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**Tamworth Regional Aquatic Centre &
Northern Inland Centre of Sport & Health**
Leisure Centre Development

OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

24/05/2024
Report No. 5605
Revision B

Client

Tamworth Regional Council

Architect

CO-OP Studio



REVISION REFERENCE

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

TERM	DESCRIPTION
<i>Bin-Carting Route</i>	Travel path for transporting bins from their allocated storage location to the nominated collection point
<i>Bin Hoist</i>	A device used for lifting or lowering bins between different levels
<i>Bin Lifter</i>	A device used to mechanically lift bins for the purpose of emptying them into larger bins and/or compactors.
<i>Bin Mover</i>	Either a handheld device (commonly referred to as a bin tug) or a ride-on device (typically a tractor or Class C vehicle with an attached bin trailer) used to facilitate the movement of bins across long distances or up ramps
<i>Bulk Bins</i>	Containers with a capacity greater than 1100L designed to be collected by a front-loading vehicle
<i>Bulky Waste</i>	Recycling items that are too large to be deposited into bins, including furniture, whitegoods, electronics and mattresses
<i>Collection Area/Point</i>	Designated area or point where bins are loaded onto the collection vehicle for servicing
<i>Comingled Recycling</i>	Waste stream for the recycling of plastic bottles, other plastics, paper, glass and metal containers
<i>Communal Bin Room</i>	A central, shared bin room accessible to all residents or staff to dispose of their waste stream
<i>DA</i>	Development Application
<i>DCP</i>	Development Control Plan
<i>EPA</i>	Environment Protect Authority
<i>FOGO</i>	Food Organics and Garden Organics
<i>General Waste</i>	All non-recyclable and non-hazardous waste that is sent to landfill
<i>HRV</i>	Heavy Rigid Vehicle
<i>Kerbside Collection</i>	A collection arrangement whereby bins are presented in a single row along the kerb and serviced by a collection vehicle on the street.
<i>L</i>	Litre
<i>LEP</i>	Local Environmental Plan
<i>Mixed Use Development</i>	A development comprising a combination of both residential and commercial units or two or more different land uses within the one development.
<i>Mobile Bins</i>	Containers with a capacity up to and including 1100L designed to be collected by a rear-loading vehicle
<i>Multi-unit Residential Development</i>	Also known as MUD's, residential flat buildings, or apartment blocks, this is a residential development with multiple units that typically share facilities and services such as bins and collections.

<i>MRV</i>	Medium Rigid Vehicle
<i>Onsite Collection</i>	A collection arrangement whereby all bins are serviced by a collection vehicle within the property boundary, either in the building's basement or at grade and off-street.
<i>Owners Corporation</i>	An organisation or group of persons that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as an entity
<i>Paper/ Cardboard Recycling</i>	Waste stream for the recycling of paper and cardboard only.
<i>Recycling</i>	Waste stream that combines all recycling, including comingled recycling, paper/cardboard and metals.
<i>Source Separation Receptacles</i>	Communal containers used throughout the development for the day-to-day disposal of different waste streams
<i>SRV</i>	Small Rigid Vehicle
<i>Waste Stream</i>	A classification used to describe waste of a particular type (eg. food waste stream)
<i>WHS</i>	Workplace Health and Safety
<i>Wheel-Out Wheel Back</i>	A collection arrangement whereby a collection vehicle parks on the street and collection staff exit the vehicle to wheel each bin from a designated storage area to the vehicle for servicing and returns them upon completion.

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1.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Elephants Foot Consulting (EFC) acknowledges that every project we work on takes place on First Peoples land. We recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People as Traditional Custodians of this land. We pay respect to ancestors and Elders, past and present.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Elephants Foot Consulting (EFC) has been engaged to prepare the following Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) for the design of the Tamworth Regional Aquatic Centre (TRAC) and Northern Inland Centre of Sport and Health (NICSH).

Robust waste management strategies are required for new developments to support the design and sustainable performance of the building. It is EFC's belief that a successful waste management strategy contains three key objectives:

- i. **Promote responsible source separation** to reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill by implementing convenient and efficient waste management systems.
- ii. **Ensure adequate waste and recycling provisions and procedures** are established that will cater for potential changes during the operational phase of the development.
- iii. **Comply** with all relevant council codes, policies, and guidelines.

To achieve these objectives, this OWMP identifies and details the following components:

- Waste streams expected to be generated onsite and anticipated volumes;
- Suitable bin sizes and quantities;
- Waste and recycling disposal procedures;
- Bin room size estimations and equipment recommendations; and
- Waste collection strategies, locations and frequencies.

It is vital that this OWMP is integrated into the overall management of the building and is clearly communicated to all relevant stakeholders. Compatible

2.1 SCOPE OF REPORT

This OWMP only applies to the **operational** phase of the proposed development; therefore, the requirements outlined in this OWMP must be implemented during the operational phase of the site and may be subject to review upon further expansion of, and/or changes to the development.

The waste management of the **construction** and **demolition** phases of the development are not addressed in this report. A construction and demolition WMP will need to be provided separately.

2.2 REPORT CONDITIONS

The purpose of this report is to document an OWMP as part of a development application, which is supplied by EFC with the following limitations:

- Drawings, estimates and information contained in this OWMP have been prepared by analysing the information, plans and documents supplied by the client and third parties including Council and other government agencies. The assumptions based on the information contained in the OWMP is outside the control of EFC,
- The figures presented in the report are an estimate only – the actual amount of waste generated will be dependent on the occupancy rate of the building/s and waste generation intensity as well as the building management's approach to educating residents and tenants regarding waste management operations and responsibilities,
- The building manager will adjust waste management operations as required based on actual waste volumes (e.g. if waste is greater than estimated) and increase the number of bins and collections accordingly,
- The report will not be used to determine or forecast operational costs or prepare any feasibility study or to document any safety or operational procedures,
- The report has been prepared with all due care; however no assurance is made that the OWMP reflects the actual outcome of the proposed waste facilities, services, and operations, and EFC will not be liable for plans or results that are not suitable for purpose due to incorrect or unsuitable information or otherwise,
- EFC offer no warranty or representation of accuracy or reliability of the OWMP unless specifically stated,
- Any manual handling equipment recommended in this OWMP should be provided at the recommendation of the appropriate equipment provider who will assess the correct equipment for supply,
- Design of waste management chute equipment and systems must be approved by the supplier,
- EFC cannot be held accountable for late changes to the design after the OWMP has been submitted to Council,
- EFC will provide specifications and recommendations on bin access and travel paths within the OWMP, however it is the architect's responsibility to ensure the architectural drawings meet these provisions,
- EFC are not required to provide information on collection vehicle swept paths, head heights, internal manoeuvring or loading requirements. It is assumed this information will be provided by a traffic consultant,
- Council are subject to changing waste and recycling policies and requirements at their own discretion.
- This OWMP is only finalised once the draft watermark has been removed. If the draft watermark is present, the information in the OWMP is not confirmed.

3.0 LEGISLATION & GUIDANCE

Waste management and resource recovery regulation in Australia is administered by the Australian Constitution, Commonwealth laws, and international agreements. State and territory governments maintain primary responsibility for controlling development and regulating waste. The following legislation has been enacted in New South Wales, and provides the lawful underpinnings of this OWMP.

