	Post Occupancy Evaluation
PRG	Project Reference Group
Project Manager	The consultant engaged by SINSW responsible for coordination of the Project
PMP	Project Management Plan
PS	Public School
PTE	Pre-Tender Estimate
RACI Matrix	Table setting out parties' roles and responsibilities, defined by them being Responsible, Accountable, Consulted or Informed
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
SBC	Strategic Business Case
Service Delivery Plan	The plan to be prepared by a consultant setting out how they will deliver the Services
Service Need	The educational and operational services to be met by the Project as defined by SINSW
Services	The work to be performed by the consultant
The Services	Any work being carried out under the Consultancy Services Agreement, and any other items required or implied within this document, including design services
SI Portal	School Infrastructure Financial and Document Management System
SI Templates	School Infrastructure Templates
SiD	Safety in Design
SINSW	School Infrastructure NSW and Principal (in terms of contractual engagement)
SoA	Schedule of Accommodation (Areas)
SSDA	State Significant Development Application
SSP	School for Specific Purposes
SSU	Schools Security Unit
TEP	Tender Evaluation Plan
TSG	SINSW Technical Stakeholder Group
WOL	Whole of Life
The Works	Any work being carried out relating to the design and/or construction of the Project
WUC	Works Under Contract
VMS	Value Management Study
WHS	Work Health and Safety

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CONDITION SATISFACTION MATRIX – SSD 21854025

CONDITION No.	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
B20	Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant must submit a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to the Certifier and provide a copy to the Planning Secretary within seven days when requested. A. The CEMP must include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) Details of: (i) hours of work;	Section 2.2
B20	(ii) 24-hour contact details of site manager;	Section 3.1
B20	(iii) management of dust and odour to protect the amenity of the neighbourhood;	Section 7.4.2
B20	(iv) external lighting in compliance with AS 4282-2019 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting;	Appendix J
B20	(v) community consultation and complaints handling as set out in the Community Communication Strategy required by condition B16;	Section 14.1 & 14.2
B20(b)	An unexpected finds protocol for contamination and associated communications procedure to ensure that potentially contaminated material is appropriately managed; and	Section 11.4
B20(c)	An unexpected finds protocol for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage and associated communications procedure;	Section 11.4
B20(d)	Construction Traffic and Pedestrian Management Sub-Plan (see condition B21);	Appendix D
B20(e)	Construction Noise and Vibration Management Sub-Plan (see condition B22);	Appendix E
B20(f)	Construction Waste Management Sub-Plan (see condition B23)	Appendix F
B20(g)	Construction Soil and Water Management Sub-Plan (see condition B24);	Appendix G
B20(h)	Construction Biodiversity Management Sub-Plan (see condition B25); and	Appendix H
B20(i)	Construction Flood Emergency Response Plan (see condition B26)	Appendix I

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Commitment & Policy

The Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) has been developed to demonstrate that the proposed Works will be executed in accordance with legislated safety and environmental requirements with minimal inconvenience to stakeholders including neighbours and the general public.

Built, appointed as Principal Contractor in accordance with NSW WHS legislation, complies with the requirements detailed in this Construction Management Plan, as well as the requirements of any other legislation or statutory bodies.

This CEMP has been generated to satisfy the requirements of “ISO 14001:2015, Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use” and the “NSW Government Environmental Management System Guidelines – 3rd edition”. It establishes guidelines and controls for all Built activities that may impact the surrounding environment for the duration of the works, including but not limited to; air, water, land, natural resource use & waste, flora & fauna, and their respective interrelationship. Furthermore, it has been designed to embrace the environmental management requirements, both in terms of the Contract and generally, to demonstrate Built as an environmentally responsible organisation to the broader community.

1.2 Description of the Works

The site is located centrally in the town of Wee Waa, within Narrabri Local Government Area. Wee Waa is located in the New England region of upper central NSW and sits adjacent to the Namoi River, approximately 40km north-west of Narrabri and 570km north-west of Sydney. The town has a population of approximately 2,000. Wee Waa and its surrounding rural area has a strong history of agricultural production, particularly cotton. The key transport connection to the town is the Kamilaroi Highway which runs north-east through the centre of the town, connecting to western NSW and Narrabri in the east.

Construction of the following:

- A new two-storey school building.
- A multi-purpose gymnasium/hall.
- A Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA).
- Two grass sport fields with a perimeter running track and two asphalt playing courts.
- An Agricultural and Environment Centre with two agricultural plots and large animal paddocks.
- An Aboriginal Education Community and Learning Centre.
- Internal vehicular access road from George Street running east-west through the site.
- Hard stand car park comprising approximately 10 staff/visitor spaces and 2 emergency vehicle spaces.
- Bicycle storage.

Augmentations to the road network to ensure road safety, including:

- Road strengthening for a dedicated bus drop off/pickup area/curb to rear parking along George Street.
- A new pedestrian crossing on Mitchell Street.
- Extension of existing 40km/hr school zone.

Tree removal within the footprint of the new building, sports fields and agricultural plots, as required.

- Retention of the established Eucalypt Stands.
- Installation of landscaping, additional tree planting and fencing to integrate with the design of the new school
- Installation and augmentation of associated services and stormwater infrastructure to service the new school.

1.3 Location

The Project is located in Wee Waa NSW. The footprint of the works are from 105-107 Mitchell Street, within the road reserves of George St, Mitchell Street, Charles Street and Boundary Street/Myall Lane. Wee Waa High School is located on Lot 2 DP 550633, Lot 1 DP 577294, Lot 124 DP 757125 and Lot 125 DP 757125.

1.4 Current Site

The project location is shown below:



Figure 1 - Site Location

The objective of the Construction Environmental Management Plan is to:

- Satisfy Client requirements related to environmental performance, set out in the Specification for the Works.
- Incorporate and provide mitigation strategies for environmental issues arising from site activities and as detailed in the Wee Waa High School Planning Instrument
- Encourage best practice environmental management through planning, commitment and

continuous improvement

- Prevent and minimize adverse impacts on the environment;
- Identify the potential for, and respond to, environmental incidents and emergency situations and take corrective actions;
- Identify and control possible environmental hazards with the works and Built activities;
- Identify and protect any special environmental characteristics of the site including cultural heritage significance;
- Define roles and responsibilities and allocate the necessary resources
- Ensure environmental training and awareness programmes are provided to employees and subcontractors;
- Establish mechanisms to monitor, evaluate and report progress.
- The Built Environment Policy commits the company to achieve the following goals:
- Develop and promote a culture of environmental leadership, responsibility and continual improvement across the Built business;
- Audit, monitor and ensure compliance with environmental legislative and regulatory obligations and other environmental commitments;
- Utilise the resources of Built to lead the way in defining and achieving best environmental practice; and
- Advance and disseminate environmental knowledge and applied environmental management through training, research and engagement with the wider community

A copy of the Environment Policy is contained within the PMP and displayed at the project / site office and induction sheds. Built recognises this implementation will involve effective training of personnel to ensure they fully understand their responsibilities to comply with and monitor the management system. In addition, all site workers are consulted on Built environmental policies & procedures through the following mechanisms; site induction, notice board, site inspections, prestart meetings, subcontractor meetings, team meetings, toolbox talks.

1.5 Targets

1.5.1 Objective: Comply with all environmental legislation

- **KPI:** Number of identified breaches of State or Commonwealth Environmental legislation
- **Target:** Nil for duration of project.
- **Responsibility:** Built & Subcontractors

1.5.2 Objective: Minimise impacts on the environment

- **KPI:** Number of significant environmental incidents causing serious harm to the environment
- **Target:** Nil for duration of project.
- **Responsibility:** Built & Subcontractors

1.5.3 Objective: Conduct environmental site inspections to validate environmental conformance

- **KPI:** Schedule and undertake regular site inspections
- **Target:** > 90% of scheduled HSE inspections
- **Responsibility:** Built Site Manager

1.5.4 Objective: Minimise and manage environmental complaints

- **KPI:** Consult with impacted neighbours and promptly address all complaints
- **Target:** ≤ 1 complaint per significant construction milestone
- **Responsibility:** TSA

1.6 Interface with other Project Plans and procedures

Plans referenced within this CEMP form part of the overall Construction Environmental Management Plan CEMP for the project and contribute to the management procedures. This CEMP forms part of Built's Environmental Management and interfaces with the company's Quality & HSE Management Systems. Furthermore, this CEMP is an integral part of Wee Waa High Schools – Ref works PMP.

The following plans referenced with this CEMP form part of the overall PMP for the project and contribute to the environmental management procedures:

- **Project Site Induction** - Ensures all workers onsite are aware of the Environmental Management Plan & also trains all workers onsite on the requirements for controlling: dust & windblown debris, dirt & debris on public roads, protection of stormwater drains, tool & equipment washout, chemical spills, noise disturbance, waste collection & disposal, rubbish & food scraps & excess concrete.
- **Project HSE Risk Assessment** - Identifies what subcontractor onsite are impacted by or the risk of; air quality/dust, archaeology & cultural heritage, chemical spill, flora & fauna, littering, noise disturbance, stormwater contamination & watercourse pollution each month. This will be monitored through task observations scheduled for each month.
- **Construction Noise & Vibration Management Plan** – Identifies mitigation methods to minimise the risk of noise & vibration to the workers onsite and the surrounding properties.
- **Construction Traffic Pedestrian Management Plan** – Summarises how construction and pedestrian traffic will be managed on the project to minimise the impact on the existing neighbours and businesses surrounding to the project.
- **Site Layout Plan** – Identifies the location of sediment controls, access routes, truck washout, location of site bins, spill kits, concrete washout.
- **Audit Management Plan** - Describes the frequency of internal and external environmental audits and the process for closing out any non-conformances raised.
- **Emergency Response Plan** – Outlines the process to manage the following environmental emergencies, asbestos exposure, water pollution, fire, major fuel spill & chemical spill
- **Communications Management Plan** – Summarises how communications shall be structured on the project, including tools to be utilised and parties to be involved in communications.
- **WHS Management Plan** – Outlines the processes and procedures to manage work health and safety issues that occur on the project

Built

- Construction Waste Management Plan – Identifies how construction generated waste is managed, disposed of and recorded
- Construction Soil and Water Management Plan – Identifies the erosion and sediment control measures to be applied prior and throughout construction.
- Construction Environmental Management Plan – Identifies the environmental controls and remediation actions in the event of an environmental incident
- Quality Management Plan – Outlines the Built Quality Management System and how works are required to be verified throughout the project lifecycle.

