

Shoalhaven Anglican School – Waste Management Plan

A Submission to NSW Department of Education

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Prepared by

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In the spirit of reconciliation MRA Consulting Group acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and their connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and to Elders past, present and emerging.

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Glossary

Terminology	Definition
AS	Australian Standard
C&D	Construction and Demolition
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
ENM	Excavated Natural Material
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
LGA	Local Government Area
MGB	Mobile Garbage Bin
MRA	MRA Consulting Group
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
SLEP	Shoalhaven Local Environment Plan 2014
SDCP	Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014
VENM	Virgin Excavated Natural Material
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WSP	Waste Service Provider
WSRA	Waste Storage and Recycling Area

1 Introduction

MRA Consulting Group (MRA) was engaged by the NSW Department of Education to prepare a Waste Management Plan (WMP) related to the proposed development located at 17 Croobyar Road, Milton in NSW. The site is located within the Shoalhaven City Council Local Government Area (LGA).

The proposed development comprises a Development Application lodged with Shoalhaven City Council for the refurbishment and upgrade of the decommissioned Shoalhaven Anglican School site for public education, and includes:

- Demolition of seven existing buildings to provide a new car park and landscaping/arrival plaza;
- Upgrade of the existing playing court to two basketball courts;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing Building "I" for gymnasium facilities;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing Building "H" for VET kitchen facilities;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing oval to provide track and field facilities;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing Buildings "A" and "V" for classroom and administration use;
- Ancillary landscaping, stormwater, civil and associated site works.

This WMP addresses the requirements of the Consent Authority (Shoalhaven City Council) and conforms to the following environmental planning instruments and reference documents:

- Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 (SDCP)
- Shoalhaven Local Environment Plan 2014 (SLEP)
- Shoalhaven City Council (2019) *Waste Minimisation and Management Guidelines*

Consideration has also been given to the following supplementary documents in the preparation of the WMP:

- NSW EPA (2019) *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments*.

This WMP has been prepared in accordance with the SDCP, and states the following objectives for waste management:

- Reduce the amount of waste generated and the demand for landfill disposal.
- Maximise recovery, reuse and recycling of building/construction materials, household generated waste and industrial/commercial waste.
- Provide on-going management for waste handling and recovery on site (at the source).
- Provide guidelines on the preparation of waste management plans, matters for assessment, and the reduction and handling of waste.
- Encourage the use of materials made from recycled products and materials that can be recycled and reused.
- Achieve source separation and improve design and location standards, which complement waste collection and management services, offered by Council and/or private service providers.
- Encourage building designs and construction techniques which will maximise future resource recovery.
- Assist in achieving Federal and State Government recovery targets and directive outcomes.
- Minimise the overall environmental impacts and foster the principles of ecologically sustainable development

This report is used to inform the building design to deliver best practice waste management and promote sustainable outcomes at the demolition, construction and operational phases of the development. The WMP addresses waste generation, and storage associated with demolition and construction works through redevelopment, and ongoing occupation of the proposed use.

2 Background

2.1 Proposed Development

The proposed development for an educational establishment at 17 Croobyar Road, Milton NSW 2538 comprises a Development Application lodged with Shoalhaven City Council for the refurbishment and upgrade of the decommissioned Shoalhaven Anglican School site for public education, and includes:

- Demolition of seven existing buildings to provide a new car park and landscaping/arrival plaza;
- Upgrade of the existing playing court to two basketball courts;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing Building "I" for gymnasium facilities;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing Building "H" for VET kitchen facilities;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing oval to provide track and field facilities;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing Buildings "A" and "V" for classroom and administration use;
- Ancillary landscaping, stormwater, civil and associated site works.

