Canterbury Olympic Ice Rink

Construction and Operational Waste Management Plan

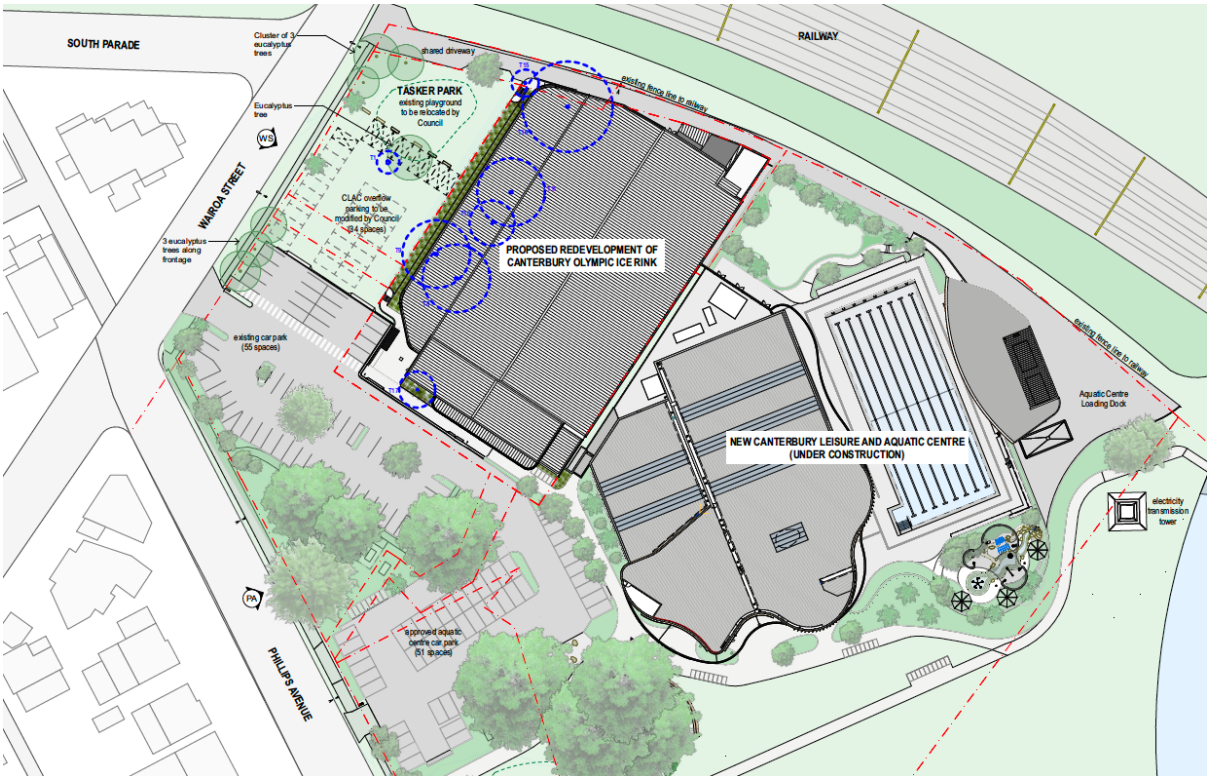
Date: 22 August 2024

Contents

Development Overview

The Site

The site is located at 17A Phillips Avenue, Canterbury 2193. It has frontage to Wairoa Street and Phillips Avenue. It is an existing facility that has operated for 50 years. The current DA proposal is to extend the building for new change rooms that are being demolished due to the adjacent aquatic centre and construct a new roof.



Objectives

A successful waste management strategy contains three key objectives:

a) Promote responsible source separation to reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill by implementing convenient and efficient waste management systems.

b) Ensure adequate waste provisions and robust procedures that will cater for potential changes during the operational phase of the development.

c) Comply with all relevant Australian Standards, council codes, policies, and guidelines.

Construction Waste management

Waste Diversion Targets

To quantify and measure this sustainable approach to waste management, the NSW WARR Strategy 2014-2021 outlines specific targets in order to clarify the state's long-term goals and priorities. These targets were supported by industry, community, state, and local governments during the Strategy's consultation phase, and include:

- Increasing construction and demolition recycling rates to 80%
- Increasing waste diverted from landfill to 75%
- Reducing litter by 40%
- Reduce illegal dumping incidents by 30%

Waste Management

A waste minimisation, recycling and reuse program will be established and promoted throughout the project period and included in the site induction program.