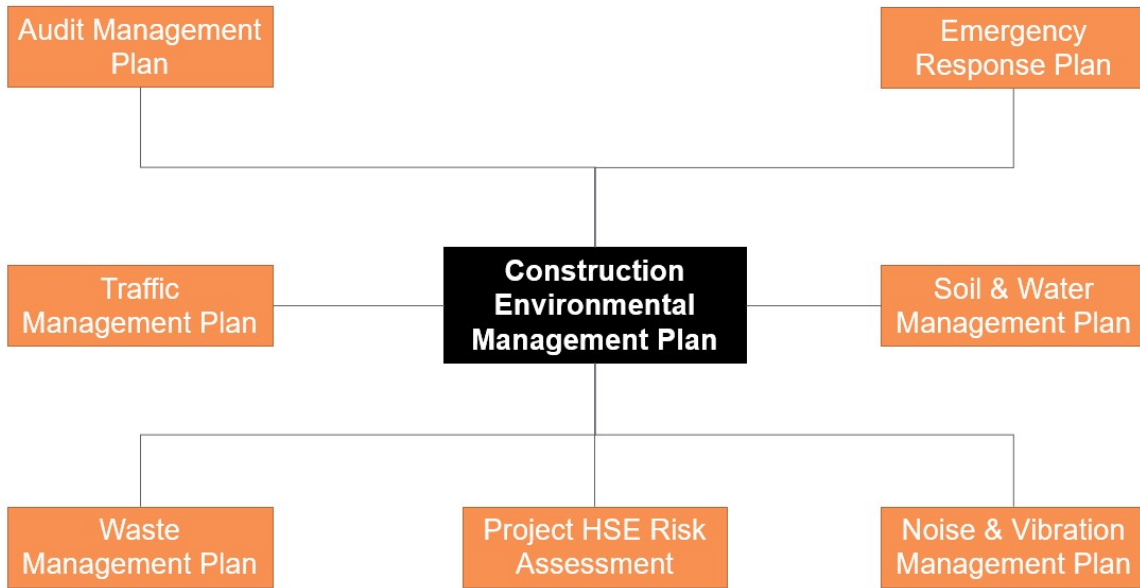


Figure 2 - CEMP Flow Chart

1.7 Sustainability & Social Impact

The project provides an opportunity for Built to continue to prove their commitment to Sustainability and Social Impact.

As such, the SSI vision and principles for Built involves:

HOW WE BUILD	HOW WE WORK	HOW WE BUY	HOW WE GIVE
Green Standard Commitment	Diversity, Inclusion & Wellbeing	Positive Supply Chain Practices	Charitable Giving & Volunteering
TARGETS Recycling 90% construction waste recycled GreenPower 100% certified renewable electricity ESD Value Add Green building solutions offered in our tender responses Responsible materials 60% of construction materials Green Star compliant Min. 30% cement replaced with supplementary cementitious materials in all concrete mixes Healthy Sites 95% of finishes Green Star compliant Leadership & Accountability Sharing best practices & transparent reporting	TARGETS Diversity & Inclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of Built's workforce to be women by end 2025 4% of Built's workforce to come from underrepresented groups by end 2025 100% of leaders participate in inclusion & cultural awareness training Health & Wellbeing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in 36 wellbeing programs accessible to all staff Safety culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry leading site behaviour program driving positive culture 	TARGETS Social Procurement 1% of spend with Social Benefit Providers to provide jobs for people historically excluded from full economic participation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander owned businesses (Supply Nation) Social Enterprises including Australian Disability Enterprises (Social Traders) Modern Slavery Act Work proactively with our supply chain to raise awareness and mitigate the risk of supplying products or services produced using modern slavery	TARGETS Charitable Giving <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1 million donated to grassroots charities & community causes Volunteering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 7,600 volunteer hours per annum (1 volunteering day per employee) Causes we support Grassroots organisations with a focus on local community needs that align with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children & Families in Need Mental Health Diverse & Inclusive Employment
Environmental Imperative Driving sustainable design & construction outcomes	Industry Imperative Improving diversity & inclusion and mental & physical health	Economic Imperative Employment opportunities for underrepresented groups	Community Imperative Connecting with community issues and people living in need

Figure 3 - Built Social Impact

2.0 Authority Approval

2.1 Licences and Permits

All relevant licenses and permits required by legislation and council shall be identified and applications submitted as necessary. These include, but are not limited to:

- Work zones (if necessary)
- Crossover Applications
- Narrabri Council Authority works
- Service Authority authorisations (if necessary)

2.2 Hours of works

Working Day	Working Hours
Monday to Friday	7:00AM to 6:00 PM
Saturday	8:00 AM to 1:00 PM
Sunday and Public Holidays	No works permitted

Table 1 - Hours of Work

2.3 24 Hour Contact

The 24 Hour contacts for this project shall be Rebecca Deegan – 0427 21 080

3.1 Key Contacts and Responsibilities

The key project contacts & their responsibilities are as follows:

Discipline	Company	Role	Name
Head contractor	Built	Construction Manager	Steve Kogias
	Built	Project Manager	Rebecca Deegan
	Built	Design Manager	Paul Nelson
	Built	Project Engineer	Alec Christofides
	Built	Site Manager	Neil George

Table 2 - Key Personnel Contacts

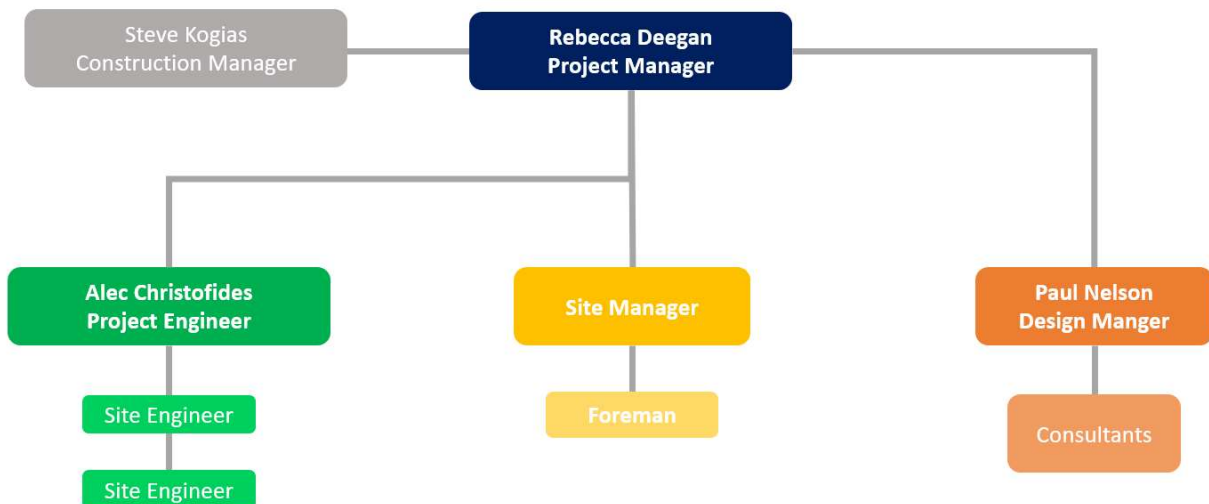


Figure 4 - Project Org Chart

4.0 Environmental Planning

In accordance with the contractual requirements, applicable legislation, and in keeping with proper environmental practices, Built has instituted a methodology which is reflective and observes the requirement, as set out in ISO 14001:2015.

4.1 Environmental Aspects & Impact

All activities related to the Wee Waa High School Project, which are enacted by or on behalf of Built, are identified in the “Project HSE Risk Register” (refer Appendix C). For each activity the environmental aspects and associated actual and potential impacts are identified as they relate to the following environmental elements:

- Location and Land Use;
- Noise & Vibration;
- Traffic and Access;
- Air Quality;
- Soils, Erosion and Water Quality;
- Terrestrial Flora and Fauna;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Site Contamination; and
- Waste Management.

Environmental impacts are detailed in the “Project HSE Risk Register” and assessed for significance by using the Risk Matrix (Appendix C). Each identified potential impact is rated (Risk rating) in relation to its predicted likelihood and consequence. Environmental Impacts as applicable to the Wee Waa High School are summarised in the “Environmental Risk Register” contained within this CEMP (Section 5.3).

4.1.1 Work Method Statements

For each activity rated as a significant risk (i.e. Risk class >M/Medium) to the environment, a further Risk assessment is undertaken with the additional controls identified and contained within a High Risk Work Method Statement. This document details the; steps involved, hazards, control measures and persons responsible associated with the higher risk activity. A Tool Box talk is then completed with the relevant workers that will be completing the task to ensure that they comply with the Work Method Statement.