2.2 Description of the Site

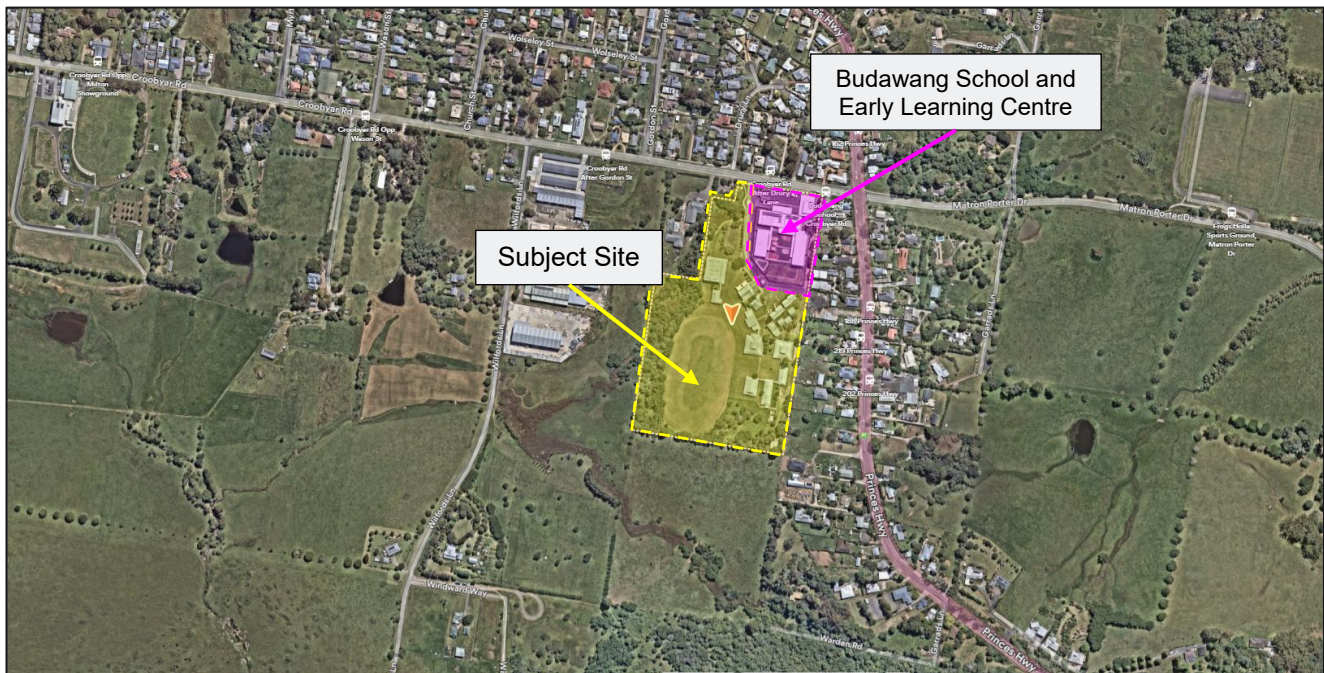
The proposed development is located at 17 Croobyar Road, Milton NSW 2538, and is legally defined as Lot 200 in DP1192140. The site is situated south of the Milton town centre within the Shoalhaven City LGA.

The subject site was previously occupied by the former Croobyar Christian School, later expanded and operated as the Shoalhaven Anglican School, which closed in 2016. Existing structures on the site date from the 1990s and include classrooms, staff and administration facilities, a hall, outdoor recreation areas, and associated car parking.

Part of the site to the northeast is also occupied by the Budawang School and Early Learning Centre which is currently operational. The proposed use will not alter or impact Budawang School's existing operations.

The site is bound by Croobyar Road to the north, low-density residential dwellings to the east, and light vegetation to the south and west.

Figure 1: Site and surrounding area



Source: Nearmap, 2025.

2.3 Activity Outline

As outlined in Section 2.1, the proposal includes the demolition of redundant structures, refurbishment and repurposing of four existing buildings on the former Shoalhaven Anglican School campus, minor external works, and upgrades to the outdoor recreation facilities to support physical education and sporting activities. No new buildings are proposed.

The site is also occupied by the operational Budawang School and Early Learning Centre, which will continue to function independently of the proposed educational establishment.