- NSW Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979
- NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- NSW Waste Avoidance & Resource Recovery Act 2001

At the local level, councils or Local Government Areas (LGAs) require OWMPs to be included in new development applications. This OWMP is specifically required by:

- Tamworth Regional Council Development Control Plan 2010
- Tamworth Regional Council Local Environmental Plan 2010

The primary purpose of a Development Control Plan (DCP) is to guide the planning process according to the aims of the corresponding local environmental plan (LEP). The DCP must be read in conjunction with the provisions of the relevant LEP.

Information provided in this OWMP comes from a wide range of waste management guidance at the local, state, and federal levels. The primary sources of guidance include:

- Tamworth Regional Council Development Control Plan 2010
- NSW Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments 2019
- NSW Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities 2012
- NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy 2014-2021
- NSW Waste Classification Guidelines 2014
- Australia's National Waste Policy 2018

4.0 DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The proposed development falls under the LGA of Tamworth Regional Council, and consists of:

- TRAC (Stage 1);
 - an indoor multi-activity aquatic hall;
 - one indoor 50m FINA accredited competitive water body with moveable swim wall and moveable floor, to provide multiple training, short course and water polo event needs and non-structured community recreational usage;
 - one indoor warm water / program pool to provide multiple program, learn to swim, leisure, rehabilitation, and therapy usage;
 - operable aquatics hall walls to cater for major events and seasonal weather preferences;
 - spectator stands for up to 600 people and provision to install additional seating during major events (design to prove temporary capacity);
 - administration, offices, and first aid;
 - foyer, reception, and café;
 - wet and dry lounge;
 - outdoor grassed area attached to lounge;
 - gymnasium – strength and cardio;
 - allied health consulting rooms x 4;
 - health and fitness rooms x 2;
 - plant and stores; and
 - off-street parking (150 patron spaces, 6 accessible spaces, 30 staff spaces, and 4 long-vehicle coach spaces).
- NICSH (Stage 1);
 - sports science testing lab;
 - program rehabilitation gym;
 - administration/sports house;
 - education and university teaching and meeting spaces; and
 - associated reception and accessible amenities.

The design shall make allowances for the following future stages:

- TRAC and NICSH (Stage 2)
 - learn to swim / program pool;
 - leisure pool and water play;
 - sprint track; and
 - functional gym including strength and conditioning and indoor to outdoor.
- TRAC (Stage 3)
 - water slide tower and flume; and
 - outdoor, 10-lane, 50m pool with moveable boom or pop-up swim wall.

All figures and calculations are based on area schedules as advised by our client and shown on architectural drawings.

4.1 SITE LOCATION

The site is located to the west of the Tamworth Regional Hockey Centre on Jack Smyth Drive, Tamworth NSW 2340, as shown in Figure.1 (boundaries are indicative only). The site has frontages to Jack Smyth Drive and Longyard Drive, with vehicle access via Longyard Drive.

Figure 1: Site Location



Source: CO-OP Studio – Location Plan

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5.0 AQUATIC FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT

The following section outlines best practice waste management for the development, including waste generation estimates and waste disposal and collection procedures.

5.1 WASTE GENERATION ESTIMATES

The NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments* (2019) has been referenced to calculate the total number of bins required. Calculations are based on generic figures, and waste generation rates may differ according to actual waste management practice. The waste generation rates from the NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments* (2019) have been adapted to reflect litres per 100m² per day.

The following table shows the estimated volume (L) of general waste and recycling that will be generated by the development. Estimates are based on a seven-day operating week.

It is assumed that the entire site will share waste bins, the waste storage area, and the waste collection service.

Table 1: Estimated General Waste and Recycling Volumes

Tenancy Type	Floor Area (m ²)	General Waste Generation Rate (L/100m ² /day)	Generated General Waste (L/week)	Recycling Generation Rate (L/100m ² /day)	Generated Recycling (L/week)
First Aid	15	20	21	10	11
Pool Office	20	10	14	15	21
Gym	625	20	875	15	656
Gym Office	15	10	11	15	16
Fitness Testing	20	20	28	10	14
Group Fitness Rm 1	160	20	224	15	168
Group Fitness Rm 2	160	20	224	15	168
Reception	40	10	28	15	42
Offices/Admin/Staff	105	10	74	15	110
Café	100	100	700	120	840
Sport Science Testing	160	20	224	10	112
Consulting Rooms	40	20	56	10	28
Dexa Room	12	20	17	10	8
Rehab Room	38	20	53	10	27
Admin Area	280	10	196	15	294
Teaching/Study	195	10	137	15	205
Creche	108	20	151	15	113
TOTAL	2093		3032		2833
Bins & Collections		General Waste Bin Size (L)	1100	Recycling Bin Size (L)	1100
		General Waste Bins per Day	0.4	Recycling Bins per Day	0.4
		General Waste Collections per Week	1	Recycling Collections per Week	1
		Total General Waste Bins Required	3	Total Recycling Bins Required	3

5.2 BIN SUMMARY

Based on the estimated waste generated, the recommended bin quantities and collection frequencies are as follows:

General Waste: 3 x 1100L MGBs collected **1 x weekly**

Recycling: 3 x 1100L MGBs collected **1 x weekly**

Bin sizes, quantities, and/or collection frequencies may be modified by the facility manager once the proposed development is operational. Management will be required to negotiate any changes to bins or collections with the collection service provider. Seasonal peak periods such as public and school holidays should also be considered.

5.3 WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Staff will be responsible for waste management within each area of the facility during daily operations. This will be carried out back of house where possible.

On completion of each trading day or as required, nominated staff or contracted cleaners will transport all general waste and recycling to the bin storage area and place them into the appropriate collection bins. General waste may be bagged, but recyclables should be deposited loosely into the collection bins.

5.4 WASTE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

A private waste collection contractor will be engaged to service general waste and recycling bins to an agreed schedule. This report is based on the assumption that collections for all waste streams will occur once per week.

To service the bins, the private contractor's collection vehicle will access the site from Longyard Drive and pull-up adjacent to the bin storage area to service the bins.

Once servicing is complete, the collection vehicle will turn and exit the site via the route it entered, in a forward direction.

It is the responsibility of building management to ensure that the loading area is clear of any vehicles or obstructions prior to waste collection. When waste collection is complete, building management will ensure bins are neatly arranged within the storage area, ready to resume operational use.

5.5 OTHER WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Based on the types of use anticipated for this development, the following waste management practices are recommended.

5.5.1 OFFICE AND RECEPTION AREAS

Typically, bins for paper or general waste are positioned next to each worker's desk or workstation. Bins for general waste and recycling are also located centrally in office areas. These bins are emptied by contract cleaners, with waste usually stored in the cleaner's cart before being transferred to the collection bins in the bin storage area.

5.5.2 CHANGING FACILITIES AND SWIMMING POOLS

Similar to the office areas, receptacles for general waste and recycling will be located at regular intervals throughout the changing facilities and the common areas around the swimming pools.

As is common practice, these bins are emptied by contract cleaners, with waste usually stored in the cleaner's cart before being transferred to the collection bins in the bin storage area.

5.5.3 BATHROOMS

Washroom facilities should be supplied with collection bins for paper towels (if used). Sanitary bins for female restroom facilities must also be arranged with an appropriate contractor.

5.5.4 LIQUID WASTE

Liquid wastes such cleaning products, chemicals, paints, and cooking oil, etc., will be stored in a secure space that is bunded and drained to a grease trap in accordance with State government authorities and legislation.