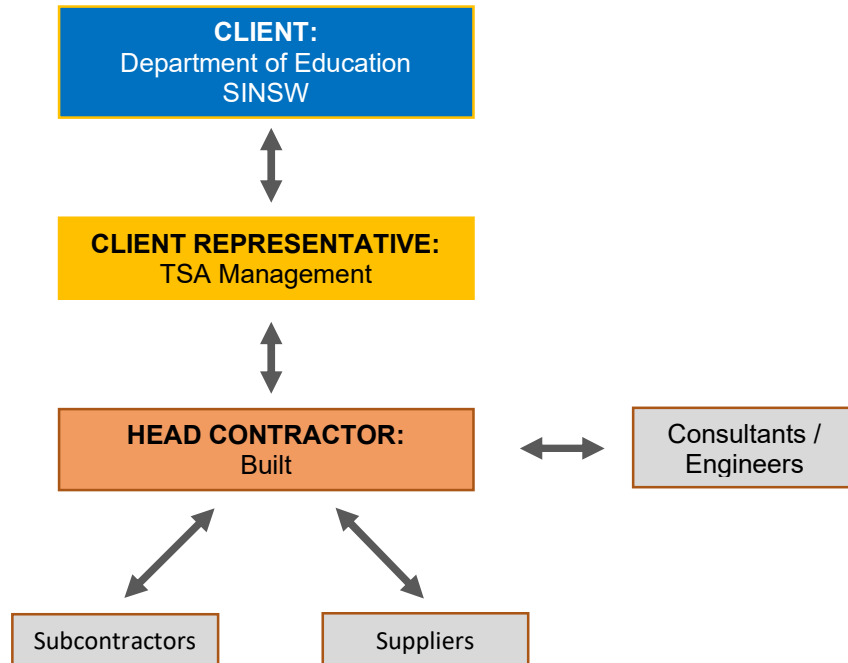
4.1.2 Legal Compliance and Other Requirements

Built has developed a procedure (“Legislation Standards and Codes of Practice”), available on BuiltIQ to identify legal and other requirements that are applicable to the Wee Waa High School and to ensure the accessibility of the information. The procedure shall be referenced and is applicable to those activities and functions that have the potential to interact with the environment.

Furthermore (URL) links are supplied on BuiltIQ to regulatory body websites and relevant NSW legislation relevant to environmental Aspects and management of the same.

4.1.3 Roles and Responsibilities

The below flow chart summarises the organisation structure for communication and reporting between Built, it’s suppliers/subcontractors and the principal.



Built will collaborate with the project team to provide the following in ensuring we are achieving sustainable environmental management for the duration of the project:

Engagement with project stakeholders including consultants and contractors

Notifications and communications with adjacent property occupants and owners advising of the Works;

Formal notices of road closures and related matters;

Conveying enquiries and complaints regarding the works (including but not limited to traffic, dust and noise) to the client;

Liaising with key stakeholders and local authorities regarding the works; and

Environmental issues related to the works.

A summary of the roles and responsibility of each stakeholder with regards to environmental management for the project is summarised below:

Client Representative – provides a medium of communication between the client and the contractor and is responsible for all community consultation and communication

Contractor – responsible for delivering the project in accordance with the relevant legislation, including the enforcement of the CEMP for its subcontractors and suppliers.

Consultants/Engineers – provide expert knowledge into the generation of aspects of the CEMP in line with industry standards and the relevant legislations.

Subcontractor/Suppliers – responsible to abiding by the requirements of the CEMP when carrying out their contract works.

5.1 Environmental Awareness

All Built and S/C employees shall receive an induction into the project in accordance with the Site Induction procedure including completing the Site Induction Record Form (HSE Appendix 7)

The induction shall include the requirements for the conduct of activities which have the potential for significant environmental impacts on the project which shall be outlined in the project specific Site Induction Presentation.

This document applies to all Built and S/C employees, environmental awareness is the responsibility of every person working on and associated with the project.

5.2 Environmental Impacts of Subcontractor Activities

The environmental impacts of subcontractor activities shall be assessed during the S/C pre-award meeting in accordance with pre-award meeting procedure and the project HSE risk assessment. The general structure of the environmental management of the following risks is contained within this section of the report under the following structure:

- Likely Impacts – outlines the impacts of the environmental issues that have been assessed in the environmental risk register
- Mitigation Strategies – outline the procedures/actions that will be taken to minimise the possibility of the impacts outlined above from occurring.

5.3 Environmental Risk Register

Environmental Risk Register Summary & Responsibilities		
Environmental Issue	Risk to Project	Responsible Personnel
<u>Location & Land use</u>		
Residential and other properties may be impacted with construction works due to construction noise and dust	Low	PM
<u>Noise & Vibration</u>		
Construction of the development may result in short term impacts during the project due to the use of heavy machinery, drilling and plant as well as construction personnel and vehicle movements.	Low	PM / SM

Traffic & Access

During construction there will be impacts to traffic on public roads surrounding the project from construction vehicles and deliveries for site.

Medium

PM / SM

Air Quality

During the earthworks stage of the project, there is a risk of poor air quality generated by the constructions works.

Low

SM

Soils, Erosion, & Water Quality

There is a risk of soil leaving the site and potentially contaminating the stormwater system in the short-term during the earthworks stage of the project.

Low

SM

Terrestrial Flora & Fauna

The removal of trees during construction works poses minimal risk to landscaped species throughout the area. The preliminary site investigation concluded that there were no 'native trees' that were present on the site.

Low

PM / SM

Cultural Heritage

It is unlikely that construction works will impact any undisturbed aboriginal artefacts given that Biosis has completed an archaeological survey report, which concluded the area possesses low archaeological potential. The Upper Canal corridor has been identified as requiring preventative measures to minimise the impact that vibration, soil and water has on it during construction.

Medium

PM / SM

Table 3 - Environmental Risk Register

PM - Project Manager, SM - Site Manager, FM - Foreman, S/C – Subcontractor, PCA - Private Certifier

6.0 Location and Land Use

6.1 Site Location

The Project is located in Wee Waa NSW. The footprint of the works are from 105-107 Mitchell Street, within the road reserves of George St, Mitchell Street, Charles Street and Boundary Street/Myall Lane.

6.2 Likely Impacts

The construction works would be short term in nature. All construction activities would be carried out with due diligence, duty of care and best management practices. Given the location of residential and other properties in close proximity to the works area some impacts associated with construction traffic, noise/vibration and dust are likely to affect adjacent residents. These likely impacts will be addressed below.

6.3 Mitigation Strategies

The neighbouring landowners are to be consulted in regard to the construction works, predicted program and any access requirements.

Land disturbance during construction is to be limited to that required to undertake the construction works

Construction works to be undertaken in consideration of adjacent vegetation

Areas disturbed during construction to be returned to the pre-construction condition

The consent approval stipulates working times to minimise the impact on the community being generally Monday to Friday 7am-6pm, Saturday 8am-1pm, no work on Sundays or public holidays.

7.0 Noise and Vibration

7.1 Likely Impacts

Construction of the proposed development will result in short term noise impacts during the construction period. The predicted noise levels during the construction phase have been identified in the project Construction Noise & Vibration Management Plan along with associated mitigation strategies that are to be adopted to minimise these impacts (Appendix E for the Construction Noise & Vibration Management Plan)

7.2 Mitigation Strategies

The following mitigation strategies listed have been developed to control the level of noise and vibration that affect the relevant stakeholders:

Site construction noise will be managed in accordance Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) developed for this project. The CNVMP is based on the proposed construction methodology, activities, durations and equipment type and numbers.

Keep the community informed in relation to noise intensive activities in the immediate area.

Provide consultation where prolonged or consecutive periods of construction works are planned.

Construction activities shall be restricted to the hours dictated in the consent SSD 21854025.

The consent approval stipulates working times to minimise the impact on the community being generally Monday to Friday 7am-6pm, Saturday 8am-1pm, no work on Sundays or public holidays.

Provided that works do not exceed the existing background noise level plus 5dB, the consent approval stipulates that works may be undertaken Monday to Friday 6pm-7pm, Saturday 1pm-4pm.

Any activities that cause intense vibration and noise, i.e. rock breaking and pile driving, are to be carried out Monday to Friday 9am to 12pm, 2pm to 5pm and Saturday 9am to 12pm.

Any noise complaint received will be investigated as soon as practicable. Any practicable and feasible measures to minimise noise will be identified and implemented if required.

All possible steps to be taken to silence construction equipment where possible.

Optimum siting of work areas, vehicle and plant parking areas, materials stockpiles and equipment storage areas in locations where potential acoustical impacts will be minimised.

One hour respite periods should be offered during the most noise and vibration intensive periods of the day.

All plant and machinery used for the project shall be well maintained.

Ensure workers and contractors are regularly trained (such as toolbox talks) to use equipment in ways to minimise noise

“Quacker” reversing alarms to be used for all plant on site where applicable

For more detailed mitigation strategies related to specific work phases and the relevant mitigation strategies to be adopted, refer to the CNVMP (Appendix E).

8.0 Traffic & Access

8.1 Likely Impacts

Construction of the new site facilities shall see some increase in traffic in the local area. The increased traffic is not predicted to have an impact on local traffic flow and only a minor inconvenience to local road users is expected. Construction vehicle routes have been developed with the intention of minimising the impact of construction traffic on the local streets in the immediate vicinity. Access to site will be from Charles Street. The management of construction traffic developed as a result of these works is summarised in the Construction Traffic Pedestrian Management Plan (refer Appendix D).