Waste categories on the project will consist of solid waste, liquid waste, food waste and contaminated waste (if applicable). Waste management of the project will consist of single stream or co-mingled bins to collect waste material. All waste (excluding hazardous waste) will be transported to an offsite facility for disposal. The project will manage waste by:

- Designating waste storage areas.
- Recycling waste products wherever possible.
- Waste storage areas will be located in accessible areas for both vehicles and personnel to allow for easy access for collection and transport.
- Waste bins will be maintained in good condition to prevent leaks and spills.
- Defective containers will not be used for waste storage or transport.
- Hazardous waste (e.g. asbestos) will be contained and separated from other waste categories. Hazardous waste will be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility and evidence of disposal i.e. waste disposal dockets obtained.
- Establishment of a designated concrete wash out area. Where practicable excess concrete will be recycled onsite for use e.g. access and egress routes or stabilise fill material.
- If applicable – Material contaminated by spills i.e. fuel, oil, lubricants etc. will be stored in sealed containers and disposed of at an approved facility.
- Actively encouraging Contractors and Suppliers to use non-toxic or recycled products and recycled packaging.
- Encouraging Contractors and Suppliers to reduce the amount of packaging materials brought on to site.
- Ensuring that all persons working on our projects are made aware of their responsibility for achieving a green working environment.
- Any contaminated soil on the project will be classified prior to removal and transport directly to an approved disposal facility.

Waste Removal and Disposal

Removal and recycling of waste will be provided by a licenced waste removalist. Trucks removing material from site will have the loads securely covered to prevent spillage. Drivers are required to ensure that no materials are tracked onto the road.

Should surrounding roads, footpaths and verges be soiled with dust, sand, grit, litter, debris, mud and the like caused by site activities, the Project Manager will undertake to have them cleaned immediately e.g. road sweeper.

The transport of all materials from the site will comply with the requirements of the EPA, Local Councils, Road Transport Authority (RTA) and other relevant authorities. Waste removed from site will be disposed of at an appropriately licenced waste disposal facility.

On a monthly basis a Waste Management Report will be provided to the client which will detail quantities of waste that are recycled, reused or go to landfill.

The following Construction processes demonstrate circular economy principles to be used in these works. They are based on source and type of materials, the manufacturing and distribution designed to keep materials in use and designed out waste and pollution)

Roles	Responsibilities
Construction Site Management	Organise waste collections as required; Organise replacement or maintenance requirements for bins; Investigate and ensure prompt clean-up of illegally dumped waste materials; Notify the Principal Certifying Authority (Council) of the appointment of waste removal, transport or disposal contractors for waste tracking purposes; Ensure waste related equipment is well maintained; Ensue accurate calculations so only the required amount of materials are ordered; Ensure all monitoring and audit results are well documented and are carried out as specified in the WMP; Ensure effective signage, communication and education is provided to site staff/contractors; Provide staff/contractors with equipment manuals, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments, and PPE to control hazards associated with all waste management activities; Assess any manual handling risks and prepare a manual handling control plan for waste and bin transfers;
Site Staff/Contractors	Ensure adequate separation and disposal of waste streams in compliance with the WMP; Abide by all relevant OH&S legislation, regulations, and guidelines; Attend training and inductions as required; Clean and transport bins as required; Carry out daily visual inspections of waste storage areas; Organise, maintain and clean the waste storage areas;
Environmental Management Representative (EMR)	Approach and establish the local commercial reuse of materials where reuse on-site is not practical; Establish separate skips and recycling bins for effective waste segregation and recycling purposes; disposal locations and check licensing requirements;

	Arrange assessment of suspicious potentially contaminated materials, hazardous materials and liquid waste; Monitor, inspect and report requirements.
Waste Collection Contractors	Provide a reliable and appropriate waste collection service; Provide feedback to construction site management regarding contamination of waste streams; Work with construction site management to customise waste systems where possible.