5.6 MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The first aid room may generate medical waste in addition to general waste and recycling. Medical waste is any solid waste that is hazardous or contains potentially infectious material generated from biological and medical sources and activities. Medical waste can include, but is not limited to: sharps and pharmaceutical waste, clinical waste, cytotoxic waste, and radioactive waste. The management of the various medical waste streams are further outlined in APPENDIX: C.6.

It is the responsibility of the first aid room operator to determine the types of medical waste that may be generated and to arrange for the appropriate bins and collection services for the relevant medical waste types.

The first aid room operator is also responsible for appointing a medical waste collection contractor prior to the operation of the site to provide and service the appropriate medical waste bins.

Medical waste must be managed and disposed of in accordance with the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005.

Please refer to the following table for the storage and collection requirements of the medical waste streams when the site becomes operational.

Table 2: Storage and Collection Requirements for Medical Waste

Area	Location
Storage	According to best practice as detailed in Waste Management Association of Australia, Biohazardous Waste Industry Group, <i>Manual for the Management of Biohazardous Waste</i>, 6th edition 2010, storage can be in a dedicated and purpose-built room or dedicated storage area for mobile garbage bins back of house. The appropriate storage will depend on the type of medical waste, volumes and servicing processes. In accordance with NSW Health's <i>Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services</i> 2017, health services must provide an enclosed structure such as a shed,

	garage, cage or fenced area or separate loading bay to store medical waste. The storage area for anatomical and/or clinical waste may require refrigeration to prevent decomposition of the waste if this waste stream is not removed on a frequent basis. Any medical waste holding area must: • Be located away from food and clean storage areas, • Be inaccessible to the public, • Have a lockable door, • Have rigid impervious flooring, • Allow for regular cleaning, and • Prevent odour and vermin. An EPA licence may be required to store Hazardous Wastes.
Containers	All medical waste must be stored in the correct medical waste container with correct colour coding and labelling in accordance the <i>Australian Dangerous Goods Code Edition 7.3 (ADG Code)</i>. All containers of medical waste to be stored in a secure location.
Spillages	Clean up facilities, spills kits, appropriate drainage and bunding should be provided within any medical waste storage area. Ensure all necessary equipment required to clean and disinfect the area in case of accidental spillage is easily available and accessible. It is essential that personnel involved in spill management receive education and training in emergency procedures and handling requirements. Spill kits that have been used should be disposed of with the type of waste that has been cleaned up, e.g. used cytotoxic spill kits should be disposed of with cytotoxic waste.
Mixed waste	Any waste mixed with medical waste must be treated as medical waste
Sharps	Sharps containers should be placed within "arms reach" of where the sharps are generated. Full containers will be sealed and then transported utility rooms/ designated storage area to awaiting collection by contractors.
Collections	It is intended that as per normal practice for these types of facilities, that the appointed contractor will service the medical waste containers/bins from their operational location within the facility and replace them at the same time with empty containers/bins. Medical waste shall remain within the storage areas and only be moved during collections. Collections will be performed by a transporter licensed by the EPA to collect, transport and dispose of the medical waste stream accordingly.

5.6.1 MEDICAL WASTE ROOM REQUIREMENTS

Medical waste rooms provided within a development should strive to meet the following best practice guidelines as outlined in Waste Management Association of Australia, Biohazardous Waste Industry Group's *Manual for the Management of Biohazardous Waste*, 6th edition 2010:

- Storage area base is an impervious surface surround by a bund appropriate to contain any spill
- All loading/unloading takes place within the bunded area in such a manner to ensure any spills are appropriately managed

- The base and walls of bunded areas are free of gaps or cracks
- Where vehicular access to the bunded area is required, bunds are constructed to prevent them from being damaged by vehicles
- Signage is posted with the biohazard symbol and other labelling appropriate to the types of waste stored in that area
- The bunded area drains to a sump or sewer to collect spills and wash water.
- If any refrigerator facilities are provided, they shall be contained within a secure area.

5.6.2 MEDICAL WASTE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

General waste and recycling generated by the first aid room will be serviced from the main bin storage area, alongside waste generated by the rest of the development.

Medical waste is to be collected by an appointed contractor directly from operational locations within the medical room. Containers/bins will be replaced at the time of servicing with empty containers/bins.

Medical waste shall remain within the designated storage areas and only be moved during collections. Collections will be performed by a transporter licensed by the EPA to collect, transport and dispose of the medical waste stream accordingly.

Any dedicated medical waste rooms will be included within the footprint of the first aid room and will be designed to meet best practice fit-out requirements as outlined in Waste Management Association of Australia, Biohazardous Waste Industry Group's *Manual for the Management of Biohazardous Waste*, 6th edition 2010.

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6.0 STAKEHOLDER ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

The following table outlines the primary roles and responsibilities of the respective stakeholders:

Table 3: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Building Management	- Ensuring that all waste service providers submit monthly reports on all equipment movements and waste quantities/weights; - Organising internal waste audits/visual assessments on a regular basis - Purchasing any on-going waste management equipment or maintenance of equipment once building is operational; - Managing any non-compliances/complaints reported through waste audits; - Coordinating general waste and recycling collections; - Organising replacement or maintenance requirements for bins; - Organising bulky goods collection when required - Investigating and ensuring prompt clean-up of illegally dumped waste materials. - Preventing storm water pollution by taking necessary precautions (securing bin storage areas, preventing overfilling of bins) - Abiding by all relevant WH&S legislation, regulations, and guidelines; - Providing staff/contractors with equipment manuals, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments, and PPE to control hazards associated with all waste management; - Assessing any manual handling risks and preparing a manual handling control plan for waste and bin transfers; - Ensuring site safety for visitors, staff and contractors; and - Ensuring effective signage, communication and education is provided to occupants, tenants, maintenance staff, and cleaning contractors.
Contract Cleaners	- Emptying collection receptacles and transferring general waste and recycling to collection bins in the storage area. - Cleaning bins as required; - Organising, maintaining and cleaning the waste holding area;
Staff	- Dispose of all general waste and recycling in the allocated receptacles provided; - Ensure adequate separation of general waste and recycling; and - Compliance with the provisions of Council and the OWMP.
Waste Collection Contractor	- Provide a reliable and appropriate waste collection service; - Provide feedback to building managers/staff regarding contamination of waste streams; and - Work with building managers to customise waste systems where possible.
Ground Staff/Landscaping Contractor	Removal of all green waste generated during gardening maintenance activities for recycling at an offsite location or composting green waste onsite.
Developer	Purchasing all equipment required to implement this OWMP prior to the occupation of the building to be provided to the strata.

7.0 SOURCE SEPERATION

Better practice waste management includes the avoidance, reuse, and recovery of unwanted items, which can be achieved through source separation. The table below outlines what is typically included in various waste streams and how they can be managed. Refer to your local council for a list of accepted materials. Planet Ark can be accessed online to find other facilities that recover unwanted items.