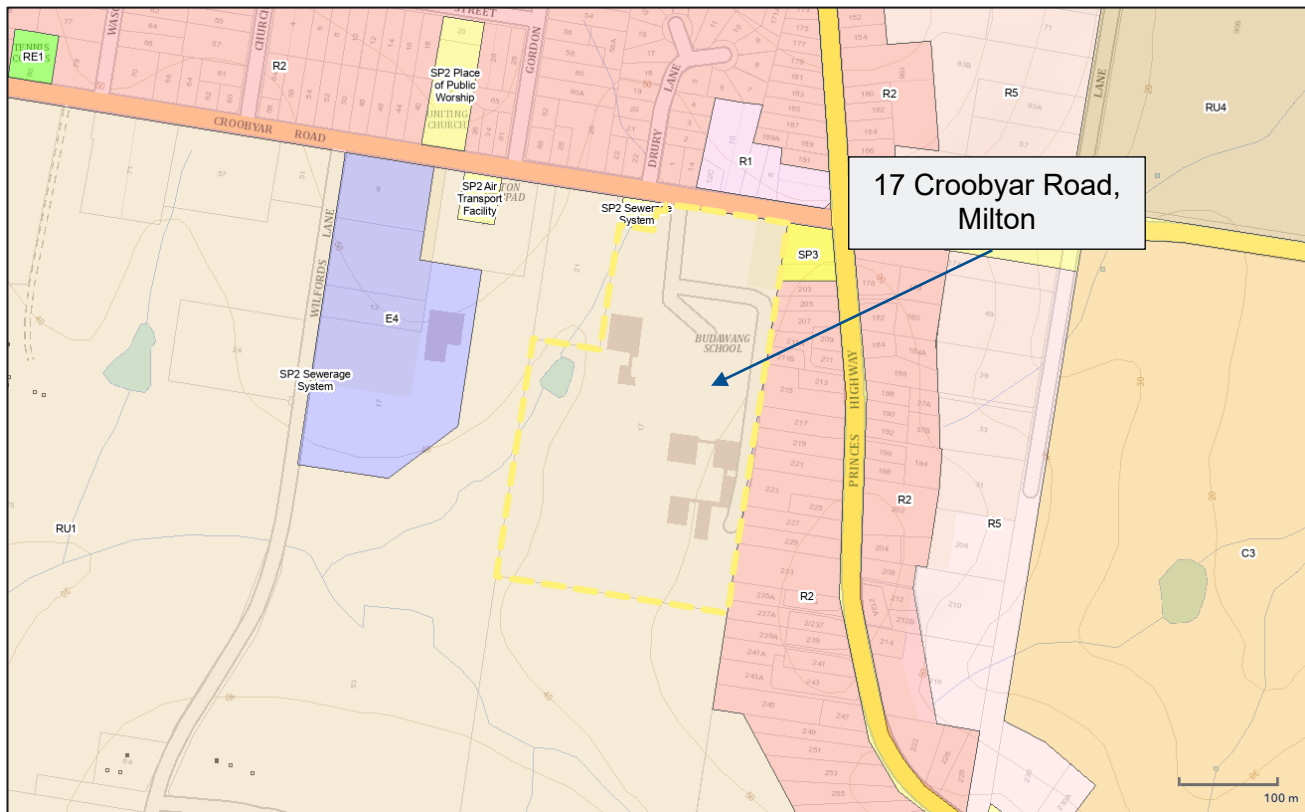
As the site currently has no enrolled students, the number of students using the upgraded facilities will depend on neighbouring schools transporting students to the site. For the purposes of estimating waste generation and determining appropriate waste management infrastructure, a maximum population of 184 students has been considered in this WMP.

2.4 Zoning and Use

The site is zoned as RU1 – Primary Production according to the Shoalhaven LEP 2014. The objectives of this zone are:

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.
- To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To conserve and maintain productive prime crop and pastureland.
- To conserve and maintain the economic potential of the land within this zone for extractive industries.

Figure 2: Land use zone map



Source: NSW ePlanning Spatial Viewer, 2025.

2.5 Strategies

Waste management for the site considers better practice, necessary equipment, and integration with other guidance documents including the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy (NSW EPA, 2021), and National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources (DAWE, 2018). The key policy aims that are considered are:

- Avoidance (to prevent the generation of waste);
- Reduce the amount of waste (including hazardous waste) for disposal;
- Manage waste as a resource; and
- Ensure that waste treatment, disposal, recovery and re-use are undertaken in a safe, scientific and environmentally sound manner.

Management of waste generated onsite according to directives of the NSW Strategy will assist in achieving the target of 80% diversion from landfill in the C&D sector.

2.6 Assumptions

This report is a Waste Management Plan (WMP), forming part of the development documentation and assumes:

- Drawings and information that have been used in waste management planning for this WMP are the final design set for the development plan from the project architect, Edmiston Jones, dated 9th December 2025;
- Waste and recycling volumes are based on information provided from NSW EPA (2019) *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments*; and
- This WMP is a living document and therefore, waste management equipment and systems described in this report are subject to change based on future operations and available technology.