Construction and demolition materials removed from site will need to be managed in accordance with the provisions of current legislation and may include segregation by material type classification in accordance with NSW EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste* and disposal at facilities appropriately licensed to receive the particular materials.

See www.businessrecycling.com.au for locations.

Opportunities

There are many opportunities to reduce the volume of waste generated during construction. Adaptive reuse of building materials will be encouraged, with significant consideration given to methods of reusing or recycling materials onsite as well as sourcing used or recycled materials from elsewhere to be used on site.

The site will facilitate where practical reuse and recycling by 'deconstruction', whereby various materials are carefully dismantled and sorted. Any unwanted reusable materials can be taken to a second-hand building centre, reducing waste disposal costs.

Materials that are individually wrapped should also be avoided where possible, with preference given for materials that can be delivered in returnable packaging such as timber pallets.

The table below gives examples of potential reuse and recycling options for the materials likely to be used/generated in construction and demolition at this development:

Asphalt	Hot in-place recycling or reprocessed into Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP).
Bricks	Cleaned and/or rendered for reuse, crushed for fill, sold or provided to a recycled materials yard
Cardboard Packaging	Recycled at a paper/cardboard recycling facility
Carpet	Cleaned and reused for the same purpose, reused in landscaping or garages/sheds, recycled at an appropriate processing facility
Concrete, Masonry, Spoil	Reused on-site as fill, levelling or crushed for road base
Doors, Windows, Fittings	Reused in new or existing buildings or sent to second-hand supplier
Glass	Recycled at a glass recycling facility, aggregate for concrete production, crushed for termite barrier, reused as glazing
Green Waste (Organics)	Mulched, composted for reuse, trees chipped for use in landscaping or removed carefully and reused onsite or sold
Hardwood Beams	Reused as floorboards, fencing, furniture or sent to second-hand timber supplier
Insulation Material	Reprocessed to remove impurities and reused for the same purpose or as off-cuts, compressed for ceiling tile manufacture
Metal, Steel/Copper Pipe	Recycled at a metal recycling facility, melted into secondary materials for structural steel, roofing, piping etc. copper sold for re-use
Other Timber	Reused in formwork, ground into mulch for garden or sent to second-hand timber supplier
Plasterboard	Crushed for reuse in manufacture of new plasterboard, returned to supplier or used in landscaping
Plastics	Reused as secondary materials for playgrounds, park benches etc.
Roof Tiles	Cleaned and reused, crushed for reuse for landscaping and driveways or sold or provided to a recycled materials yard
Soil	Stockpiled onsite for reuse as fill
Synthetic & Recycled Rubber	Reused for the same purpose or reprocessed for use in manufacture/construction of safety barriers, speed humps
Topsoil	Stockpiled onsite for reuse in landscaped areas

Management of Hazardous Waste Materials

For the purpose of this report, hazardous waste materials include any waste that poses a hazard or potential harm to human health or the environment, particularly asbestos waste and asbestos containing material (ACM).

During the construction phase of the development, there must be a commitment to engage qualified and certified contractors to remove all contaminated/hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos) and dispose of all contaminated/hazardous waste at an appropriately licenced facility, where applicable.

In the event that any contaminated or hazardous materials are unexpectedly uncovered during demolition or excavation works, the Site Manager is to stop work immediately in that location and contact the relevant hazardous waste contractor prior to further works being undertaken in the area. The following general mitigation measures will apply:

- Contaminated material stockpiled on site will be minimised as far as possible and should be stored on HDPE liner, in a bunded location which is protected from inclement weather;
- Sediment fences should be installed around the base of stockpiles and the stockpiles should be covered. Where excavated material requires validations, samples should be taken for NATA laboratory testing as per the requirements of the contamination assessment prior to restoration works, backfilling exercises and disposal;
- Any trucks carrying contaminated materials should be securely and completely covered immediately after loading the materials (to prevent windblown emissions and spillage) and must be licensed by the NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA); and
- Decontamination of all equipment prior to demobilisation from the site is important so that contaminated materials are not spread off-site.

Management of Excavation Waste

For the purpose of this report, excavation waste consists of any unwanted material generated from excavation activities such as a reduced level dig, site preparation and levelling and the excavation of foundations, basements, tunnels and service trenches. This will typically consist of soil and rock. All excavated material generated on this site may be re-used in the landscaping or used on other sites as fill material, provided no contamination is present. If sandstone is found to be present, this may be sold or incorporated into the building design.

