

WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Disposing of excavation and demolition waste materials can be complex, costly and time-consuming, so you need to work with a company that can overcome all of these challenges.

Our tipping rates are very competitive, and if needed, we can arrange removal of any waste from your sites in Sydney Metro area. All our tipping facilities are licensed, cost-effective and efficient, ensuring your projects upholds EPA audit trail, run on time and within budget.

Classification of waste types

Excavation and Demolition waste material disposed of at our licensed facilities fall within the following categories:

- VENM
- ENM
- GSW CT1 (Recyclable)
- GSW Non – Putrescibles (Non Recyclable)
- Special Waste - Asbestos
- Restricted Waste
- Demolition Waste (For eg. Concrete, Bricks, Asphalt)

VENM (Virgin Excavated Natural Material)

Natural material (such as clay, gravel, sand, soil or rock fines) which has been excavated or quarried from areas that are not contaminated with manufactured chemicals, or with process residues, as a result of industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural activities and does not contain any sulphide ores or soils or any other waste. VENM includes excavated natural material that meets such criteria for virgin excavated natural material as may be approved for the time being pursuant to an EPA Gazettal notice.



ENM (Excavated Natural Material)

ENM is naturally occurring rock and soil (including materials such as sandstone, shale, clay and soil) that has been excavated from the ground which contains at least 98 per cent (by weight) natural material and it does not meet the definition of Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM).



GSW (General Solid Waste) CT1 (Recyclable)

Household waste containing putrescible organics, waste from garbage bins collected by the Council, manure, disposable nappies, food waste, animal waste etc.



Special Waste

Special wastes can be any potentially infectious medical waste (PIMW), hazardous waste, pollution control waste or industrial process waste. Wastes like: clinical, asbestos, waste tyres and anything classified as special waste under an EPA gazettal notice.



Restricted Waste

Any substance — solid, liquid, or gas — that is emitted, discharged, or deposited into the environment in such great volumes that it alters it. Determination is done only through chemical assessment. This assessment is based on the wastes' potential to emit or produce chemical contaminants into the environment by coming into contact with liquids. This process then leads to the production of leachates.



Demolition Waste

Demolition waste is waste debris from destruction of a building. Following are various different types of demolition waste:

1) Concrete

Concrete includes structural concrete (reinforcing steel) pipe, internal tiles and roof tiles. Concrete loads shall not contain any of the following: Asbestos or fibrous cement material, Soil or clay, Organic or vegetation matter, Wood or timber products, Plastic, PVC or vinyl products.



2) Bricks

Bricks include internal tiles, pavers and terracotta roof tiles. (No Asbestos). Brick loads shall not contain any of the following: Asbestos or fibrous cement material, Soil or clay, Organic or vegetation matter, Wood or timber products, Plastic, PVC or vinyl products.



3) Concrete and Brick Mix

Mixed loads include concrete, bricks, pavers, roof tiles, ceramic tiles, aggregates and gravel. Brick loads shall not contain any of the following: Asbestos or fibrous cement material, Soil or clay, Organic or vegetation matter, Wood or timber products, Plastic, PVC or vinyl products.



4) Asphalt

Asphalt loads include profiling and excavated reclaimed asphalt pavement. Asphalt loads shall not contain any of the following: Asbestos or fibrous cement material, Soil or clay, Organic or vegetation matter, Wood or timber products, Plastic, PVC or vinyl products.



To order your delivery or collection today, contact the team on [02 9736 3300](tel:0297363300).