Table 4: Operational Waste Streams

Waste Stream	Description	Typical Destination	Waste Stream Management
General Waste	The remaining portion of the waste stream that is not recovered for re-use, processing, or recycling. May include soft plastics, polystyrene, etc.	Landfill	General waste should be bagged before placing in the designated bins.
Recycling	A mixture of items that are commonly recycled usually segregated through a MRF. Typically include food and beverage containers (e.g. aluminium, glass, steel, hard plastics, cartons). Also included cardboard and paper products.	Resource Recovery Centre	Recycling must not be bagged, and instead should be placed loosely in the designated recycling bins. Cardboard should be flattened before placing in the designated recycling bins.
Food Waste	Food waste consists of unwanted or uneaten kitchen scraps that are easily compostable/biodegradable (e.g. vegetable peels, fruit rinds, coffee grounds).	Composting facility or Landfill	Food waste can be composted on-site, off-site, or else included in the general waste stream.
Secure Documents	Secure documents are printed paper materials that contain sensitive information.	Recycling Facility	Secure documents are placed in allocated secure document bins. Private contractor removes bins from site.
Green Waste	Green waste consists of unwanted organic materials that are easily biodegradable and/or compostable (e.g. lawn clippings, branches)	Resource Recovery Centre	Landscape maintenance contractors will remove the green waste from site during scheduled maintenance.
Electronic Waste	Discarded e-waste, electronic components and materials such as computers, mobile phones, keyboards, etc.	Resource Recovery Centre	Site management arranges collection for e-waste recycling as required.
Bulky Items	Items that are too large to place into general rubbish collection. This includes disused and/or broken furniture, mattresses, white goods, etc.	Resource Recovery Centre or Landfill	Site management arranges collection of bulky items from the loading area as required.
Sanitary Waste	Feminine hygiene waste generated from female bathrooms.	Incineration or Landfill	Sanitary bins are serviced by sanitary waste contractor.
Other	Other recyclable items that require special recovery may include ink cartridges, batteries, chemical waste, fluorescent tubes, etc.	Resource Recovery Facility	Site management arranges collection by appropriate recycling services when required.

8.0 EDUCATION

Educational materials encouraging correct separation of general waste and recyclables must be provided to each member of staff. This should include the correct disposal process for bulky waste such as old furniture, large discarded items, and other materials including electronic and chemical wastes. It is recommended that the building caretaker provides information in multiple languages to support correct behaviours, and to minimise the possibility of contamination in communal waste bins.

Education and communication must be provided consistently on a regular basis to encourage behaviour change and account for transient building personnel such as new staff, customers, or cleaning staff. Information should include:

- Descriptions of items accepted in the general waste and recycling streams (refer to Council guidance);
- How to dispose of bulky waste and any other items that are not general waste or recycling (refer to Council guidance);
- Staff's obligations to health and safety as well as building management; and
- How to prevent cross contamination among waste streams.

8.1 SIGNAGE

Signage and education are essential components to support best practice waste management including resource recovery, source separation, and diversion of waste from landfill.

Signage should include:

- Clear and correctly labelled bins,
- Instructions for separating and disposing of waste items. Different languages should be considered,
- Locations of, and directions to, the waste storage areas with directional signs, arrows, or lines,
- The identification of all hazards or potential dangers associated with the waste facilities, and
- Emergency contact information should there be issues with the waste systems or services in the building.

The building manager is responsible for waste room signage including safety signage. Appropriate signage must be prominently displayed on doors, walls and above all bins, clearly stating what type of waste or recyclables is to be placed in each bin.

All signage should conform to the relevant Australian Standards.

9.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION

Building management shall be responsible for the following to minimise dispersion of site litter and prevent stormwater pollution to avoid impact to the environment and local amenity:

- Promoting adequate waste disposal into the bins
- Securing all bin rooms (whilst affording access to staff/contractors)
- Prevent overfilling of bins, keep all bin lids closed and bungs leak-free

- Taking action to prevent dumping or unauthorised use of waste areas
- Require collection contractor/s to clean up any spillage when clearing bins

10.0 BIN WASHING

The bins will be cleaned by the building manager periodically to ensure hygiene and minimise odour.

Bin washing can occur within the bin rooms, using the room clean down facilities (i.e tap connection and drain). Alternatively, a specialist bin washing contractor can be engaged to clean the bins to an agreed schedule. The specialist bin contractor would collect the bins from the bin holding area and clean the bins with their specialised vehicle.

11.0 BIN MOVING PATHS

Minimal movement of bins is anticipated for this site, as bins are to be collected directly from their storage location. The building manager will be responsible for any transportation of bins that does occur.

Any movement of bins should minimise manual handling where possible, as bins become heavy when full. The building manager must assess manual handling risks and provide any relevant documentation to key personal.

The routes along any bin moving paths should;

- Allow for a continuous route that is wholly within the property boundary.
- Be free from obstruction and obstacles such as steps and kerbs.
- Be constructed of solid materials with a non-slip surface
- Be A minimum of 300mm wider than the largest bin used onsite.
- If bins are moved manually, the route must not exceed a grade of 1:14.
- If a bin moving device is used, the route cannot exceed the maximum operating grade of the device. This is typically a grade of 1:4, however this will vary depending on the model of bin moving device acquired for the site.

12.0 WASTE ROOMS

The areas allocated for waste storage and collections are detailed in the table below and are estimates only.

Table 5: Waste Room Areas

Location	Type	Equipment and MGBs	Estimated Area Required (m ²)
Plant Area	Bin Storage/Collection Area	3 x 660L MGBs (General Waste) 3 x 660L MGBs (Recycling)	25

EFC recommends bins sizes, collection frequencies and/or equipment for best practice waste management at this site, however EFC also acknowledges there are a range of other suitable options that may alter waste room requirements (e.g. floor area, accessibility, head height, etc.)

The waste room areas have been calculated based on equipment requirements and/or bin dimensions with an additional 90% of bin GFA factored in for manoeuvrability.

In addition, all doorways and passageways facilitating the movement of bins and/or bulky waste items must be at least 1500mm wide.

The following table provides further waste room requirements.

Table 6: Waste Room Requirements

Waste Room Type	Waste Room Requirements
Communal Bin Room	• Bins should be arranged so that all bins are accessible. Bins are not to be placed in front of one another or in such a way as to restrict access to the other bins for use. • Rooms must be well ventilated either naturally or mechanically in accordance with AS1668.4.2012 • Cleaning facilities such as hose hock and drainage for odour and hygiene control must be provided. • It is recommended a dustpan and broom is provided in this room for residents to clean up unexpected spillages when using bins. • Bins must be coordinated with the hinge of the lid facing the back. This is to allow for ideal access to the bin.

13.0 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Waste room construction must comply with the minimum standards as outlined in the *Tamworth Regional Council Development Control Plan 2010*, in order to minimise odours, deter vermin, protect surrounding areas, and make it a user-friendly and safe area.

The *NSW Better practice guide for resource recovery in residential developments (2019)* also states that better practice bin storage areas should achieve more than the minimum compliance requirements, which are as follows:

- Ensuring BCA compliance, including ventilation. Where required, ventilation system must comply with AS1668.4-2012 The use of ventilation and air conditioning in buildings.
- Ensuring storage areas are well lit (sensor lighting preferred) and have lighting available 24 hours a day.
- Provision of bin washing facilities, including taps for hot and cold water provided through a centralised mixing valve. The taps must be protected from bins and be located where they can be easily accessed even when the area is at bin capacity.
- Floor constructed of concrete at least 75mm thick.
- Floor graded so that any water is directed to a sewer authority approved drainage connection to ensure washing bins and/or waste storage areas do not discharge flow into the stormwater drain.
- Provision of smooth, cleanable and durable floor and wall surfaces that extend up the wall to a height equivalent to any bins held in the area.
- Ensuring ceilings are finished with a smooth-faced non-absorbent material capable of being cleaned.
- All surfaces (walls, ceiling and floors) finished in a light colour.