The following measures and safeguards will apply to the development for excavated material:

- Wherever practical, excavation material will be reused as part of the development;
- Excavation material that is not natural (virgin) material will be transported to an approved landfill site or off-site recycling depot;
- A waste classification assessment of the fill material should be undertaken prior to it being acceptable for waste disposal purposes; and
- Transportation routes for excavation material removed from site will be identified and used.

Food Waste

Food waste will be managed to prevent birds and vermin accessing the waste.

- Lidded food waste bins will be located in the site amenities areas i.e. offices / lunchrooms.
- Designated food waste bins will be emptied on a daily basis.
- Food waste bins are to be kept covered
- Food waste will be contained in bags which will be secured / tied when emptied
- Work areas are to be kept free of rubbish and other debris at all times.
- No food waste to be deposited directly into external construction waste skips.

Housekeeping

The building contractor will ensure that Site Amenities i.e. toilet blocks are always maintained in a clean and tidy condition. All waste bins shall be covered and sealed and all organic waste shall be removed from site on a regular basis.

The Project Manager will ensure that an adequate number of waste bins have been provided and are located as close to areas of work as practicable for the material to be removed from the site by the subcontractor's waste removal contractor. All bins shall be covered by lids where available to prevent material from being dislodged during transport of storage.

Trucks and vehicles delivering goods, materials, plant, equipment, etc. must so far as practicable not traverse mud, dirt, stones or other materials to external areas of the site so as not to cause injury, nuisance or damage to the surrounding environment. Should surrounding roads, footpaths, watercourse and verges be soiled with dust, sand, grit, litter, debris, mud and the like caused by site activities, the Project Manager will undertake to have them cleaned immediately.

The site must be maintained in a clean and tidy condition at all times. A formal housekeeping inspection will be completed on a weekly basis by the project team utilising the Weekly Site Inspection form.

Operational Waste Management Plan

Objectives

To achieve the objectives noted previously this operational waste management plan (OWMP) identifies the different waste streams likely to be generated during the operational phase of the development, as well as how the waste will be handled and disposed, details of bin sizes/quantities and waste rooms, descriptions of the proposed waste management equipment used, and information on waste collection points and frequencies.

This OWMP will be integrated into the overall management of the building and communicated to all relevant stakeholders.

Report Conditions

The purpose of this report is to document an OWMP as part of a development application, which is supplied 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 figures presented in the report are an estimate only – the actual amount of waste generated will be dependent on occupancy rate and waste generation intensity as well as the building management's approach to waste management operations and responsibilities.
- 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.
- This 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 ISCNSW will not be liable for plans or results that are not suitable for purpose due to incorrect or unsuitable information or otherwise.
- No warranty is offered 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 equipment and systems must be approved by the supplier.
- Recommendations on bin access and travel paths are provided, however it is the architect's responsibility to ensure the architectural drawings meet these provisions.

Legislation and Guidance

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

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000

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:

- Canterbury-Bankstown Local Environmental Plan 2023
- Canterbury-Bankstown Development Control Plan 2023

The primary purpose of a development control plan (DCP) is to guide development 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:

- NSW Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities 2012
- NSW Better practice guide for resource recovery in residential developments 2019
- NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy 2014-2021
- NSW Waste Classification Guidelines 2014
- Australia's National Waste Policy 2018

Council Objectives

Council considers waste management to be highly important for the protection and enhancement of both the natural and built environments. A such, Council aims to:

- To maximise resource recovery and encourage source separation of waste, reuse and recycling by ensuring development provides adequate and appropriate bin storage and collection areas.
- To ensure development incorporates well-designed and adaptable bin storage areas and collection facilities that are convenient and accessible to occupants.
- To maximise residential amenity and minimise adverse environmental and health related impacts associated with waste management such as odour and noise from bin storage and collection areas and waste collection vehicles.
- To ensure bin storage and collection areas are designed to integrate with and meet the requirements for Council's domestic waste services.
- To ensure development facilitates all waste streams being handled, stored and collected in a manner to reduce risk to health and safety of all users including pedestrians, maintenance (such as caretakers), collection staff and contractors (and required vehicles and equipment).
- To integrate bin storage and collection areas with the building form and landscape to avoid adverse visual impacts on the streetscape and neighbourhood.
- To assist in achieving Federal and State Government waste minimisation and diversion targets as set by relevant legislation, regulations and strategies.