3 Construction and Demolition

Demolition and construction activities at the site will generate a range of construction and demolition (C&D) waste. Throughout the development process, all materials will be reused and recycled where possible, minimising the disposal (landfilling) of materials other than those that are contaminated or unsuitable for reuse or recycling processes.

Waste storage during construction operations will involve some stockpiling of reusable material, as well as placement of wheeled bins for the separation of construction materials for recycling. A bin for residual waste or contaminated material will also be made available at the site for disposal where necessary. Bins may require alternative placement across construction operations to facilitate the safe and efficient storage of materials and will be retained within property boundaries to avoid illegal dumping.

A waste storage area shall be designated by the demolition or construction contractor and shall be sufficient to store the various waste streams expected during operations. Waste storage areas will be kept clear to maintain access and shall also be kept tidy to encourage separation of waste materials and for WHS reasons. The waste storage area will retain multiple bins to allow for source separation of waste to allow for ease of recovery and reuse of materials.

Waste management principles, management measures and facilities in use on the site shall be included as part of the site induction for all personnel working on the site.

3.1 Demolition Waste

The proposed development will require the following demolition works:

- Demolition of seven existing buildings to provide a new car park and landscaping/arrival plaza; and
- Minor internal and external removal works related to the refurbishment and upgrade of four of the existing buildings.

Table 1 outlines the expected demolition waste quantities to be generated at the site, in addition to the appropriate management methods for each material type. Other materials with limited reuse potential either on or offsite will be removed in bulk bins for recycling at an appropriately licenced and capable recycling facility.

Table 1: Demolition waste generation estimates

Type of Material	Estimated volumes (m ³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Disposal	Estimated % Landfill	Estimated % of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Concrete	100 – 150	✓	✓	✓	-	<5%	>95%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for filling, levelling or road base. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Glass	5 – 10	✓	✓	✓	-	<10%	>90%	On site: to be separated wherever possible to enhance resource recovery. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Bricks/pavers	150 – 200	✓	✓	✓	-	<5%	>95%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways. The development will be able to reuse a number of existing building bricks as paving in landscaped areas. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Tiles	5 – 10	✓	✓	✓	-	<5%	>95%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways.

Type of Material	Estimated volumes (m ³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Disposal	Estimated % Landfill	Estimated % of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
								Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Timber (Clean)	10 – 15	✓	✓	✓	-	0	100	Onsite: To be separated wherever possible to enhance resource recovery. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Timber (Treated)	5 – 10	✓	✓	✓	-	50	50	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Plasterboard	<5	-	✓	✓	-	<10%	>90%	Onsite: To be separated wherever possible to enhance resource recovery. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Metals (ferrous & non-ferrous)	5 – 10	-	✓	✓	-	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible to improve resource recovery. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for recovery and recycling.

Type of Material	Estimated volumes (m ³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Disposal	Estimated % Landfill	Estimated % of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Floor covering	5 – 10	-	✓	✓		50%	50%	Should be removed in bulk and sent to carpet recycler or C&D facility for recovery where possible.
Residual waste	20 – 40	-	-	-	✓	100%	-	Resource recovery dependant on facility destination capability.
Hazardous Waste	Unknown	-	-	-		100%	-	Existing buildings may contain potentially hazardous materials. Should contaminated or potentially hazardous materials be discovered they would be handled according to the demolition and/or materials management plan
Total % Diversion from Landfill Estimated							>80%	

3.2 Construction Waste

The proposed development includes the following activities that are expected to result in the generation of construction related wastes:

- Upgrade of the existing playing court to two basketball courts;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing Building "I" for gymnasium facilities;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing Building "H" for VET kitchen facilities;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing oval to provide track and field facilities;
- Refurbishment and upgrade of existing Buildings "A" and "V" for classroom and administration use;
- Ancillary landscaping, stormwater, civil and associated site works; and a
- New parking lot (35 parking spaces).

Table 2 outlines indicative volume to weight conversion factors for common construction materials.

Table 2: Indicative volume to weight conversion factors for common construction materials

Building waste material	Tonnes per m ³	Waste as % of the total material ordered
Soil/aggregate	1.4 – 1.6	–
Bricks	1.2	5–10%
Concrete	1.5	3–5%
Tiles/ceramics	0.5 – 1	2–5%
Timber	0.3	5–7%
Plasterboard	0.2	5–20%
Metals	0.15 – 0.9	–

Source: Green Building Code of Australia C&D Waste Criteria.

