

EnviroDevelopment – Waste

Whenever you see the **EnviroDevelopment – Waste** icon, it means that the development displaying that symbol has met the requirements to qualify for **EnviroDevelopment – Waste** certification.

EnviroDevelopment Waste recognises a development that has taken steps to implement comprehensive waste management and minimisation procedures to reduce the amount of waste to landfill. In particular, the development will be designed to achieve the following:

- Recycling or reuse of demolition materials, topsoil and/or vegetative material.
- Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill.
- Responsible treatment of acid sulphate soils and hazardous substances if present on site.
- Inclusion of responsible waste minimisation techniques (e.g. employee induction process, recycling, separation of waste streams, use of products with minimal packaging, use of skip bins) throughout the construction phase of the development.
- Encouragement of recycling, composting and waste reduction.
- Provisions for easily accessible recycling facilities.

Homebuyer and Occupant Benefits:

Developments awarded **EnviroDevelopment – Waste** certification are designed to present significant advantages including:

- Reduced pollution
- Reduced household waste going to landfill
- Gardening benefits as a result of composting
- Reduction in the occupier's 'ecological footprint'¹

¹ The ecological footprint a measure of how much land and water is needed to produce the resources we consume and to dispose of the waste we produce. Source: Environmental Protection Agency, 2004, Glossary, Available at: http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/sustainability/industry/sustainability_roadmap/glossary/

² Department of the Environment and Heritage, 2001, Human Settlements Theme Report, Available at: <http://www.deh.gov.au/soe/2001/settlements/settlements05-3a.html>

³ Clean Up Australia, Glass, Available at: <http://www.cleanup.com.au/PDF/au/cua-glass-fact-sheet.pdf>

⁴ Environmental Protection Agency, 2003, State of the Environment Queensland 2003, Available at: <http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/register/p01258cg.pdf>

⁵ Environmental Protection Agency, 2006, http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/waste/



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All calculations and estimates have been made using current data where available. For further information, see the EnviroDevelopment standards at www.envirodevelopment.com.au. Actual development performance will vary depending on usage patterns and inhabitants.



WASTE



Fast Facts:

- Australia is among the top 10 solid waste generators within the OECD².
- Approximately 3000 tonnes of solid waste are generated each day in the south-east corner of Queensland alone³.
- Up to 80% of household waste can be recycled including glass, metals, paper and some plastics. Organic waste can be composted individually, or via a community effort³.
- The total amount of solid waste sent to landfill in Queensland in 2001-2002 was 3,866,278 tonnes⁴. The total amount of recyclables collected was 169,000 tonnes of recyclables, or about 47 kg per person⁴.
- Construction and demolition of buildings contributes 30-40% of all solid wastes disposed at landfill. This equates to approximately eight million tonnes nationwide or 430kg/year per capita⁵.