13.1 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Waste room floor to be sealed with a two-pack epoxy;
- All corners coved and sealed 100mm up, this is to eliminate build-up of dirt;
- Tap height and light switch height of 1.6m;
- Storm water access preventatives (grate);
- All walls painted with light colour and washable paint;
- Equipment electric outlets to be installed 1700mm above finished floor level;
- Optional automatic odour and pest control system installed
- If 660L or 1100L bins are utilised, 2 x 820mm (minimum) double-doors must be used;
- All personnel doors are hinged, lockable and self-closing;
- Conform to the Building Code of Australia, Australian standards and local laws; and
- Childproofing and public/operator safety shall be assessed and ensured
- Waste and recycling rooms must have their own exhaust ventilation system either;
 - Mechanically - exhausting at a rate of 5L/m² floor area, with a minimum rate of 100L/s minimum. Mechanical exhaust systems shall comply with AS1668.4.2012 and not cause any inconvenience, noise or odour problem; or
 - Naturally - permanent, unobstructed, and opening direct to the external air, not less than one-twentieth (1/20) of the floor area.

14.0 USEFUL CONTACTS

EFC does not warrant or make representation for goods or services provided by suppliers.

LOCAL COUNCIL

Tamworth Regional Council Customer Service Ph: (02) 6767 5555

PRIVATE WASTE COLLECTION PROVIDER

Capital City Waste Services	Ph: 02 9599 9999	E: service@ccws.net.au
Sydney Waste	Ph: 02 8661 0031	
Waste Clear	Ph: 1300 525 352	E: admin@wasteclear.com.au

BIN MOVING DEVICE SUPPLIERS

Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au
Sitecraft	Ph: 1300 363 152	E: sales@sitecraft.com.au

BALER SUPPLIERS

Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au
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ORGANIC DIGESTERS AND DEHYDRATORS

Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au
Waste Master	Ph: 1800 614 272	E: hello@wastemasterpacific.com.au

COOKING OIL CONTAINERS AND DISPOSAL

Cookers	Ph: 1300 882 299	E: info@cookers.com.au
Auscol	Ph: 1800 629 476	E: sales@auscol.com

ODOUR CONTROL

Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au
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SOURCE SEPARATION BINS

Method Recycling	Ph: 0499 890 455
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BINS AND BIN EQUIPMENT

Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au
SULO	Ph: 1300 364 388	E: sulosales@pactgroup.com

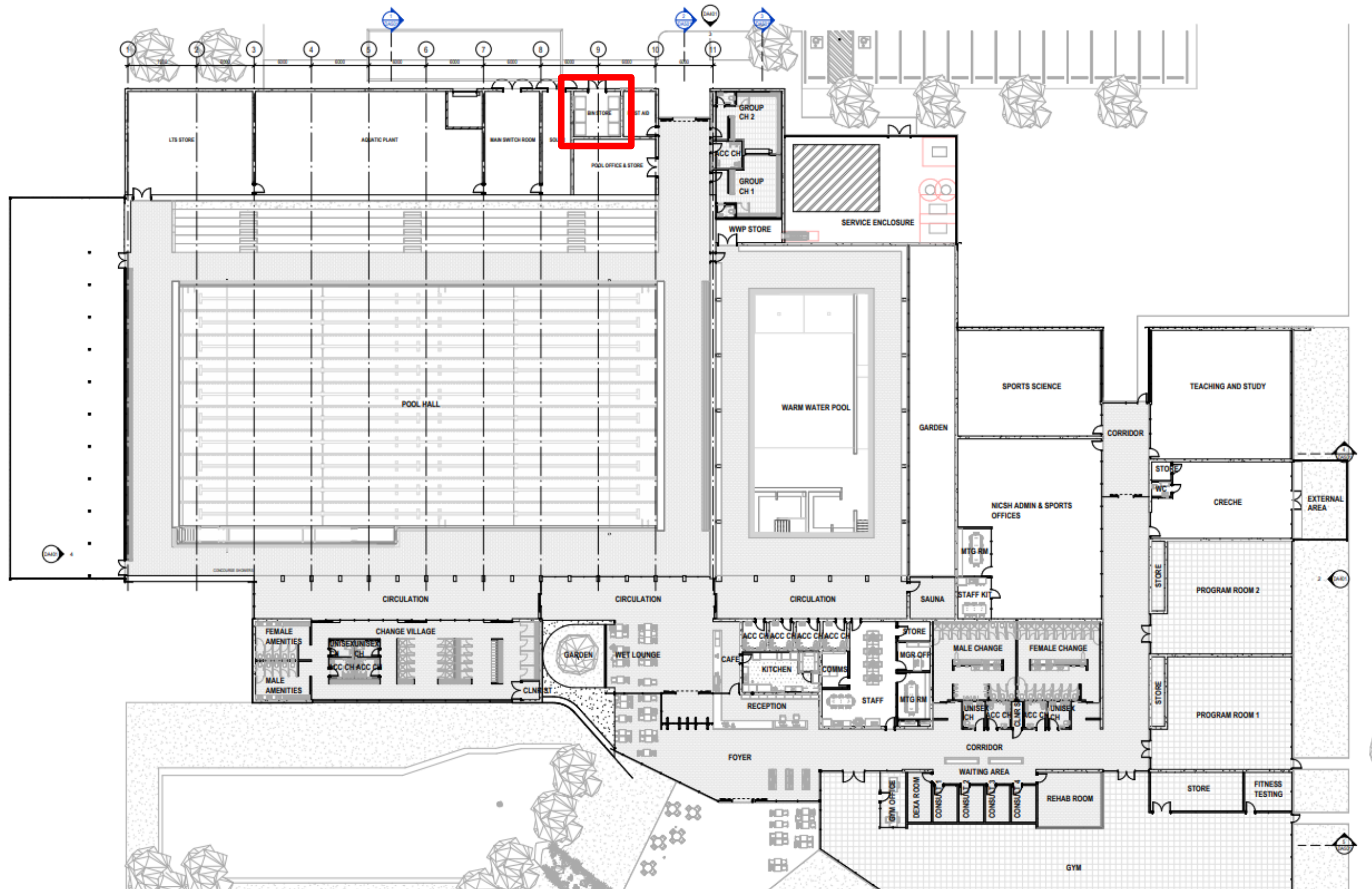
CHUTES, COMPACTORS AND EDIVERTER SYSTEMS

Elephants Foot Chute Solutions	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: chutes@elephantsfoot.com.au
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APPENDIX A: ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

THIS WMP IS NOT FINALISED & CANNOT
BE STAMPED FOR APPROVAL BY COUNCIL

APPENDIX: A.1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN



Source: CO.OP Studio, Drawing No. DA201 – Ground Floor Plan

APPENDIX B: PRIMARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

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APPENDIX: B.1 TYPICAL BIN SPECIFICATIONS

Mobile bins

Mobile bins come in a variety of sizes and are designed for lifting and emptying by purpose-built equipment.