Table 3 outlines the estimated waste generation rates for materials through construction of the proposed development, in addition to the appropriate management methods for each material type.

The information below presents multiple options for materials reuse, recycling and disposal where applicable (e.g. return to manufacturer, recycled at construction and demolition (C&D) processor, or disposed to landfill if contaminated).

Table 3: Construction waste generation estimations

Type of Material	Estimated Volumes (m³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Landfill	% of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Excavated material	10 – 20	✓	✓	✓	<5%	>95%	Onsite: Reuse for fill and levelling. Offsite: Removed from site for reuse as recycled fill material or soil. Disposal: Removal of any contaminated material for appropriate treatment or disposal.
Bricks/pavers	<5	✓	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse or removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Concrete	5 – 10	✓	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for filling, levelling or road base. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Tiles	<5	✓	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse or removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.

Type of Material	Estimated Volumes (m ³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Landfill	% of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Timber (clean)	<5	-	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible to improve resource recovery. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse removed to C&D facility for recovery where possible.
Timber (treated)	<5	-	✓	✓	50%	50%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible to improve resource recovery. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse removed to C&D facility for recovery where possible.
Plasterboard	<5	-	✓	✓	<10%	90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible to improve resource recovery. Offsite: Returned to supplier or removed to a C&D/plasterboard recovery facility for recovery where possible.
Glass	Minor	✓	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse or removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Metals (ferrous & non-ferrous)	<5	-	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible to improve resource recovery. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse or removed to C&D facility for recovery and recycling.

Type of Material	Estimated Volumes (m ³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Landfill	% of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Floor covering	Minor	✓	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	On site: to be separated wherever possible to enhance resource recovery. Reuse: surplus and offcut material returned to manufacturer for reuse where possible. C&D processor: recovery and recycling.
Fixtures and fittings	Minor	✓	✓	✓			On site: to be separated wherever possible to enhance resource recovery. Reuse: surplus and offcut material returned to manufacturer for reuse where possible. C&D processor: recovery and recycling.
Electronic waste	<5	-	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Offcut wires and electronics separated where possible or returned to supplier for reuse.
Packaging materials (pallets, wrap, cardboard, etc)	20 – 30	-	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Returned to supplier where possible or separated by material type for resource recovery.
Residual waste	5 – 10	-	✓	✓	100%	-	Resource recovery dependant on facility destination capability.
Total % Diversion from Landfill Estimated						>90%	

3.3 Waste Contractors and Facilities

To ensure best practice waste management, appropriate contractors and facilities have been proposed based on their location and service offerings (Table 4).

Table 4: Waste service contractors and facilities

Role	Details
Recommended Waste Collection Contractor	The following are local skip bin operators for consideration in the management of excavation and construction waste for the site: • Cheapa Waste Skips; • M Waste; • MCM Skip Bins; • Bingo Industries; Or another supplier as elected by the building contractor.
Principal Off-Site Recycler	The following are local C&D processing facilities for consideration in the management of C&D waste generated at the site: • Lucas Heights Resource Recovery Park; • Visy Recycling Materials Recovery Facility Taren Point; • Bingo Mortdale; Or another appropriate facility as elected by the waste management contractor.
Principal Licensed Landfill Site	• Cleanaway Lucas Heights Resource Recovery Park Or other appropriate facility as elected by the waste management contractor.

3.4 Site Documentation

This WMP will be retained on-site during the construction phases of the development, along with other waste management documentation (e.g. contracts with waste service providers).

Responsibility for the WMP, waste documentation and processes during the excavation and construction phases will be with the site manager or builder.

A logbook that records waste management and collection will be maintained on site, with entries including:

- Time and date of collections;
- Description of waste and quantity;
- Waste/processing facility that will receive the waste; and
- Vehicle registration and company name.

Waste management documentation, the logbook and associated dockets and receipts must be made available for inspection by an authorised Council Officer at any time during site works.

4 Construction and Demolition Waste Management Systems

4.1 Waste Storage, Handling, Transport, and Disposal

4.1.1 Storage

Considering the nature of the proposed works, waste management infrastructure should include the retention of several skip bins for the storage of separated demolition and excavation material. Waste should be placed in designated bins and collected on a regular schedule, as bins become full.

Recyclable materials would be source-separated onsite, where possible, in labelled bins according to the type of material (e.g., masonry, metals, paper, and plastics), to enable improved recovery rates.