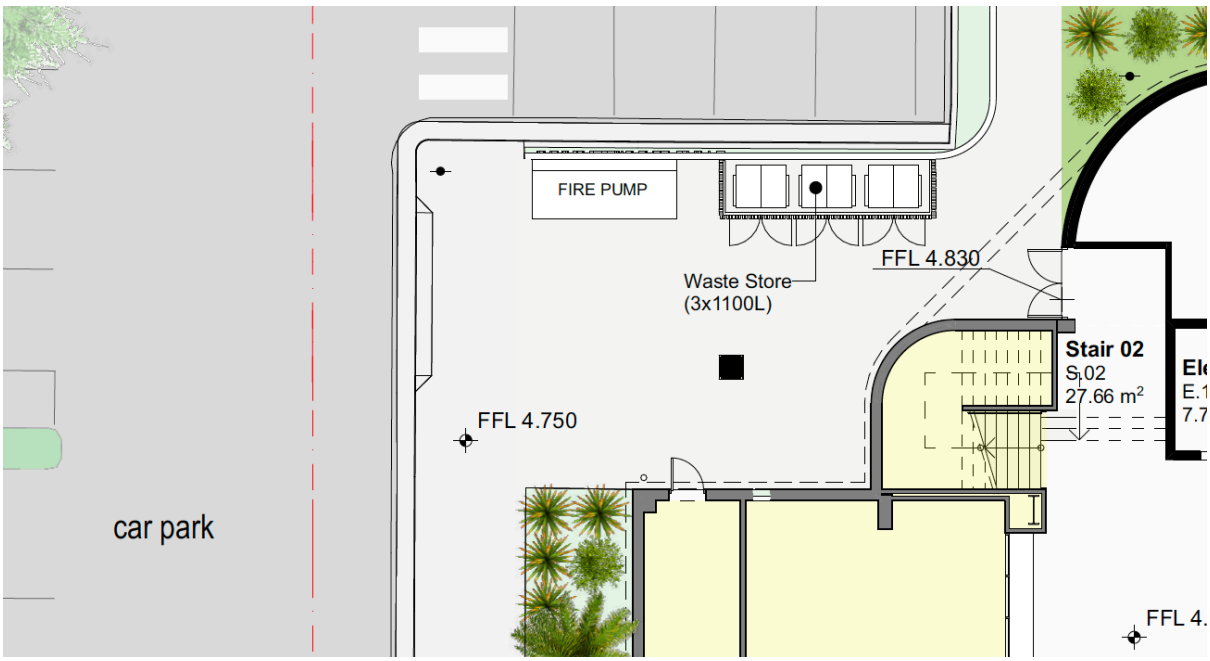
Waste Generation Estimate and Bin Summary

This is an existing facility already serviced by Council. Council's Resource Recovery Services team was consulted prior to submission of the DA and identified the Ice Rink produces **2900L** of waste.

This can be stored in either 3 x 1100L bins or 12 x 240L bins. Bin sizes, quantities, and/or collection frequencies may be modified once the proposed development is operational subject to discussion with Council. The proposed enclosed bin area accommodates both size bins.

Bin Storage and Waste Collection Procedures

Council will be engaged to service the waste and recycling bins per an agreed schedule. On the day of service, a Council waste collection vehicle will collect the bins from the existing location at the front of the rink enabling clear and easy access.



Bins will be screened from public view to ensure the bins are tidy in accordance with Council requirements and EPA guidelines. No bins or rubbish will be left outside of the bin storage area at any time.

Source Separation

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. Council has a list of accepted materials. Planet Ark can be accessed online to find other facilities that recover unwanted items.

The facility will be operated in a sustainable manner and includes the following initiatives and best practice to generate sustainable outcomes. This is to include the diversion of food waste from landfill.

