

Site Resource Management Plan

Apply to a single project, or for your entire company plan.

Is it a project or company plan? (circle)

Project Company

Contact Details

(Resource management champion)

Contact Name:

Company Name:

Phone:

Email:

Project Details (if applicable)

Project Name:

Site Address:

Project Type (circle)

New Construction | Renovation | Deconstruction | Other

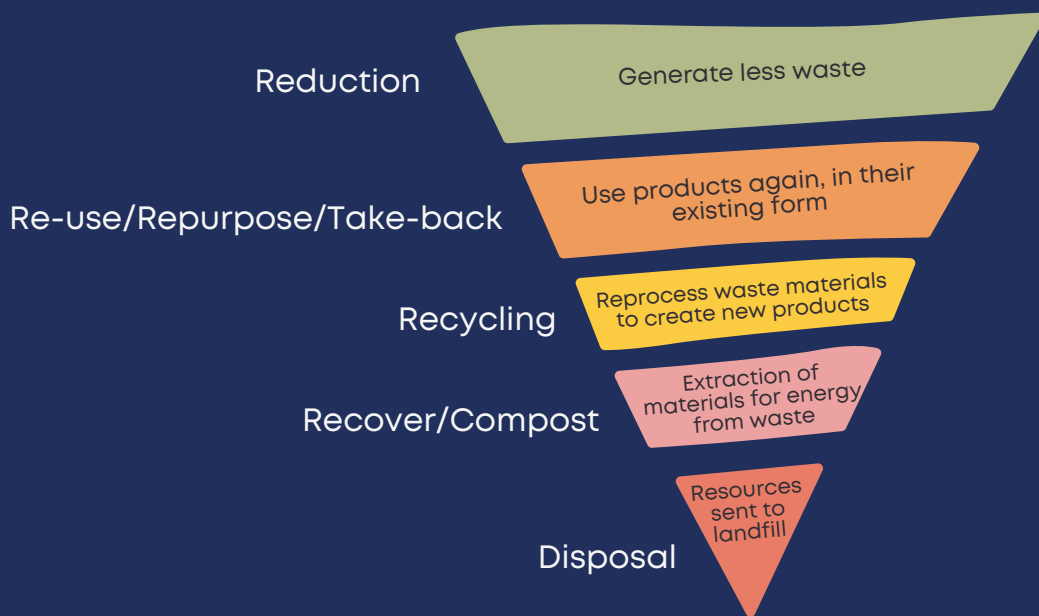
(Specify):

Project Size (m²):

Project Start:

Project Finish:

Zero Waste Hierarchy



Purpose of your site resource management plan

Describe what you are trying to achieve, e.g. "prefer suppliers who have waste minimisation / environmental plans / credentials" or "use construction methods that allow for deconstruction"



What are your SRMP targets?

Enter the metrics applicable to you. There are 3-monthly columns so you can track your progress.

Date: Date: Date: Date: Date:

Measure	Target	Actual Start point	Actual 3 months	Actual 6 months	Actual 9 months	Actual 12 months
Total Project / Company waste by weight (kg) less than:	(kg)					
Total Project / Company waste by volume (m ³) less than:	(m ³)					
Total Project / Company waste per sqm of floor area less than:	(kg)					
Total Project / Company Recycling Rate by Volume (%):	(m ³)					
Total Project / Company Recycling Rate by weight (kg): <i>See see NPDC guide OR BRANZ guide</i>	(kg)					

Estimated Types and Amounts of Waste Generated

Enter approximations as applicable. A few examples of materials have been added that are easier to collect data for. Insert other materials you may want to measure.

Measure	Estimated Volume (m ³)	% of total (m ³)	Estimated Weight (kg)	% of total (kg)
Plasterboard				
Packaging/plastics				
Metals				
Concrete & Masonry				
Cardboard & Paper				
Polystyrene				

Tips

Look back on previous jobs and see how many skips you used on a comparable job.

Focus on materials you use a lot of, e.g. plasterboard, metals, plastic packaging, etc.

Ask your waste provider for information on volume/weight of material to landfill.



Resource management & minimisation actions

(tick as applicable)

Design

- Encourage designers and clients to use standard product dimensions (e.g. 600 or 1200mm increments, standard door and window sizes).
- Use prefabricated products to reduce onsite handling, reworking and offcuts.
- Specify untreated timber in all allowable applications to enable future recycling and lower environmental impact.
- Provide detailed plans and instructions to estimators, workers and contractors to improve accurate material takeoffs and avoid reworking. Refer to [BRANZ Designing Out Waste](#).