All problems and hazardous wastes would be stored in separate areas or bins, as they may require special treatment. Asbestos must be stored in a separate container and wrapped in thick plastic. Any flammable liquids would be stored in a bunded area; however, this is not likely to be necessary at the site.

Separate site Mobile Garbage Bins (MGBs) would be retained on site to collect general waste and recycling associated with the use of the site by demolition personnel.

4.1.2 Handling

The handling of waste would be dependent on the waste type.

- Inert waste would be collected for recycling or disposal, as appropriate.
- Any soils that are tested and deemed to be contaminated would be sent to an appropriate facility for management and disposal.
- Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM) and Excavated Natural Material (ENM) may be reapplied to the land onsite. VENM may be applied to land off-site without a resource recovery order and exemption. ENM requires a resource recovery order and exemption to be applied to land offsite.
- Asbestos can only be disposed of in landfills that are licensed to receive it. It must be handled and transported in a specific manner as outlined in the management measures below.
- Problem wastes include tyres, paint, car batteries, gas bottles, oils and chemicals, which would be disposed of at facilities that are able to receive these materials.

The Business Recycling website businessrecycling.com.au provides a directory of locations where waste can be recycled or safely disposed of.

All material generated would be separated where possible, to maximise resource recovery potential and reduce the need for disposal of residual materials to landfill. Any material deemed unsuitable for reuse or recovery would be disposed of at an appropriately licensed landfill.

4.1.3 Recycling of Materials

The reuse and recovery potential for the expected waste product includes (but is not limited to) the methods outlined in Table 5.

Table 5: Expected waste streams during C&D activities related to preliminary infrastructure works

Waste Material	Reuse or recovery Potential
Brick, Rubble, Stone, Ceramic, Tile, etc.	Sent to C&D processing facility for crushing and reuse as fill material.
Virgin Excavated Natural Material	Reuse as fill material.

Waste Material	Reuse or recovery Potential
Excavated Natural Material	Reuse as fill material. Compliance with ENM order and exemption is required for offsite application.
Timber (treated and non-treated)	Sent to organics processor or C&D processing facility for mulching for reuse.
Metals (ferrous & non-ferrous)	Fixtures and fittings returned to manufacturer for reuse (if applicable) or recycling at materials recycling facility.
Plastic	Recycling at materials recycling facility.
Paper & cardboard	Recycling at materials recycling facility.
Eligible residual or non-recoverable material	Processing at appropriately licensed energy from waste (EfW) as technology becomes readily available.
Asbestos	Disposal at a facility licensed to receive asbestos.
Hazardous and problem waste streams	Disposal/recycling at a facility which is able to accept the particular type of waste.

4.1.3.1 Asbestos

The handling of asbestos requires special precautions due to the hazardous nature of the material. Any handling of asbestos waste must be performed in accordance with Clause 42 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997*.

Before commencing any work, a risk assessment should be carried out. Safe work procedures would be devised that minimise exposure.

Handling requirements include:

1. Keep asbestos damp but prevent excess runoff water.
2. Asbestos should be collected, labelled and sealed using plastic or leak-proof containers.
3. Storage would be at a secure site in labelled, lined bins or a leak-proof container.
4. Asbestos-containing materials should be removed from the site as soon as practicable and/or collected and stored in a manner approved by the EPA or an appropriate disposal authority.
5. Transport would be in a covered, leak-proof vehicle or a manner approved by the OEH.
6. Disposal in a manner and at a site approved by OEH or an appropriate disposal authority.
7. Vehicles must be cleaned before leaving the landfill site.

4.1.4 Transport

Section 143 of the POEO Act 1997 requires that waste is transported to a place that can lawfully accept it. Both the owner of the waste and the transporter are legally responsible for proving the waste was transported to a lawful place.

To show that waste has been lawfully disposed of records should be kept of the following:

1. All demolition and construction waste dockets must be kept which show which facility received the material for recycling or disposal.
2. Who transported the waste (company name, ABN, vehicle registration and driver details, date and time of transport, description of waste).

3. Copies of waste dockets/receipts from the waste facility (date and time of delivery, name and address of the facility, its ABN, contact person).
4. Transport of waste materials is managed by a licensed operator.

Audits may be conducted by Council to verify that dockets have been kept and waste recycled and disposed of as described within the Waste Management Plan.

4.1.5 Disposal

The disposal of waste is recommended after recycling options have been implemented. Materials may only be disposed of materials to a facility which is licensed to take the particular type of waste.