8.2 Mitigation Strategies

Follow the Construction Traffic Pedestrian Management Plan (CTPMP) based on the detailed construction methodology and use of specific heavy vehicles and construction plant. The Traffic Management

Plan is to include measures to minimise traffic impacts ensure public safety and is to be prepared in accordance with:

Australian Standard 1742.3 - 2002 Traffic Control Devices for Works on Roads.

The CTPMP will be developed in consultation with Transport for NSW (TfNSW) and Narrabri Shire Council.

The CTPMP will detail hours of operation, heavy vehicle volumes (numbers) and routes, construction staff parking, loading / unloading areas and site access arrangements, all temporary warning, guidance and information signage, and appropriate traffic control devices

Notify surrounding land owners at least one week in advance of the works

All vehicles accessing the sites will use the designated access roads with primary access to site via George Street. A secondary access from Charles street will be used by vehicles where necessary.

All roads will be kept clean and free of dust and mud. Where material is tracked onto sealed road, it will be removed so that road pavements are kept safe and trafficable

All vehicles transporting spoil onsite will be covered and filled to maximum capacity to minimise vehicle movements as required

All roads, kerbs, gutters and footpaths damaged as a result of construction are to be restored to their pre-construction condition. A dilapidation report will be carried prior to construction

A dedicated vehicle wash-down area will be established on site

All traffic shall comply with all applicable traffic laws and regulations including speed limits. All construction vehicles shall comply with the speed limits set for the roads accessing the site

Construction activities shall be restricted to the hours dictated in the consent SSD 21854025.

- The consent approval stipulates working times to minimise the impact on the community being generally Monday to Friday 7am-6pm, Saturday 8am-1pm, no work on Sundays or public holidays.

There is to be no parking adjacent or opposite the existing Wee Waa Primary School whilst during school operational hours.

9.0 Air Quality & Dust Control

In accordance with condition B20a (iii) of SSD 21854025, repeated in part as follows; the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which must include, but is not limited to, the following; (iii) management of dust and odour to protect the amenity of the neighbourhood. This section of the CEMP addresses this condition, outlining the likely impacts of air quality and dust control for the various aspect of the construction works, along with the mitigation strategies that will be implemented to minimise these impacts on the neighbourhood.

9.1 Likely Impacts

The main impact of air quality during construction is expected to arise from the generation of airborne localised dust associated with earthworks. Given the proximity to neighbouring properties and existing buildings, there is the potential for impact by dust, particularly during windy conditions.

9.2 Mitigation Strategies

Construction vehicles and equipment to be suitably serviced prior to commencement of construction activities and all necessary maintenance to be undertaken during the construction period to meet EPA air quality requirements.

Excessive use of vehicles and powered construction equipment will be minimised where possible

All construction machinery will be turned off when not in use to minimise emissions wherepossible.

Construction contractors to monitor dust generation progressively.

Dust suppression methods will be adopted where required (i.e. on windy days when earthworks and vehicle movements are generating dust). Examples of dust suppression methods include Water carts.

Localised use of water to supress excavation activities as they are occurring to suppress dust

Covering stockpiles

Any stockpiled spoil/fill will be protected to minimise dust generation to avoid sediment moving offsite.

Vehicles transporting spoil from the site to be covered where required.

The burning of waste materials will not be permitted on site

10.0 Soil, Erosion & Water Quality

In accordance with condition B20a (iv) & (v) of SSD 21854025, repeated in part as follows; this section of the CEMP addresses these conditions, outlining the likely impacts associated with stormwater runoff and the mitigation strategies that will be implemented to ensure that these impacts are minimised. Further to this, in accordance with condition B24, refer to Appendix G for the Soil and Water Management Sub-Plan.

10.1 Likely Impacts

Earthworks and general ground disturbances associated with the site works may result in sediment and other materials leaving the site via wind or water movement. This may have the potential to result in the water pollution such as turbidity and nutrient inputs, should sediment wash into stormwater or natural drainage lines.

Aspects of the site identified as potentially impacting on water quality includes:

Excavation for foundations and site levelling;
Stockpiling and transportation of excess spoil; and
General construction waste entering drainage lines

10.2 Mitigation Strategies

Construction is to be undertaken in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

All erosion and sediment control devices shall be properly maintained for the duration of the work.

All structures are to be inspected after rain events and sediment to be removed

Any temporary stockpiles should be stabilised using sediment fencing or similar.

All fuels and other hazardous liquids shall be stored at designated construction compounds

All chemicals used for construction shall be stored and used in accordance with the relevant Safety Data Sheets.

An emergency spill kit shall be kept at the construction compound.

Workers are to be made aware of the provisions of Section 120 of the POEO Act with regards to water pollution

Notification to the EPA in accordance with Part 5.7 of the POEO Act is to be undertaken where a pollution incident occurs

All construction vehicles and equipment are to be maintained in designated areas away from watercourses

Construction vehicles shall be appropriately cleaned of any soil or mud prior to leaving each works site at dedicated wash down bays

“Clean” stormwater shall be diverted around the site where possible

All existing stormwater pits and drains subject to Built construction works will be silt protected with geo-fabric and/or granular socks. Drains will be monitored and maintained by Built

Stockpiles to be established at Built approved location's

Sediment fences shall be installed at required locations at the perimeter of the site

Stormwater shall be diverted to retention basins

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The location and details of permanent controls shall be included on the Site Layout Plan

Placement of hay bales or mesh and gravel inlet filters around and along the proposed catch drains and existing stormwater inlet pits within the site boundary.

11.0 Flora and Fauna

11.1 Likely Impacts

The construction of the Wee Waa High School is occurring on a greenfield site, with a small number of existing flora and fauna present. The preliminary site investigations have concluded that there are no native trees that need to be removed as part of the development. There is a total of 14 flora species across the site which are common groundcovers that are typical of derived pasture. The mitigation strategies outlined in the subsequent section will be adopted during construction to minimise the impact that the construction has on the local flora and fauna.

11.2 Mitigation Strategies

No vegetation removal or modification is to occur beyond the proposed works areas shown on the plans.

Any identified noxious weeds should be removed as part of the works if encountered

Carry out landscaping in accordance with the landscape design

Any areas of significant flora and fauna value which have been identified on the construction site will remain bunted/ flagged during construction

If any additional species are encountered the Site Manager shall arrange for works to be ceased in the area and contact the Superintendent for further directions.

12.0 Archaeology & Cultural Heritage

12.1 Likely Impacts

An Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment has been completed for the area by Biosis, which has deducted that the area possesses low archaeological potential. While it is unlikely that the proposed works would disturb any undisturbed Aboriginal objects or sites of historical relics, the following mitigation strategies will be adopted.

12.2 Mitigation Strategies

All workers (including contractors) should be made aware that it is illegal to harm an Aboriginal object or historic relics, and if a potential Aboriginal object or historic relic is encountered during activities, then all work at the site will cease and the OEH will be contacted to advise on the appropriate course of action to allow the Kamilaroi/Gamilaraay People to record and collect the identified item(s).

All workers (including contractors) should be inducted concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage values

In accordance with Condition B20b and B15c of SSD 21854025, unexpected finds protocols must be included within the CEMP to outline the process to be followed in the event that unexpected contamination is found through the duration of the project.

Discovery of cultural heritage objects or items

In the event of the discovery of what is believed to be an Aboriginal object or a significant historic item, the following steps will be adhered to:

1. All work close to the discovery will cease and an area of 5 m around the location will be fenced with temporary construction fencing
2. Advice will be sought from a qualified archaeologist to determine whether the find constitutes an Aboriginal object or a historic item of heritage significance
3. If the object is confirmed as Aboriginal or likely to possess historic heritage significance, then the archaeologist, (in consultation with RAPs if the find is an Aboriginal object, see **Section** Error! Reference source not found.), will determine the significance and best management of the find
4. No works will re-commence within the stop work zone until the find has been appropriately assessed
5. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object or a significant historic item, then every consideration must be made to conserve the object or item in the landscape including the amendment of design plans

6. If harm to an Aboriginal object within the CHMP area is unavoidable, then depending on the nature of the site, the object(s) may be salvaged following the methodology in Error! Reference source not found.
7. If harm to an Aboriginal object outside the CHMP area is unavoidable, then further investigation, including undertaking the ACHCRs, developing an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and applying for an AHIP will be required (see **Section** Error! Reference source not found.)
8. If harm to a significant historic item is unavoidable either within or outside the CHMP area then further investigation, including the preparation of a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI), will be required (see **Section** Error! Reference source not found.)
9. Newly discovered Aboriginal objects will be registered on the AHIMS database in accordance with Section 89A of the NPW Act
10. The Heritage Council will be notified of newly discovered significant historic items in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act
11. All new objects or items will be incorporated into the cultural heritage database in accordance with **Section** Error! Reference source not found..
12. Construction works within the CHMP area shall only recommence once the actions of this Plan have been complied with in full
13. Construction works outside the CHMP area shall only recommence with the written approval of HNSW or an appropriate permit (i.e. an AHIP).

Aboriginal ancestral remains

In the unlikely event that a potential burial site or Aboriginal ancestral remains are exposed within the CHMP area, the following procedure should be followed:

- All work in the vicinity of the skeletal material will cease immediately and an area of 10 m radius around the find will be cordoned off with temporary construction fencing
- The find/s will be immediately reported to the work supervisor who will immediately advise NSW Department of Education or other nominated senior staff member
- NSW Department of Education will promptly notify the NSW Police Force (as required for all human remains discoveries) and HNSW
- If the remains are suspected to be human, the NSW Police Force will engage a suitably qualified person to inspect the remains and decide of whether the remains are human, and if so, the likely ancestry (Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal) and antiquity (precontact, historical or forensic):
 - If the remains are identified as forensic the area is deemed as a crime scene and police instructions will be followed

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- If the remains are identified as Aboriginal, the site is to be secured and HNSW and all RAPs are to be notified in writing. An appropriate methodology for possible exhumation will be developed in consultation with HNSW and the RAPs
- If the remains are non-Aboriginal (historical) remains, the site is to be secured and the HNSW is to be contacted. An appropriate methodology for possible exhumation will be developed in consultation with HNSW.