Mobile bins with capacities of up to 1700L must comply with *AS4123.6-2006 Mobile waste containers* which specifies standard sizes and sets out the colour designations for the bodies and lids of mobile waste containers indicating the type of materials they are used to collect.

The most common bin sizes are provided below, although not all sizes are shown. The dimensions are a guide only and differ slightly between manufacturers. Some bins have flat or domed lids and are used with different lifting devices. Refer to *AS4123.6-2006* for further details.

Table G1.1: Average dimension ranges for two-wheel mobile bins



Bin capacity	80L	120L	140L	240L	360L
Height (mm)	870	940	1065	1080	1100
Depth (mm)	530	530	540	735	820
Width (mm)	450	485	500	580	600
Approximate footprint (m ²)	0.24	0.26–0.33	0.27–0.33	0.41–0.43	0.49
Approximate weight (kg)	8.5	9.5	10.4	15.5	23
Approximate maximum load (kg)	32	48	56	96	Not known

Wheelie bin

Sources include Sulo, Single Waste, Cleanaway, SUEZ, just wheelie bins and Perth Waste for two-wheel mobile bins

Table G1.2: Average dimension ranges for four-wheel bulk bins



Bin capacity	660L	770L	1100L	1300L	1700L
Height (mm)	1250	1425	1470	1480	1470
Depth (mm)	850	1100	1245	1250	1250
Width (mm)	1370	1370	1370	1770	1770
Approx footprint (m ²)	0.86–1.16	1.51	1.33–1.74	2.21	2.21
Approx weight (kg)	45	Not known	65	Not known	Not known
Approx maximum load (kg)	310	Not known	440	Not known	Not known

Dome or flat lid container

Sources include Sulo, Signal Waste, Cleanaway, SUEZ, Just Wheelie Bins and Perth Waste

Source: *Better Practice Guide For Resource Recovery In Residential Developments 2019*, NSW Environmental Protection Authority

APPENDIX: B.2 SIGNAGE FOR WASTE AND RECYCLING BINS

Waste signs

Signs and educational materials perform several functions including:

- informing residents why it is important to recover resources and protect the environment
- providing clear instructions on how to use the bins and services provided
- alerting people to any dangers or hazards within the bin storage areas.

All waste, recycling and organic bins should be Australian Standard colours and clearly and correctly labelled, such as by a sticker on the lid and/or the body of the bin.

Communal bin storage areas should be clearly signposted with signs outlining how to correctly separate waste into the bins provided. The local council responsible for waste services may be a good source of signs and posters and can advise on what signs are suitable.

Information on who to contact to find out more about the recycling and/or other resource recovery services in the building should also be displayed in communal areas, such as on a noticeboard.

The Planet Ark website also has resources available free of charge for use by businesses and councils. These signs can be found at businessrecycling.com.au/research/signage.cfm

Figure I1.1: Examples of waste wall posters (EPA supplied)



Figure I1.2: Examples of bin lid stickers (EPA supplied)



Source: *Better Practice Guide For Resource Recovery In Residential Developments 2019*, NSW Environmental Protection Authority

Problem waste signs

The EPA has also produced a range of images and signs that can be used for problem wastes, such as fluoro globes and tubes, household and car batteries, e-waste and smoke detectors. To access these resources, contact the NSW EPA. Some examples are shown below.

Figure I2.1: Problem waste signs



Safety signs

The use of safety signs for waste resource recovery rooms must comply with *AS1319 Safety signs for occupational environments*. Safety signs must be used to regulate and control safety related to behaviour, warn of hazards and provide emergency information, including fire protection information. Suitable signs should be decided for each development as required.

Figure I3.1: Example safety signs



Source: *Better Practice Guide For Resource Recovery In Residential Developments 2019*, NSW Environmental Protection Authority

APPENDIX: B.3 EXAMPLE COLLECTION VEHICLE INFORMATION

General

Appropriate heavy rigid vehicle standards should be incorporated into the road and street designs in new developments where onsite collections are proposed. Road and street designs must comply with relevant Acts, regulations, guidelines, and codes administered by Austroads, Standards Australia, NSW Roads and Maritime Services, WorkSafe NSW and any local council traffic requirements.

Applicants and building designers should consult with councils and other relevant authorities before designing new roads or streets and access points for waste collection vehicles to establish specific design requirements.

Table H4.1: Australian Standards for turning circles for medium and heavy rigid class vehicles

Vehicle class	Overall length (m)	Design width (m)	Design turning radius (m)	Swept circle (m)	Clearance (travel) height (m)
Medium rigid vehicle	8.80	2.5	10.0	21.6	4.5
Heavy rigid vehicle	12.5	2.5	12.5	27.8	4.5

Source: *Better Practice Guide For Resource Recovery In Residential Developments* 2019, NSW Environmental Protection Authority

Large collection vehicles

Waste collection vehicles may be side-loading, rear-loading, front-lift-loading, hook or crane lift trucks. Vehicle dimensions vary by collection service, manufacturer, make and model. It is not possible to provide definitive dimensions, so architects and developers should consult with the local council and/or contractors.

The following characteristics represent typical collection vehicles and are provided for guidance only. Reference to *AS2890.2 Parking facilities: off-street commercial vehicle facilities* for detailed requirements, including vehicle dimensions, is recommended.

Table B2.1: Collection vehicle dimensions

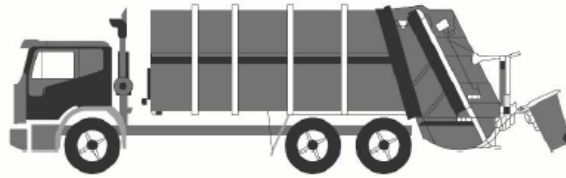
Vehicle type	Rear-loading	Side-loading*	Front-lift-loading	Hook truck	Crane truck
Length overall (m)	10.5	9.6	11.8	10.0	10.0
Width overall (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5
Travel height (m)	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.7	3.8
Operational height for loading (m)	3.9	4.2	6.5	3.0	8.75
Vehicle tare weight (t)	13.1	11.8	16.7	13.0	13.0
Maximum payload (t)	10.0	10.8	11.0	14.5	9.5
Turning circle (m)	25.0	21.4	25.0	25.0	18

* The maximum reach of a side arm is 3 m.

Sources: JJ Richards, SUEZ, MacDonald Johnson, Cleanaway, Garwood, Ros Roca, Bingo and Edbro. Figures shown represent the maximum dimensions for each vehicle type.

Rear-loading collection vehicles

These vehicles are commonly used for domestic waste collections from MUDs and RFBs and sometimes for recycling. They can be used to collect waste stored in mobile bins or bulk bins, particularly where bins are not presented at the kerbside. They are also used for collecting bulky waste.



Rear-loading waste collection vehicle

Side-loading collection vehicles

This is the most commonly used vehicle for domestic waste, recycling and organics collections. It is only suitable for collecting mobile bins up to 360L in capacity.



Side-loading waste collection vehicle

Front-lift-loading collection vehicles

These vehicles are commonly used for collecting commercial and industrial waste. They can only collect specially designed front-lift bulk bins and not mobile bins.



Front-lift-loading waste collection vehicle

Small collection vehicles

Typically, councils and their contractors operate with large collection vehicles (heavy rigid class vehicles) because they carry greater payloads and allow for more cost-effective collection services. Some councils, or their contractors, may have smaller collection vehicles in their fleet. Early discussion with the council is important to confirm this, but it should not be assumed that the council will have access to small collection vehicles.