1. The majority of waste onsite is inert, dry, non-putrescible waste which may be taken to any licensed landfill.
2. Stabilised asbestos in a bonded matrix may be taken to an inert waste Class 1 landfill or a solid waste landfill class 1 or 2.
3. The Planet Ark Business Recycling directory or “Recycling Near You” websites can be consulted to find facilities that accepts a particular type of waste for recycling or disposal.
4. The EPA website “Facilities that accept household asbestos” has a list of facilities that will accept asbestos. It is recommended to contact the facility first.

4.2 Management Measures

4.2.1 General Measures

The following general site management measures are recommended for preliminary site works:

- Uncontaminated soils may be reused onsite to even out cut and fill;
- It is recommended that organic waste from the clearing of trees be chipped and reapplied as mulch or delivered to an organics processor;
- No vegetation would be pushed into or applied to ecologically sensitive areas;
- Materials would be reused or recycled wherever possible;
- Separate bins would be provided for source separation of waste types where possible;
- Residual waste would be disposed of at a licensed landfill;
- Litter on the site would be managed daily to maintain a tidy environment;
- The disposal of nightsoil from portable toilets would be managed by a licensed contractor;
- Transport of waste would be managed by a licensed operator;
- Records would be kept of the transport and disposal of materials;

4.2.2 Hazardous Waste Management

- Hazardous and problem wastes would be stored separately onsite and disposed of or treated at a facility licensed to receive and manage the material or substance;
- If contaminated soils are present at the site, they would be disposed of to a licensed landfill or otherwise remediated for beneficial reuse. For example:
 - Soils determined to contain contaminants may be remediated on site through piling and aeration over time if suitable; or
 - Contaminated soils can be taken to a specialist soil wash plant capable of removing contaminants such as hydrocarbons through flocculation and other processes, therefore creating a reusable product.
- If asbestos is found onsite it would be disposed of in the following manner:
 - A risk assessment would be conducted to determine appropriate management measures,

- Asbestos waste would be disposed of in a landfill which is licensed to receive asbestos waste,
- Asbestos waste would be wetted, wrapped in 200um thick plastic, and sealed with tape before it is transported,
- It would be clearly labelled as “asbestos waste”,
- It would be transported in a covered, leak-proof vehicle,
- Copies of receipts from landfills where asbestos was taken would be retained, and
- If the amount of asbestos is more than 10m², a qualified asbestos removalist would be engaged.

4.3 Signage

Signage that promotes resource recovery, waste minimisation, safety and amenity follows the Australian Standard for safety signs for the occupational environment (Standards Australia 1994). Illustrative graphics must form a minimum 50% of the area of the signage. Signage is to be prominently posted in each C&D waste storage area or where C&D waste materials will be separated at the source. At a minimum, signage should indicate:

- *No standing* and *danger* warnings apply to the area surrounding waste storage areas;
- Contact details of the waste contractor; and
- The area is to be kept tidy.

Standard signage requirements and guidance for application apply (see Appendix C).

4.4 Prevention of pollution and litter reduction

To minimise dispersion of litter and prevent pollution (to water and land via contamination of runoff, dust and hazardous materials), the construction contractor or the site manager will also be responsible for:

- Maintenance of open and stockpile areas;
- Ensuring waste storage areas are well maintained and kept clean;
- Securing the waste storage area from vandalism and the escape of litter;
- Identification and appropriate disposal of goods with hazardous material content;
- Taking action to prevent dumping and unauthorised use of waste areas; and
- Requiring contractors to clean up any spillage that may occur during waste servicing or accessing the site.

5 Operational Waste Management

5.1 Overview

Waste generation for the operational phase of the Shoalhaven Anglican School will be addressed in this section. Four of the existing buildings (Building A, H, I and V) are proposed to be refurbished and made operational.

As the site currently has no enrolled students, the number of students using the upgraded facilities will depend on neighbouring schools transporting students to the site. A maximum population of 184 students has been considered, for the purposes of estimating waste generation and determining appropriate waste management infrastructure.

Waste management strategies related to site operations have been established according to Chapter G7 – Waste Minimisation and Management Controls of the SDCP 2015, Shoalhaven City Council (2019) *Waste Minimisation and Management Guidelines*, and NSW EPA guideline documents.

The following space calculations are based off the mobile garbage bin (MGB) and bulk bin dimensions sourced from NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments* (2019) (Table 6).