Waste Stream	Description	Typical Destination	Management to be Implemented
General Waste	The remaining portion of the waste stream that is not recovered for re- use, processing, or recycling. May include soft plastics, food scraps, polystyrene, etc.	Landfill	Encourage nude foods (no wrappers) from patrons attending the site. Only sell recyclable packaging on site.
Paper and Cardboard Recyclables	Cardboard and paper products are recyclable materials that can be re- processed into new products.	Resource Recovery Centre	Cardboard should be flattened before placing in the designated cardboard bin.
Commingled Recyclables	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).	Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	Commingled recyclables must not be bagged, and instead should be placed loosely in the designated recycling bins.
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 and not put into general waste 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	Where possible food waste to be composted on- site or off-site.
Electronic Waste	Discarded e-waste, electronic components and materials such as computers, mobile phones, keyboards, etc.	Resource Recovery Centre	Building manager arranges collection for e-waste recycling as needed by residents.
Bulky Items	Items that are to too large to place into general rubbish collection. This includes disused and/or broken furniture, white goods, etc.	Resource Recovery Centre or Landfill	Rehome where possible. Use Ice Rink public noticeboards to advertise tems for free. Ice Rink responsible for removal of bulky items.
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	Building manager arranges collection by appropriate recycling services when required.

Signage and Education

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

Educational materials encouraging correct separation of general waste and recyclables will be provided around the rink. This information will aim to minimise the possibility of contamination in communal waste bins.

Opportunity also exists to extend education to visitors by activating public spaces through education, promotion and community engagement. Sustainability Victoria's Public Place Recycling Toolkit 2013 is a useful resource that will be consulted for how to implement a successful public place recycling strategy.

Signage will include:

- Clear and correctly labelled waste and recycling 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.
- 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.

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 and recycling 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.
- Cleaning up any spillage after bins serviced.

Appendix: Council Required Waste Management Documentation

Waste Management Plan - Part One (Demolition Phase)

Site Address:

Section 1: Asbestos Declaration

Does Demolition Contain Asbestos? Yes ☐ No ☒

All asbestos waste is to be managed in accordance with provisions of the NSW *Work Health and Safety Regulation* 2011

Is the asbestos friable	☐ Yes (go to section 2)	☐ No
Is the asbestos non friable and over 10m^2	☐ Yes (go to section 2)	☐ No
Is the asbestos non-friable and under 10m^2	☐ Yes (go to section 3)	☐ No

Section 2: Asbestos Removal Details

WorkCover Licence No. and Class:	
Demolition Contractor Details:	
Licensed Landfill:	

Section 3: General Demolition Waste

		How will you manage this waste?		
Type of Material	**Estimated Amount (m^3)**	**Re-use On-site**	**Recycle Offsite**	**Landfill**
Bricks	100	☐	☒	☐
Concrete	50	☐	☒	☐
Tiles	1	☐	☒	☐
Timber (clean)	5	☐	☐	☒
Timber (treated)	-	☐	☐	☐
Plasterboard	5	☐	☐	☒
Metals	250	☐	☒	☐
Green Waste	15	☐	☒	☐
Other	10	☐	☐	☒

Principal Off-Site Recycler	**Principal Licensed Landfill Site**
To be notified by Contractor to PCA at Construction Certificate stage	To be notified by Contractor to PCA at Construction Certificate stage

Waste Management Plan - Part Two (Construction Phase)

Site Address:			
Section 1: Estimated Amount of Excavation Material (m³): 1100		☐ Re-use on-site ☐ Re-use off site (go to section 2) ☒ Landfill Disposal (go to section 3)	
Section 2: Address if re-used off site: N/A			
Section 3: Name and Address of licensed landfill: To be notified by Contractor to PCA at Construction Certificate stage			
Section 4: Estimated Construction Material Waste			
Type of Material:	**Estimated Amount (m³):**	**How will you manage this waste?**	
		Re-use on-site	**Recycle Offsite**	**Landfill**
Bricks	5	☐	☒	☐
Concrete	5	☐	☒	☐
Tiles	1	☐	☒	☐
Timber (clean)	5	☐	☐	☒
Timber (treated)	2	☐	☐	☒
Plasterboard	2	☐	☐	☒
Green Waste	1	☐	☒	☐
Other	20	☐	☐	☒
Off-Site Recycling Facilities		**Licensed Landfill Site/s**	
To be notified by Contractor to PCA at Construction Certificate stage		To be notified by Contractor to PCA at Construction Certificate stage	