The waste management systems and the location of the collection point should always be designed so that the council can provide the standard domestic waste service.

Source: *Better Practice Guide For Resource Recovery In Residential Developments 2019*, NSW Environmental Protection Authority

APPENDIX C: SECONDARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

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BE STAMPED FOR APPROVAL BY COUNCIL

APPENDIX: C.1 EXAMPLE HANDHELD BIN MOVERS

movexx
 smart electric tugs

MOVEXX T2500 BIN MOVER BATTERY ELECTRIC

Movexx T2500 Tow Tug is an extremely user friendly battery powered mobile towing unit that is ideal for applications where trolleys and rolling objects need to be moved from one place to another simply, efficiently and without physical effort. Some standard features included are: battery indicator, on board battery charger, battery, adjustable handle, dual speed and electric brake.

These units are fitted with an electromagnetic brake system for use on ramps and slopes.

Features

- Electromagnetic brake for use on ramps and slopes
- Adjustable height handle



SPECIFICATION				
MODEL	DIMENSIONS (MM)	OPTIONS	PULL - PUSH CAPACITY (KG)	BATTERY
T2500-D	511 (w) x 757 (l)	* Centre mount 2x 240 lt. wheelie bin attachment	2500	AGM batteries 2x 85AH up to 8 hrs continuous operation
TOWING CAPACITY - ON FLAT GROUND (all models)		TOWING CAPACITY - SLOPE (all models)		
Towing up to 4x 660 lt. Wheelie Bin		Towing up to 2x 660 lt. Wheelie Bin Up / Down maximum 25% (1:4 slope)		
Towing up to 4x 1100 lt. Wheelie Bin		Towing up to 1x 1100 lt. Wheelie Bin Up / Down maximum 25% (1:4 slope)		
**Electromagnetic brake for use on ramps and slopes				



Please Note: This is an example only – please contact supplier for specific recommendations.

Source: Sitecraft - www.sitecraft.net.au

APPENDIX: C.2 EXAMPLE SEATED BIN MOVERS



MOTREC MT180 36V BATTERY ELECTRIC BIN MOVER

This hardworking tow device delivers outstanding performance. With its efficient motor and 4,500kg push-pull capacity. The MT180 is ideal for moving bin trailer also narrow enough to fit through most door openings. From its all-steel construction to its all-wheel braking, this tow tractor is built for years of heavy use in total comfort and safety. All this combined with superior AC technology makes short work of tough requests.

Features

- Front & rear brakes
- Pneumatic Tyres
- Comfortable ergonomic adjustable seat
- Complete with headlight, break lights, tailing lights & horn



SPECIFICATION

MODEL	DIMENSIONS (MM)	OPTIONAL EXTRAS	PULL - PUSH CAPACITY (KG)	BATTERY
MT180 36V	760 (w) x 2030 (l) x 1160 (h)	Flashing light on pole Conditional registration kit Cabin includes windscreen Weather Curtains	4500	48v TPPL battery pack, 157AH

TOWING CAPACITY - ON FLAT GROUND / SLOPE (all models) (all models)

Towing up to 5x 660 lt. Wheelie Bin Up / Down maximum 25% (1:4 slope)

Towing up to 4x 1100 lt. Wheelie Bin Up / Down maximum 25% (1:4 slope)



Please Note: This is an example only – please contact supplier for specific recommendations.

Source: Sitecraft - www.sitecraft.net.au

APPENDIX: C.3 EXAMPLE BIN TRAILERS



BIN TRAILER WITH ALUMINUM RAMP

Bin trailer suitable for moving 240lt, 660lt and 1,100lt bins including a 1200mm rear ramp complete with locking latches and gas strut assist. Height draw bar fitted with a jockey wheel large pneumatic tyres with precision bearing hubs



SPECIFICATION

MODEL	DIMENSION (MM)	SUITABLE FOR MOVING	PART NUMBERS	REAR RAMP DIMENSION (MM)
4x Bins Trailer	Internal - 1560 (l) x 1200 (w)	4x 240lt. Wheelie Bin	78811604	1200mm rear ramp complete with positive locking and gas strut assist
	External - 2300 (l) x 1500	2x 660lt. Wheelie Bin		
		1x 110lt. Wheelie Bin		
6x Bins Trailer	Internal - 2350 (l) x 1200 (w)	6x 240lt. Wheelie Bin	78811065	1200mm rear ramp complete with positive locking and gas strut assist
	External - 3100 (l) x 1500 (w)	3x 660lt. Wheelie Bin		
		2x 1100lt. Wheelie Bin		
8x Bins Trailer	Internal - 3200 (l) x 1200 (w)	8x 240lt. Wheelie Bin	78811066	1200mm rear ramp complete with positive locking and gas strut assist
	External - 3900 (l) x 1500 (w)	4x 660lt. Wheelie Bin		
		3x 1100lt. Wheelie Bin		
10x Bins Trailer	Internal - 3900 (l) x 1200 (w)	10x 240lt. Wheelie Bin	78811067	1200mm rear ramp complete with positive locking and gas strut assist
	External - 4600 (l) x 1500 (w)	5x 660lt. Wheelie Bin		
		4x 1100lt. Wheelie Bin		

OPTIONS

- Full registration
- Upgrade Includes : Lights | Wiring | Suspension | aaa Tyres | Compliance Plate



Please Note: This is an example only – please contact supplier for specific recommendations.

Source: Sitecraft - www.sitecraft.net.au

APPENDIX: C.4 EXAMPLE BIN TOWING ATTACHMENTS

Logistec

UNIVERSAL BIN TOWING ATTACHMENTS SUITE 660LT / 1100LT WHEELIE BINS

PARTS & FEATURES

Front Only - Part Number: 78811672

- Suit Sulo & Otto 600lt / 1100lt MGBs
- Spring loaded draw bar folds up
- No drilling of holes in the bin required
- Solidly fixed to the base of the bin using the castor mounting bolts
- Passivated zinc finish for long life
- Correct Rear Fixed or Directional Lock castors should be used

Rear Only - Part Number: 78811673

- Suit Sulo & Otto 600lt / 1100lt MGBs
- No drilling of holes in the bin required
- Solidly fixed to the base of the bin using the castor mounting bolts
- Passivated zinc finish for long life
- Correct Rear Fixed or Directional Lock castors should be used

For Steel Bin Front Only - Part Number: 78811781

- Suit Sulo & Otto 600lt / 1100lt MGBs
- No drilling of holes in the bin required
- Solidly fixed to the base of the bin using the castor mounting bolts
- Passivated zinc finish for long life
- Correct Rear Fixed or Directional Lock castors should be used