The above process functions only to appropriately identify the remains and secure the site. From this time, the management of the remains is to be determined through liaison with the appropriate stakeholders (including the NSW Police Force, forensic anthropologist, HNSW, and RAPs [if ancestral remains are being disturbed]).

13.0 Site Contamination

13.1 Contaminated Soil Risk Assessment

A preliminary contamination investigation has been conducted by Environmental Investigation Services (EIS) which has concluded that there is a relatively low potential for contamination-related unexpected finds to occur at the site during the proposed development works (refer Appendix K for Executive Summary). Prior to the commencement of bulk earthworks and in line with the risk assessment generated for the project, an assessment of actual or potential soil contamination risk and impacts will be undertaken. The purpose of this assessment was to provoke whether Built should have an independent third party to provide recommendations or seek wider advice within the company so that the additional knowledge can reduce the risk profile of contaminated soil. The findings of this assessment concluded that there is no contaminated soil present on the site. There was no known existing adjacent buildings to the site. Despite this, Section 4.11.7 of this management plan contains the unexpected finds protocol that is to be adopted in the event that unexpected contaminated material is encountered.

13.2 Identification of Contaminated Soil

During construction, it shall be necessary to monitor soil contamination levels (if any), dust levels and water runoff quality, to ensure that health and environmental standards are not compromised. This is especially important as contaminated soil may be excavated and transported around the site.

Upon discovery of contaminated soil, the Built Site Manager shall arrange for works to be ceased immediately in the area and contact the Superintendent for further directions.

Contaminated waste shall be collected, contained, stored, handled and disposed of in accordance with relevant legislation and codes of practice.

13.3 Risk of Exposure

It is important to minimise the risk of exposure of construction personnel to soil contaminants by adopting appropriate site controls and industrial hygiene practices. Site controls may include:

- Defining certain areas as contaminated and restricting access to them;
- Appropriate signage;
- Training construction employees in industrial hygiene procedures;
- Keeping non-essential motor vehicles such as personal cars out of contaminated areas;
- Regular medical checks of construction personnel who are exposed to contaminated soils;
- Keeping stockpiles of contaminated material watered down to minimise dust generation in accordance with any water restriction requirements and ensure that runoff is not generated from excessive watering;
- Covering truck loads with tarpaulins and watering material when loading and unloading;
- Wheel washes for trucks and vehicle leaving the contaminated areas;
- Regular road sweeping and cleaning;
- Dust monitoring and adjustment of construction programs to accommodate high risk periods when conditions are windy or very dry; and

- Monitoring of concentrations of volatiles.
- Industrial hygiene practices may include:
- Wearing long sleeved shirts and trousers or overalls to minimise dermal exposure;
- Wearing gloves when handling soils;
- Washing hands and faces before eating, drinking or smoking;
- Leaving overalls at site for laundering;
- Showering and washing facilities; and
- Wearing respiratory equipment during times of high dust or volatile emissions.

13.4 Groundwater Management

The contamination investigation conducted by EIS concluded that groundwater is not considered to pose a risk to the site (refer Appendix K for the Executive summary). This was based on boreholes that were completed in the investigation that did not encounter any groundwater on the site, and the laboratory testing of groundwater samples obtained was below the Site Assessment Criteria. Despite this, the measures outlined in Section 4.11.5 will be adopted to mitigate the potential contamination of groundwater. Furthermore, the unexpected finds protocols outlined in Section 4.11.7 & Section 4.11.8 will be adopted in the event that groundwater is encountered on site.

13.5 Release of Contaminants to Soil and Groundwater

Water spraying of stockpiles and of soils being loaded and unloaded from trucks, covering of truck loads with tarpaulins and other measures described in the previous section would minimise the potential for dust to be generated.

If heavily contaminated soil is placed in contact with clean soils, contaminants could be mobilized by rainwater or chemical / physical reactions and affect the clean soils to a limited extent.

Similarly, there is a risk that contaminated soil is not clearly differentiated from clean soil and that mistakes could occur which cause the materials to be mixed or wrongly handled or disposed of.

This shall be overcome by implementing a material tracking system for all contaminated soils and ensuring that construction staff are trained how to use the system.

This shall involve documenting areas containing contaminated soil and putting signage near stockpiles that indicated the type of material present and its contamination status.

It shall also require supervision and documentation of all movements of contaminated materials around the site.

Avoiding contact between stormwater and contaminated soils is difficult to achieve if larger areas of a site are being exposed within a short period, because it does not allow for minimizing the amount of soil that is uncovered or placed in temporary stockpiles.

Therefore, it is necessary to manage stormwater in such a way that it does not mobilize contaminants and transfer them to clean areas.

This may be achieved by:

- Covering stockpiles of contaminated soil;
- Placing stockpiles of contaminated soil on bitumen or other sealed areas;
- Installation of adequate bunding or other approved method to contain runoff;
- Collecting stormwater run-off from stockpile areas; and
- Analytical testing of collected stormwater prior to its release.

Erosion and sediment control procedures in accordance with the relevant Code of Practice may also be applied, but with the additional objective of keeping water that is exposed to contaminated soils separate from water that has only come into contact with clean soils.

Groundwater could potentially be impacted by contaminants mobilized from stockpiled contaminated soil or by buried material.

Minimising runoff from stockpiles, as outlined above would reduce the risk to groundwater.

Land filling of contaminated material which is below the relevant criteria for soil contamination above the water table and capping the landfill area with low permeability material would minimise the risk of groundwater contamination from infiltration of stormwater into buried soils.

13.6 Heavy Metal Contamination

Any suspicious industrial wastes encountered will be immediately isolated to enable these assumptions to be confirmed by analytical testing.

13.6.1 Mitigation Strategies

In the event that unexpected conditions are encountered during development work or between sampling locations which may pose a contamination risk, all works should stop and an environmental consultant shall be engaged to inspect the site and address the issue.

13.7 Unexpected Finds

In accordance with Condition B20b and B15c of SSD 21854025, unexpected finds protocols must be included within the CEMP to outline the process to be followed in the event that unexpected contamination is found through the duration of the project.

Unexpected Find shall be addressed in compliance with the Built's Unexpected Finds protocol listed below:

Unexpected Finds Protocols – General

1. Immediately cease work and contact site foreman
2. Site Foreman to exclude area.
3. Site foreman to contact Project Manager who will contact Client and arrange inspection by environmental consultant
4. Environmental consultant to undertake detailed inspection and sampling & analysis as per the

documented sampling procedures outlined in the RAP analytical results against documented site assessment criteria in the RAP

5. If substance assessed as presenting an unacceptable risk to human health
6. If substance assessed as not presenting an unacceptable risk to human health Site foreman to remove safety barricades and environmental controls and continue work
7. Environmental consultant to supervise remediation and undertake validation/clearance as per the remediation/validation/clearance plan
8. Site Foreman to remove barricades and environmental controls and continue work.
9. Environmental consultant to submit assessment/validation/clearance to site foreman for distribution to Client and appropriate regulatory authorities.

Unexpected Finds Protocol – Asbestos and contamination

If asbestos is detected in unexpected areas prior to, or during, site development works the following 'Unexpected Finds Protocol' will apply:

1. Only licensed, competent and authorised persons may access the area in which the asbestos or suspected asbestos is identified;
2. Contact an occupational hygienist to attend site (if not already present) following advice from legal counsel;
3. Air monitoring should be conducted in accordance with the applicable legislation;
4. Sampling can be completed by hygienist or engage licensed removalists;
5. Maintain air monitoring in public areas until all potential hazards are removed;
6. Check for exposed ceilings, floor, ducted heating/ cooling, access/ egress areas for potential risk and isolate or barricade if required;
7. Clearance monitoring shall be undertaken subsequent to asbestos removal

Unexpected Finds Protocol - Buried Structures

In the unlikely event that buried structures such as Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) are encountered during site works, the structure(s) and any associated pipe-work should be managed /removed as follows:

1. Upon discovery of structure, the site foreman is to be notified and the area barricaded;
2. Visual identification of the tank and associated pipe-work;
3. Remove and dispose of the structure and associated pipe-work by a qualified contractor. In the case of an UST, the tank must be removed in accordance with Australian Institute of Petroleum (AIP) Code of Practice and Australian standards;

14.0 Waste Management

In accordance with Condition B20(f), the Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) has been completed for the project and is contained within (Appendix F). The CWMP contains detailed information regarding the types and disposal of different waste types throughout the project

14.1 Waste Reduction

It is likely that some excess building materials will be produced due to the construction work such as miscellaneous waste associated with packaging and transport of plant and equipment and various other manufactured items forming part of the augmentation works. Waste generated as a result of construction will be minimised, recycled, reused or recovered, where practical.

Built has accepted the challenge to reduce waste on construction projects, particularly in materials transferred to landfill.

The strategy for reducing the waste on the project will be made up of three strategies as detailed below in order of priority. The prime objective is to keep the amount of materials transferred to landfill from this project to the minimum possible amount.

1. Reduce the amount of waste material produced on the project by ensuring that only enough materials required to perform the works are ordered.
2. Any excess materials from particular work areas are to be retained and incorporated into other work areas where practical.
4. Encourage "just in time" delivery of construction materials (minimum storage on site) to reduce the potential of loss / waste due to damage prior to usage.