Waste Management Plan - Part Three (Ongoing Use)

Site Address: 17A Phillips Avenue, Canterbury	
☐ Residential Flat Building ☐ Boarding House ☐ Multi Dwelling Houses ☐ Other Ice Rink *Please complete Sections 1-3*	☐ Shop Top Housing ☒ Non Residential Development *Please complete Sections 1-4*

Section 1: Generation of Waste

RESIDENTIAL Number of dwellings	Rubbish generation/week (120L/dwelling)	Allocated rubbish bin size (140L or 240L)	TOTAL number of rubbish bins allocated	Recycling generation/week (80L/dwelling)	Allocated recycling bin size (240L)	TOTAL number of recycling bins allocated
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMERCIAL *(if applicable)* Premises Type	Rubbish generation/week *(Based on type of premises and m², see Appendix 3)*	Size and number of rubbish bins	Collection frequency per week	Recycling generation/week *(Based on type of premises and m², see Appendix 3)*	Size and number of recycling bins	Collection frequency per week
Ice Rink	2000L	2 x 1100L	1x	1000L	1 x 1100L	1x

Section 2: Storage of Waste Bins

1.	Is there sufficient space allocated within each dwelling for one day's waste and recycling?	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
2.	Is there a waste bin storage room/area provided?	Yes ☒ No ☐
	2a - What is the total area of bin storage provided?	8m2
	2b - Is there sufficient space provided for the allocated rubbish and recycling bins plus handling? *(see clause 6.9.4.1 and 6.9.4.2 for requirements)*	Yes ☒ No ☐
	2c - Has a minimum 4m^2 bulky waste storage area been allocated?	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
	2d - Have you submitted a detailed plan of the waste bin storage room/area, together with the nominated collection point and access pathway marked?	Yes ☒ No ☐

3.	Are you using a compactor in the bin storage room? If *NO*, proceed to question 4	Yes ☐ No ☒
	3a – Please detail the type of system (carousel, lineal, optic sensors, number of bins, automatic bin exchange, size etc.)	

	3b – What is the proposed compactor diameter?	
	3c – What is the ceiling height of the waste bin storage room room?	
	3d – What is the proposed compaction ratio? (Must NOT exceed 2:1)	
4.	Is there a garbage chute system installed? If *NO*, proceed to Section 3	Yes ☐ No ☐
	4a – Is there a service room provided on each storey?	Yes ☐ No ☐
	4b – Is there sufficient space allocated for 2x 240L recycling bins in the service room(s)?	Yes ☐ No ☐
	4c – How many storeys will the chute service?	

Section 3: Collection of Waste

1.	Is there a caretaker on-site responsible for managing waste?	Yes ☒ No ☐
	1a - Designate which body is responsible for cleaning of waste storage areas	Facility Manager
	1b - Designate which body is responsible for transfer of waste and recycling bins to and from the collection point (if applicable)	N/A
2.	Are you proposing to use a waste bin presentation area for collection of waste?	Yes ☒ No ☐
3.	What is the maximum distance from the waste bin storage room/area to the street kerb?	7.5m
4.	Are you proposing for Council's collection contractor to enter the site to collect the bins? (see clause 6.9.4.3)	Yes ☒ No ☐

Section 4: Shop Top Housing and Non-Residential Development

1.	Has a separate waste bin storage room/area been provided for commercial/retail tenancies?	Yes ☒ No ☐
	1a - Does the waste bin storage room/area have sufficient space allocated for storage of estimated bins? (as per Section 1)	Yes ☒ No ☐
	1b - Is the waste bin storage room/area size and layout flexible to allow for future changes in use?	Yes ☒ No ☐
	1c - Have you provided the necessary requirements for storage and collection of specific wastes types (i.e food, medical, hazardous etc.)	Yes ☒ No ☐

2.	Has sufficient space close to retail/commercial premises been allocated for storage of re-usable commercial items such as crates, pallets, kegs etc?	Yes ☒ No ☐