Material selection

- Select materials based on durability, low maintenance and low environmental impact (including being recyclable or including recycled content). Refer to [BRANZ Planning Product Selection](#).

Material estimates

- Review and minimise waste allowances for material quantities.
- Request credit from suppliers for unused product in good condition.

Delivery & storage

- Schedule "just in time" deliveries where practical to avoid materials getting damaged.
- To avoid on-site damage to materials, store all products securely and covered (e.g. with reusable tarpaulins).

Unauthorised Dumping

- Only use skips for materials that cannot be reused or recycled.
- Waste bins kept away from public view and access whenever possible.
- Recycling sign prominently displayed on site using recycling symbol and stating 'We are recycling on this site. NO UNAUTHORISED DUMPING' or similar.
- Cover skip or bin to help reduce dumping and windblown litter.

Resource management (general)

- Put incentives in place for workers and subcontractors to achieve SRMP targets.
- Store surplus materials for use on future projects.
- Store useful left-over materials such as paint, floor coverings, fixtures and fittings for the homeowner's future use.
- Encourage staff to be responsible for their own recycling and rubbish by bringing litter less lunches, taking home food packaging, leftovers, newspapers etc to recycle or compost. Organic material could be composted on-site and incorporated into the overall landscaping.
- Ensure materials are securely placed in skip to avoid it escaping into the environment.
- Sort surplus materials onsite for reuse and recycling. Suggested reuse and recycling piles in the order they normally occur are: concrete and masonry, steel, timber products, plastics, insulation, plasterboard, paint tins and cardboard.

Resource management knowledge

- Distribute site resource management plan to all staff and subcontractors as part of tender document, contracts and site induction prior to commencing work onsite.
- Communicate SRMP targets progress to relevant site visitors, subcontractors and staff. See [BRANZ guide](#) on this.

Resource management services

- Compile a list of a preferred resource recovery and waste providers. Ask about supply chains for recyclable material to find out where and how your material gets reprocessed.

Plasterboard

- Keep plasterboard dry and covered prior to use.
- Waste deferral - Clean offcuts can be placed within internal wall spaces, providing the opportunity to recycle them at the end of the homes useful life and also some noise dampening qualities. Offcuts should be cut down or scored and folded 'concertina' style up to four sheets maximum to allow for future wiring. Care must be taken to select wall cavities without insulation, wiring, plumbing or HVAC ducts such as wardrobes, hot water cupboards, stairwells or garages. Place pieces securely to avoid rattling and consider the sequence of lining rooms to ensure vacant walls are available as each room is completed.
- Connect with relevant community groups or social enterprises to find reuse avenues.

Timber - Untreated

- Sorted onsite and re-used as per schedule.
- Connect with relevant community groups or social enterprises to find reuse avenues.
- Small offcuts unsuitable for reuse can be used for firewood.

Timber – Treated or Engineered

- Sorted onsite and re-used as per schedule.
- Connect with relevant community groups or social enterprises to find reuse avenues.

Concrete & masonry

- Small quantities of inert concrete/masonry waste may be used on site for landscaping, backfill, under walkways or driveways.
- Use a hardfill skip is for concrete and masonry so it can be diverted from landfill.

Packaging

- Work with suppliers to limit or take back packaging.
- Flatten cardboard and separate for recycling.
- Separate and store clean clear LDPE film and shrink wrap for recycling.
- Separate and store clean expanded polystyrene for recycling.

Insulation

- Use excess insulation in the ceiling space, especially at perimeters or any vacant wall cavities or gaps.
- Use larger polystyrene sheets under concrete floors and driveways or as a protective lining behind retaining walls or underground walls.
- Work with installers to remove all surplus insulation for reuse and/or recycling.

Metals

- Recycle metals through the transfer stations, or directly with a scrap metal dealer.
- Reuse large sheets of roofing iron on future projects.
- Connect with relevant community groups or social enterprises to find a reuse avenue for larger sheets of roofing iron.

Hazardous material

- Store paints, stains, solvents, adhesives, sealants, treatments etc for reuse on future projects.
- Excess paint can be recycled. Contact supplier for options, or use paint recycling programmes run by [Resene](#) (Queenstown) and [Guthrie Bowron](#) (Wānaka).
- Divert water runoff from sediment, unset concrete etc from waterways and stormwater drains and allow to settle onsite. If necessary, use channels or collection ponds, hay bales, filter fabrics etc to help filter and settle any runoff.
- Contain hazardous substances such as liquid paints, stains, timber treatments, and solvents and dispose of responsibly.
- Work with paint contractors to get proof of proper waste disposal.
- Use benign paints, stains, caulks and solvents where possible to minimise hazardous wastes onsite.