14.2 Non-Recyclable Waste

Non-recyclable waste will be disposed of at an EPA approved landfill or transfer station.

14.3 Waste Collection & Disposal

Appropriate waste bins are to be provided by Built and made available to all S/C.

All S/C shall be directed to place waste in the bins provided. This shall be included in the Site Induction. Waste collection points are nominated on the Site Layout Plan.

14.4 Waste Reporting

Waste generation is monitored by Built on monthly basis to ensure that the company's waste reduction objectives are achieved. Waste disposal quantities are monitored monthly by Built to ensure compliance.

The Project Administrator shall record waste disposal data on Lucidity using the waste record checklist.

Waste quantities from lucidity will be pulled into the Power BI Database for analysis and reporting against Built Waste reduction target of 90% Construction waste recycling.

14.5 Concrete Waste & Washout

Concrete trucks and pumps shall be washed out at designated locations as shown on the site layout plan. Washout of concrete pumps and AGI's in other areas will not be permitted.

Washout shall be captured using membranes or other suitable means and allowed to set. Waste shall be placed in bins for disposal with site waste.

Excess concrete shall be returned to the concrete plant for disposal or re-use.

14.5.1 Mitigation Strategies

- Accurate written records are to be kept such as:
 - Who transported the waste (company name, ABN, vehicle registration and driver details, date and time of transport, description of waste)
 - Copies of waste dockets/receipts for the waste facility (date and time of delivery, name and address of the facility, it's ABN, contact person).
- The construction contractor to ensure that waste generated by the works is transported to a place that can lawfully accept it as per Section 143 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.
- The removal of any asbestos containing material if found is only to undertaken by an appropriately licenced contractor as per WorkCover NSW requirements and current guidelines.
- All waste, including excess spoil be recycled where practicable
- Trucks transporting spoil off site to be covered.
- The EPA is to be notified immediately of any pollution incidents or harm to the environment (as defined under Part 5.7 of the POEO Act).

15.0 Flood Event

In accordance with Condition B20(i), the Construction Flood Emergency Response Plan (CFERP) has been completed for the project and is contained within (Appendix I). The CFERP contains detailed information regarding the projects emergency response plan for flood events. The following are a summary of key items extracted from this plan.

15.1 Likely Impacts

Wee Waa is protected from Namoi River flooding by the Town Levee. Previous investigations found that while the Town Levee would not be overtopped for Namoi River floods up to about 0.2% AEP in magnitude, the construction site would still be subject to relatively frequent inundation as a result of local catchment runoff.

Without the implementation of appropriate management measures, the inundation of the construction site by floodwater has the potential to:

Cause damage to the proposal works and delays in construction programming

Inundate site sheds and limit access to the site

Pose a safety risk to construction workers

Detrimentially impact the downstream waterways through the transport of sediments and construction materials by floodwaters

Obstruct the passage of floodwater and overland flow through the provision of temporary measures such as site sheds and stockpiles, which in turn could exacerbate flooding conditions in existing development located outside the construction footprint.

15.1.1 Mitigation Strategies

Monitoring the weather forecasts and warning sis an important first step in managing the flood risks at the site. This should occur daily and more frequently when a relevant warning has been issued.

Flood levels at the Glencoe gauge at Wee Waa and for Narrabri Creek Gauge to be observed via BOM website.

15.2 Before a Flood :

1. All staff and contractors will be made aware during staff inductions of the possibility of flooding and the procedures to be followed if a flood were to occur.
2. A fully charged and functional mobile phone will be kept in the site office whenever the site is occupied.
3. A computer with internet access and at least two hours independent power supply will be kept on site whenever the site is occupied
4. An emergency contact sheet will be kept on site. A suggested format for these details and other necessary contact details is provided in Appendix D.
5. Management will maintain an emergency kit including a portable radio and torch with spare batteries and a first aid kit on site.
6. The weather forecast and warnings will be checked each morning when the site opens

15.3 During a Flood :

15.3.1 Major Flood Warning for the Namoi River

The Site Manager or delegate will contact all staff and contractors including those not on site and inform them that Wee Waa will be isolated. Staff on site should follow the directions of the local NSW SES. Staff outside of Wee Waa should not attempt to come to site until advised that flooding has subsided.

15.3.2 Flood water is observed approaching the site

The Site Manager or delegate will contact all staff and contractors including those not on site to advise that the local streets are flooding and not to come to the site until advised that flooding has subsided. The Site Manager or delegate will evacuate and secure the site. The Site Manager or delegate will start the sump pump at the trash rack and monitor it every hour

15.4 After a Flood :

The Site Manager will notify all staff and contractors that the local flood threat has passed and that main roads are open but that other roads may be affected by flooding or debris and they must not drive or walk through floodwaters.

No staff will be allowed to return to site until floodwaters have subsided and the emergency services have given the all clear to return

All flood affected parts of the site will be inspected by the Site Manager and declared safe prior to staff and contractors being given the all-clear to return

A hazard assessment will be undertaken for the clean-up, safe work methods statements will be prepared and personal protective equipment supplied consistent with the known hazards which can be associated with floods:

- Slips, trips and falls
- Sharp debris
- Venomous animals
- Contaminated water and sediments

Following the re-commencement of site activities, a de-brief will be held with key management staff and may involve Council flood staff. The flood event and response, including the use of this Plan and any emergency procedures will be reviewed.

1. Excavate and stockpile impacted materials (based on field observations) for classification;
2. Validation of the remedial pit by a qualified environmental consultant for the contaminants of concern at the following sampling density:
3. Base of tank pit excavation - 1 sample per 25 m² (i.e. 5m x 5 m grid);
4. Side of tank pit excavation - 1 sample per 10 linear metre (minimum of 1 sample per side) and 1 sample per 2m – 3m depth interval;
5. Fuel feed lines/pipe-work - 1 sample per 10 linear metre and 2 - 3 depth interval; and
6. If required, "chase out" all of materials in the remediation pit identified to be impacted by petroleum/hydrocarbons and further validation sampling and analysis as required to assess appropriate removal of impacted materials;
7. Waste classification and off-site disposal of impacted materials in accordance with Section 4.12 of this plan on Waste Management and
8. Inclusion of validation, waste classification and disposal documents (including landfill dockets and, in the case of USTs, tank and pipe work destruction certificates) in the validation report.

16.0 Environmental Complaints

Complaints received regarding Built's Environmental Impacts or performance shall be recorded as Complaint in accordance with Built's HSE Incident Procedure. Actions to be taken to address the complaint.

16.1 Fuel & Chemical Spills

Response to major fuel spills shall be implemented in accordance with the fuel spill procedure in the Emergency Response Plan. The requirements for storage of large fuel and chemical quantities are not expected for this project.

A spill kit shall be located adjacent to fuel and chemical storage and dispensing areas.

16.2 Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials shall be controlled in accordance with Hazardous Materials procedure.

16.3 External Lighting

In accordance with condition B18 & B20a (iv) of SSD 21854025, the external lighting to the proposed Wee Waa School complies with AS1158.3.1:2005 – Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting – Performance, Design Requirements and AS4282-2019 – Control of the Obstructive Effects of Outdoor Lighting and the NSW Dark Sky Planning Guideline 2016. Please refer to Appendix J for the certificate verifying the compliance with these Australian Standards.

17.0 Community Consultation and Complaints Handling

In accordance with condition B16a (viii) of SSD 21854025, community consultation and complaints handling is the responsibility of the applicant. Built will provide assistance where possible, and register any information received for SINSW's action as per the requirements of Community Communication Strategy, developed for the New Wee Waa High School.

17.1 Community Consultation

Community consultation is primarily the responsibility of the client. Built will ensure that the relevant strategies/outcomes are incorporated within the relevant management plans and construction process where possible. The main channels that the client is planning on conducting consultation is through the following:

- Community information phone line
- Community contact cards
- Door knocks
- Face-to-face meetings/briefings
- Fact sheets
- Information Booths
- Project updates
- Project updates meetings
- Website
- Works notifications
- Letterbox drops

The above have been extracted from Table 3 of the Community Communication Strategy.

17.2 Complaints Handling

The primary form of assistance that Built will provide is through the complaints handling process. During the project delivery phase, a complaint defined as in regard to construction impacts – such as – safety, dust, noise, traffic, congestion, loss of parking, contamination, loss of amenity, hours of work, property damage, property access, service disruption, conduct or behaviour of construction workers or other environmental impacts. If a complaint is made directly to Built, it will be redirected to the following SINSW communication channels through the provision of business cards containing the following information:

- Phone: 1300 482 651
- Email: schoolinfrastructure@det.nsw.edu.au

Upon receipt of the complaint from the Project Director, Built will endeavour to close out the complaint in a timely manner. The complaint will be logged to ensure that the impact of future construction works that may impact the community in a similar manner are minimised.

18.0 Measurement & Evaluation

18.1 Environmental Incidents & Emergencies

18.1.1 Environmental Incidents

Incidents resulting in potential or actual environmental damage shall be reported and investigated in accordance with the Built's HSE Incident Procedure and recorded on Rapid using the HSE incident report

18.1.2 Environmental Emergencies

Preparation for and response to the environmental impacts of emergency events shall be conducted in accordance with Built's project Emergency Response Plan. The environmental impacts controlled in ERP are;

Asbestos Exposure

In the event that during works, personnel become accidentally exposed to asbestos, the following procedures shall be followed:

1. Personnel in the immediate affected area shall cease work and immediately go to the emergency showers on site.
2. All contaminated clothing is to be removed and placed into a thick plastic bag. The plastic bag must then be tightly sealed and labelled as "Asbestos Contaminated Clothing".
3. Personnel are to immediately decontaminate themselves in a shower and a clean set of clothes to be re-issued.
4. Asbestos contaminated clothing is to be industrially cleaned or disposed of appropriately

Water Pollution

An incident involving actual or potential harm to human or environmental health must be reported immediately to the EPA.

