



MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Waste

NCIG is committed to the sustainable management of the environment and minimising the potential environmental impacts of its operations. We have a strong tradition in working towards limiting waste to landfill and promoting the reuse and recycling of materials generated onsite. Achieving the best end-of-life use for the products and materials used at our terminal is a priority.

NCIG generates waste during operational activities and manages different waste recycling streams. We partner with licensed waste management contractors to ensure the safe collection, handling, and transportation of waste materials in compliance with all relevant legislation. Our contractors supply detailed reports outlining the types and quantities of waste collected, as well as the treatment and disposal sites used. This data is routinely reviewed and verified through internal audits.

Our waste management strategy is modelled on a waste hierarchy, which is based on maximum conservation of resources. It applies the principles of Avoid, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle:

- **Avoid** – go without, or use a friendlier option where possible
- **Reduce** – reduce the use of materials and resources, including water, energy and waste
- **Reuse** – reuse or repurpose materials as much as possible
- **Recycle** – recycle waste appropriately so it can be used again in another form

There are several legislative and regulatory documents that apply to the way in which NCIG manages wastes from its facility. These are primarily broken down into legislation and policies, the majority of which are administered by state government departments, such as the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA). Key legislation includes Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, Protection of the Environment Operations Amendment (Illegal Waste Disposal) Act 2013, Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014, and the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001.

GOVERNANCE

The NCIG Board oversees strategic and sustainability-related decisions, including energy, and reviews monthly sustainability reports from management covering performance metrics, incidents, and compliance.

COMMITMENT

We optimise our air, water and waste management.

GOAL

To achieve the minimum possible waste footprint through proactively managing waste reduction, reuse and recycling where possible.

FY27 TARGET

To have 70% of our total waste generated on site being recycled.



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RISK MANAGEMENT

The Executive Leadership Team (ELT) is responsible for strategy implementation and risk management, with the Sustainability and Operational Capability Teams managing day-to-day waste performance. Risks are reviewed annually, and Risk Control Action Plans (RCAPs) are put in place to manage materially high risks.

METRICS & TARGETS

The ELT establishes goals every three years aligned with strategy and budget cycles. Targets typically have timelines, and where appropriate baselines are also established. Performance is tracked using relevant legislated, industry, and global sustainability metrics. For waste, we monitor total waste sent to landfill, recycled and waste generation intensity.

SYSTEMS AND PROGRAMS

Sustainable Operations Management Plan

A key element of our Sustainable Operations Management Plan provides requirements for systems and capabilities for effective implementation of our environmental stewardship objectives and targets. This includes a specification that programs be put in place to ensure waste is eliminated, reduced, reused, repurposed, recycled, treated, or properly disposed of. Records are kept ensuring that all wastes can be traced from source to disposal.

Waste Management Plan

NCIG's Waste Management Plan (WMP) outlines the ways in which we plan, implement and monitor our activities to sustainably manage waste and resourcing of materials. The WMP describes the way in which we manage waste generated at our operational site and the practices we implement to avoid, reduce, reuse and recycle materials before disposing to landfill. It also outlines the system that identifies and assesses waste risks including statutory and approval requirements, the controls and procedures that manage these risks, and measures to review the system including its effectiveness.

Circular Economy

NCIG strives to close the loop, and where available and feasible, will buy products that have been made from recycled materials. An example is our purchase of recycled plastic dunnage, (durable padding material used to protect goods during shipping), which replaces timber and steel.

Waste Streams

NCIG currently manages more than 19 different hazardous and non-hazardous waste and recycling streams, including: general waste, paper and cardboard, co-mingled (glass and plastic), soft plastics, oily rags and oil absorbent material, oil filters, metal, used conveyor idlers, timber, oil and grease (including empty grease drums and grease-contaminated material), oily water, effluent, electronic waste, fluorescent tubes, batteries, aerosol cans, paint and hazardous chemicals, abrasive blasting media, confidential documents, used rail ballast, green waste, concrete and rubble, and spoil (both clean and mixed). Other waste streams are identified infrequently and are managed on an as needs basis. Skips and various large waste receptacles, as well as 240L bins and other smaller waste receptacles are placed across our site, with general waste collection occurring at highly utilised locations.

TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION

Waste management at NCIG is communicated through our site induction and general environmental awareness training for our employees and contractors.

REPORTING

We report our performance and progress regarding waste performance on our website, in our Annual Environmental Management Report (AEMR), our annual Sustainability Report and our bi-annual ESG scorecards.