Direction Lock : 53191001

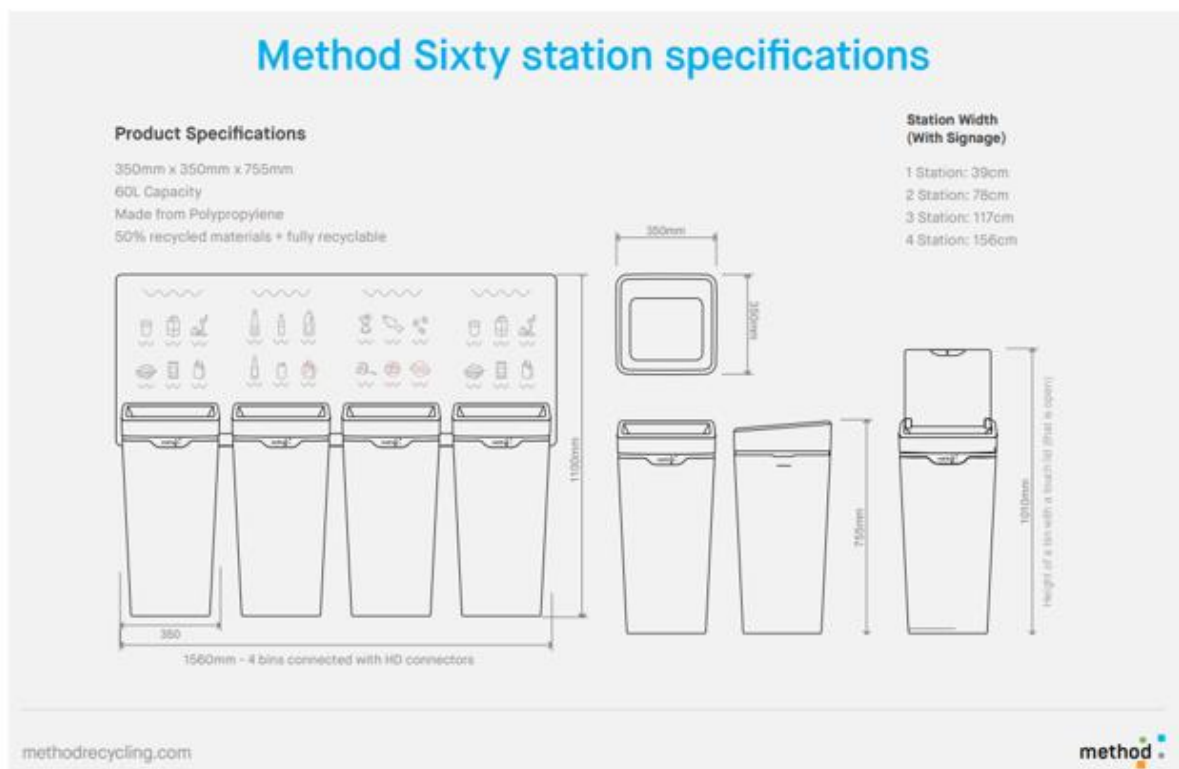
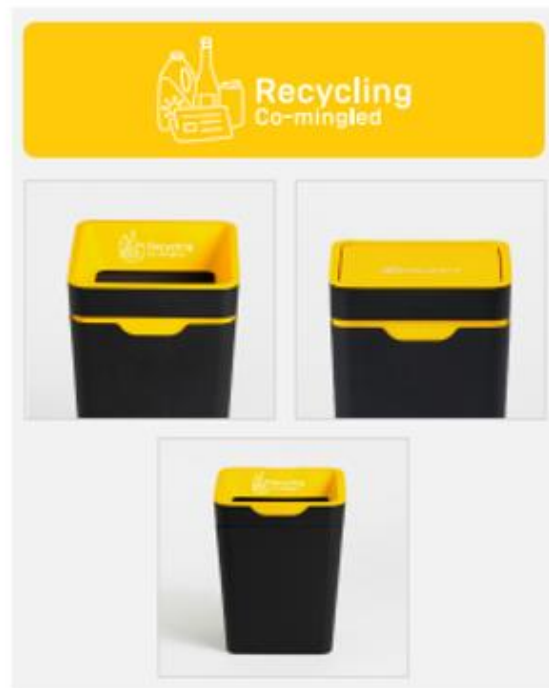
- Suit Sulo & Otto 600lt / 1100lt MGBs
- No drilling of holes in the bin required
- Solidly fixed to the base of the bin using the castor mounting bolts
- Passivated zinc finish for long life
- Correct Rear Fixed or Directional Lock castors should be used



Please Note: This is an example only – please contact supplier for specific recommendations.

Source: Sitecraft - www.sitecraft.net.au

APPENDIX: C.5 EXAMPLE SOURCE SEPARATION RECEPTACLES



Source: Method Recycling - www.methodrecycling.com

APPENDIX: C.6 MEDICAL WASTE STREAMS AND MANAGEMENT

The following are the various medical waste streams and their storage guidelines as detailed in NSW Health's *Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services* 2017.

Medical Waste Stream	Medical Waste Stream Description and Management	Container Example
Sharps Waste	Sharps waste is any clinical object capable of inflicting a penetrating injury which may or may not be contaminated with blood and or body substance. This includes needles, ampoules and any other sharp objects or instruments designed to perform penetrating procedures Sharps container should be located adjacent to the work area where sharps are used. When the sharps residue container is filled to the black line, the container should be sealed and labelled.	
Pharmaceutical Waste	Pharmaceutical waste refers to any waste pharmaceuticals or other chemical substances specified as regulated goods in the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2008. This includes any substance specified in a Schedule of the Poisons List under the Act, as well as any therapeutic good which is unscheduled. Pharmaceutical waste also includes expired or discarded pharmaceuticals, filters or other material contaminated by pharmaceutical products. Pharmaceutical waste bins must be lockable	
Clinical Waste	Clinical waste with the potential to cause injury, infection, or offence: • Unrecognisable human tissue (excluding hair, teeth, nails, and anatomical waste) • Bulk blood or other body fluids (or body substances) • Material and equipment visibly stained by blood or body fluids (includes incontinence pads and disposable nappies that come from an infectious patient) [3] • Lab specimens, cultures, or other waste from lab investigations • Waste from medical or veterinary research • Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) For incineration or autoclaving and shredding, autoclave tape and bag indicators must be used to show autoclaving has been completed. Fluid may be discharged into sewer depending on Liquid Trade Agreement between the health service and water utility. All clinical waste once treated by a process acceptable to NSW Health may be reclassified in accordance with the Waste Classification.	

Cytotoxic Waste	Cytotoxic waste is any material contaminated with residues or preparations containing materials toxic or otherwise harmful to cells. This includes any residual cytotoxic drug or laboratory chemical and any discarded material or clinical waste associated with the preparation or administration or excretion of cytotoxic drugs. This may include Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) or tissues containing GMOs If Cytotoxic waste is generated it must be placed within an approved purple cytotoxic bag or container. When this container is full, it should be placed in a locked purple cytotoxic waste wheelie bin. Once the larger wheelie bin is full, its collection should be organized.	
Radioactive	Radioactive waste is material that includes sharps and clinical waste contaminated with a radioisotope from the medical or research use of radionuclides, e.g. during nuclear medicine, radioimmunoassay, and bacteriological procedures, and may be in solid, liquid, or gaseous form, and which emits a level of radiation above the level set by regulatory authorities. Radioactive material must be stored on site in an appropriate storage area until it decays to below the thresholds of a "radioactive substance" as defined under the Radiation Control Act and Regulation. Handling and storage must comply with a Radiation Management Plan in accordance with the Code of Practice for Radiation Protection in the Medical Applications of Ionizing Radiation (ARPANSA 2008).	
Anatomical Waste	Anatomical waste is identifiable human body parts such as limbs, organs, placenta and recognisable or large pathological specimens resulting from investigation or treatment of a patient. It does not include deceased bodies.	

Please note: Containers shown above are examples only, please refer to supplier information