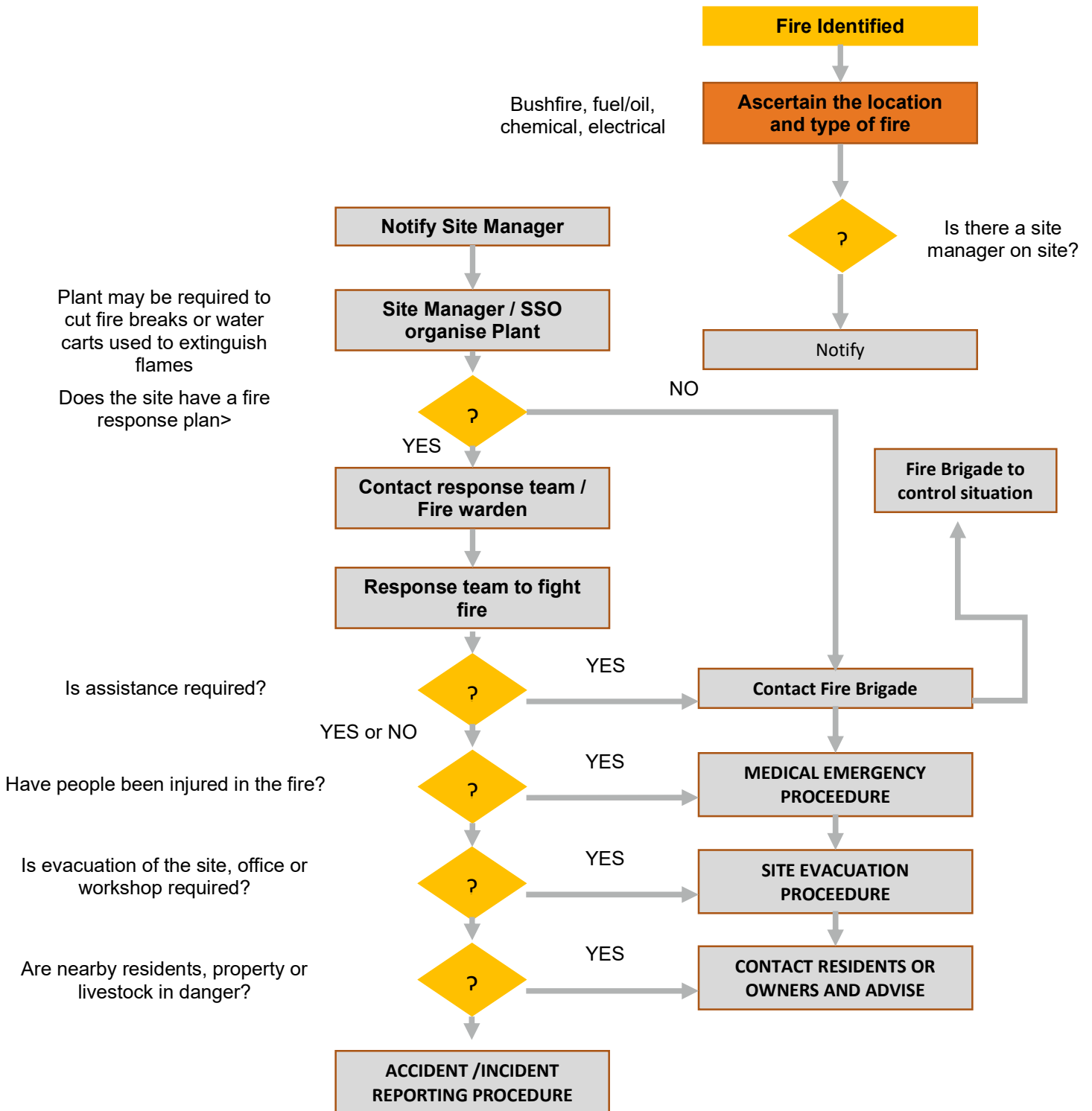
Firstly, call 000 if the incident presents an immediate threat to human health or property. Fire and Rescue NSW, the NSW Police and the NSW Ambulance Service are the first responders, as they are responsible for controlling and containing incidents.

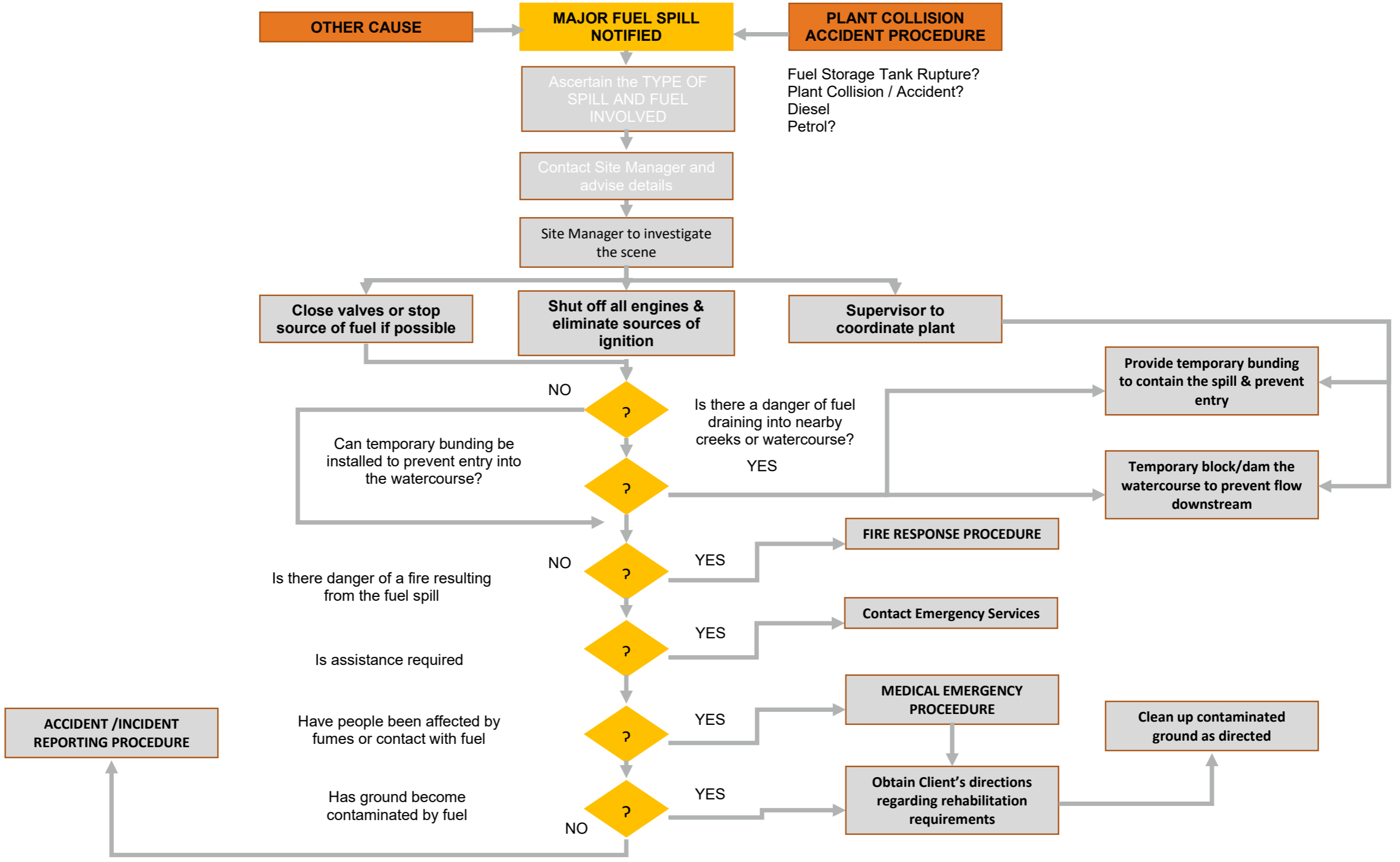
If the incident does not require an initial combat agency, or once the 000 call has been made, notify the Built Site Manager who will notify the relevant authorities in the following order. The 24-hour hotline for each authority is given when available:

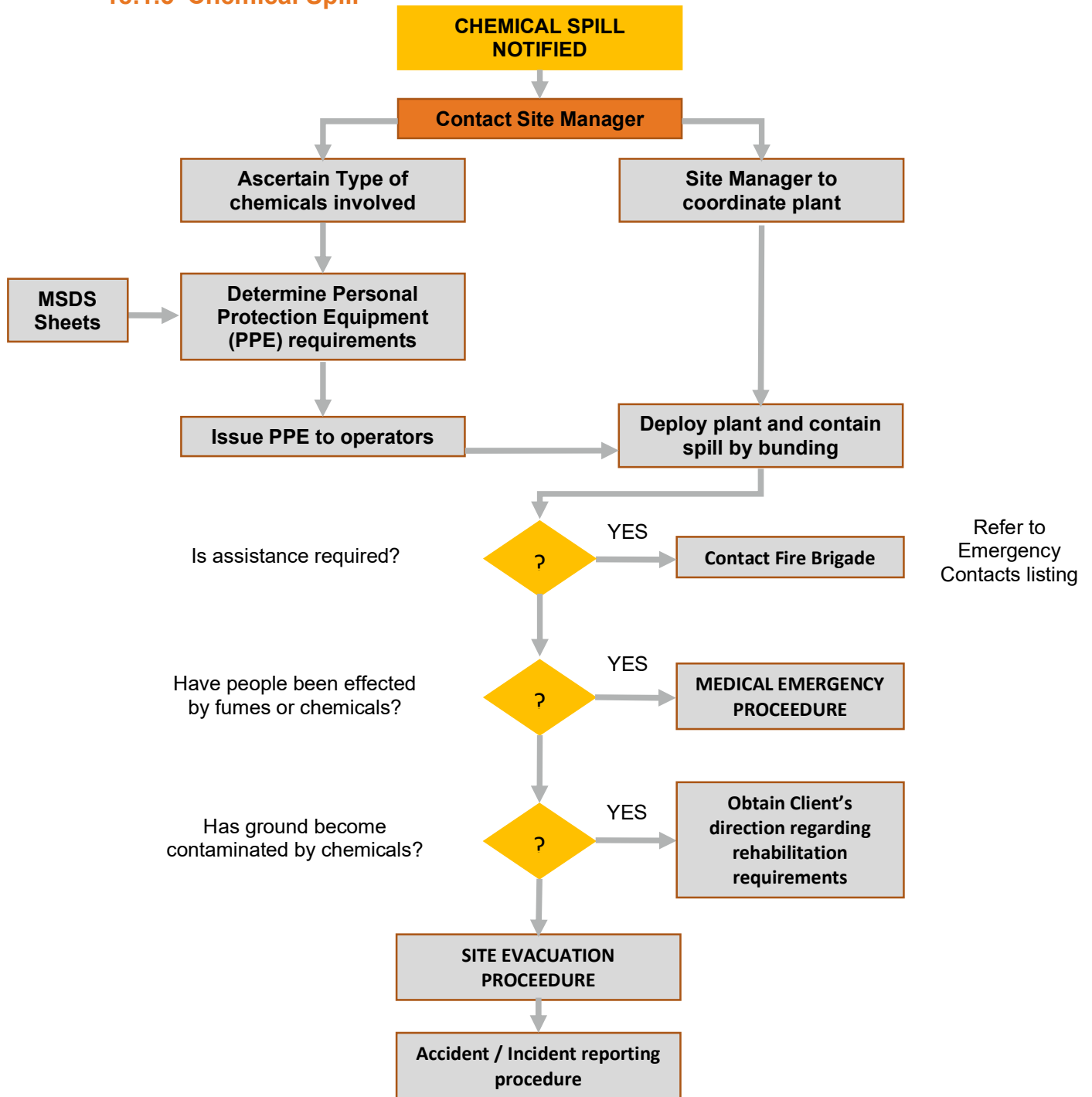
EPA Environment Line on 131 555

Safework NSW Authority – phone 13 10 50 (Where appropriate)

18.1.3 FIRE







19.0 Environmental Inspections & Audits

Inspections & audits of the site including environmental controls shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure for [Site HSE Inspections](#) & the project Audit Management Plan. The following inspections will be conducted onsite throughout the time on the project:

- Fortnightly site inspections,
- Monthly task observations,
- 3 monthly internal audits,
- Monthly external audits in line with the contract requirements &,
- Bi-Monthly external audits in line with the contract requirements.

19.1 Non-Conformances

Where an item has been assessed as Non-Conformance (NC) during any internal inspection an issue shall be raised in Lucidity to bring the activity or process into compliance with requirements. The issue(s) shall be recorded in Lucidity and allocated to the relevant contractor/subcontractor.

The independent consultant in writing shall raise all items assessed as non-conformance during external audits and Built will address all issues and close out within the time frame advised.

Built shall ensure that product/ works which does not conform to specified requirements are identified and controlled to prevent its unintended use or delivery. A nonconformance shall be raised when:

- Works/products not meeting specified requirements are identified; and/or
- Works have not been inspected or tested in accordance with specified requirements (frequency, method, authority); and/or
- A systematic and/or repeated omission/error that may result in a time or cost implication to the project.

19.2 Reporting & Corrective Actions

All nonconformities will result in corrective action being undertaken. The significance of nonconformities shall be evaluated in terms of their impact on:

- operating costs,
- cost of nonconformity and its correction,
- product performance,
- regulatory requirements,
- client satisfaction, and
- any other risks

Built project management shall undertake the following actions to investigate the causes of nonconformities specific to the project in order to prevent recurrence.

- identify nonconformities that relate to: products; QMS processes; resources; subcontractors and outsourced work; client complaints;
- review and determine the causes of nonconformities using problem solving tools such as the root cause analysis process - Process Workflow flowchart - to determine the underlying root cause(s) of the nonconformity;
- evaluate the need for corrective action to minimise the occurrence of identified nonconformities.
- determine and implement the corrective action needed; and
- monitor the corrective actions taken and record the results to determine if further improvement is necessary to get it right.
- Actions taken to eliminate the cause of nonconformity must flow from the root cause analysis and may involve changes to product, process, resources, methods, equipment, etc. or any combination of these.

Records of the actions taken and follow-up activities shall be monitored and maintained by the project. Ensure timely completion of any open corrective action. Monitor corrective action records on an ongoing basis, for any recurrence of the nonconformity where corrective action was taken

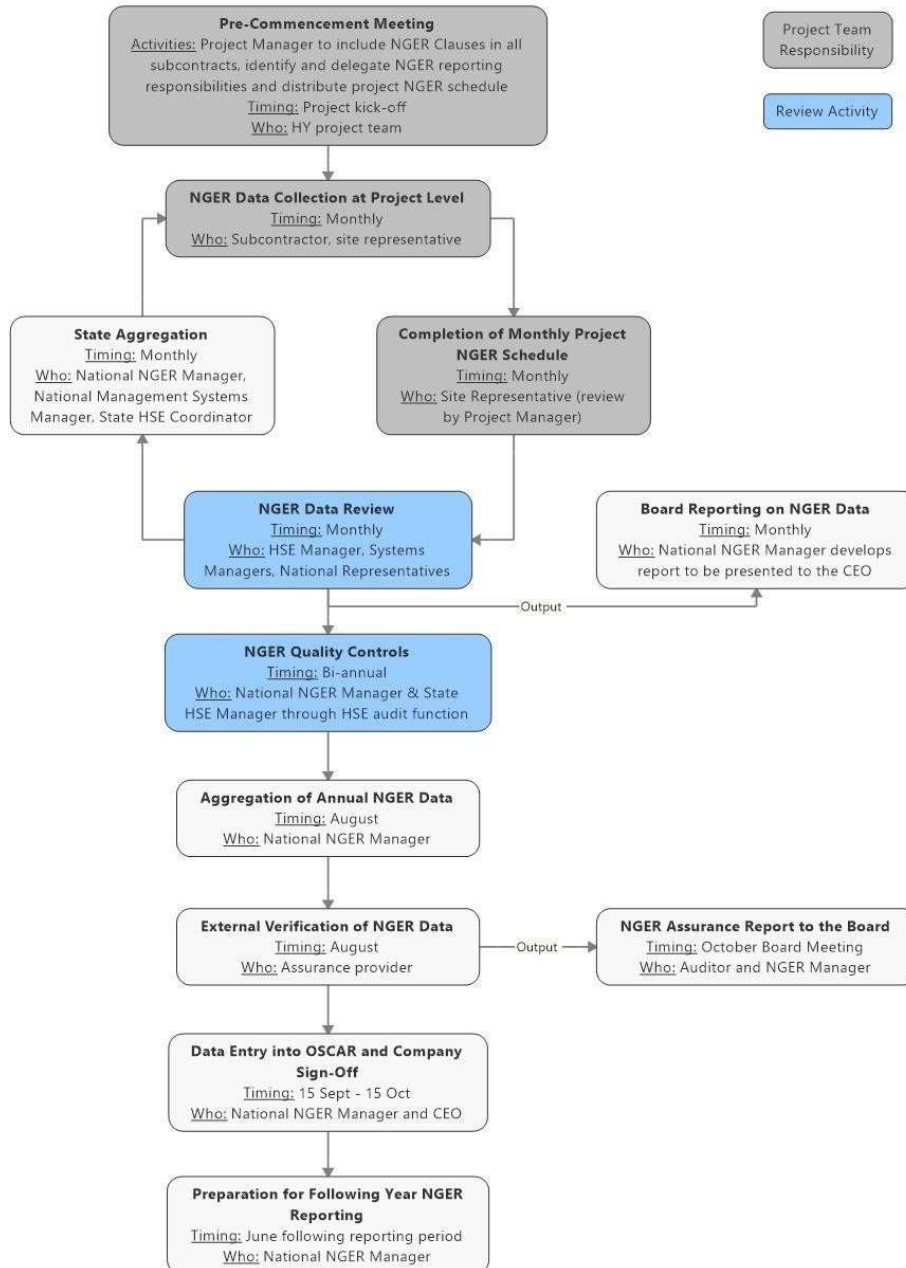
20.0 National Greenhouse & Energy Reporting (NGER)

20.1 National Reporting Guidelines

The purpose of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Guidelines is to help corporations understand their obligations under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (the Act).

20.2 NGER Reporting Process

Built utilise an in house Lucidity software to report Natural Green House Emissions.



20.3 NGER Data Collection

NGER data is to be recorded on the Lucidity platform monthly using the Site Electricity, Natural Gas and fuel usage checklist. This data is taken from Lucidity and collated through Power BI for record keeping.

21.0 References

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 No 203

Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (NSW)

Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009

Environmental Management Plan Guideline: Guideline for Infrastructure Projects (DPE April 202)

ISO 14001; 2015 Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use AS/NZS

ISO 31000:2009 Risk management – Principles and guidelines