Table 6: Mobile Garbage Bin (MGB) and Bulk Bin capacity and footprint

Bin Capacity (L)	Height (mm)	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Footprint (Approx. m ²)
120	940	560	485	0.30- 0.33
240	1,080	735	580	0.41- 0.43
660	1,250	850	1,370	0.86-1.16
1,100	1,470	1,245	1370	1.33-1.74

Source: NSW EPA's *Better practice guide for resource recovery in residential developments* (2019).

5.2 Proposed Waste Generation

Shoalhaven City Council (2019) *Waste Minimisation and Management Guidelines* provide the following waste generation rates for a primary school:

- General waste – 7L/100m²/day; and
- Recycling – 2L/100m²/day.

Applying these rates to the building with the largest floor area, which is the gymnasium (building I) with a floor area of approximately 751m², results in a weekly waste generation of approximately 263L/week for general waste and 75L/week for recycling, assuming an operational week of 5-days. For a maximum population of 184 students, that results in less than 0.5L/student/day, which is an underestimation as per MRA's experience.

By comparison, the NSW EPA (2019) *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments* (2019) estimate waste generation for a primary school at 15L/student/day of general waste and 20L/student/day of recycling.

Based on our experience with similar school developments, actual waste generation rates are likely to fall somewhere between the values provided in Camden Council's and the NSW EPA's guidelines. Therefore, we have adopted the EPA rates per student as a **weekly basis** (5-day week) rate, as a representative generation rate for the proposed development.

Table 7: Weekly waste generation volumes

Students	Waste Stream	Generation rate	Weekly Volumes (L)
184	General waste	15L/student/week	1,656

Students	Waste Stream	Generation rate	Weekly Volumes (L)
	Co-mingled Recycling	20L/student/week	1,840
	Paper and Cardboard*	-	1,840
	Food waste**	-	1,104

*Note: *The school is expected to generate paper and cardboard. For the purposes of estimating waste volumes, 50% of the recycling stream is assumed to comprise paper and cardboard. School management may opt to separately collect this stream to improve resource recovery.*

*** The school is anticipated to generate food waste from the new kitchen facilities, along with additional organic waste arising from student and staff activities. So, 40% of general waste is assumed to be food waste in this instance. School management may wish to separate this waste stream to contribute to landfill diversion rates.*

5.3 Waste Storage Requirements

Waste storage space requirements have been calculated considering size estimations of bin type and collection frequencies as described in the table below (Table 8).

Table 8: Waste storage requirement for the proposed school

Waste Stream	Weekly Generation (L)	Waste Management (Bin Allocation and Collection Rate)	Minimum Space Required (m²)*
General waste	1,656	1 x 1,100L bin collected twice per week	2.6
Co-mingled Recycling	1,840	1 x 1,100L bin collected twice per week	2.6
Paper and Cardboard	1,840	1 x 1,100L bin collected twice per week	2.6
Food waste	1,104	3 x 240L bins collected twice a week	2
Bulky Waste	Bulky waste streams collected as required		2
Total Space Requirement			~12m²

*Note: *Includes additional bin handling and manoeuvring space calculated at a rate of bin footprint m² x 1.5.*

A bin storage enclosure in accordance with the storage requirements outlined above will be provisioned for at the Southern corner of the new carpark (see Appendix A). The proposed storage area is sized at approximately at 18m² which will serve to consolidate the waste generated by the development and has sufficient area to accommodate the waste storage requirements proposed in Table 8.

It is acknowledged that the waste generation estimated in this report may be higher or lower than the actual amount, thus Site management will be required to monitor bin fullness and adjust collections or bin allocation as necessary. The proposed waste management area provides enough flexibility to cater to the needs of the development should they deviate from the recommendations within this report.

5.3.1 Temporary Waste Storage

To facilitate waste disposal and separation, bins are stationed across the site, and their contents collected daily by cleaners. Cleaners will deposit the collected waste into respective bins in the consolidated waste storage area. Maintenance and grounds staff will use the primary waste bins directly.

General waste and recycling waste

General waste and recycling bins (120L bins or smaller) will be placed in various high-traffic circulation areas such as on pathways, play areas, learning and office spaces.

Some general waste will be produced by the students during classroom activities other than the waste from the consumable food and beverage products. In each classroom, there will be small bins for the collection of general waste. This waste will be collected by the cleaner and deposited in the general waste bin stored in the waste storage area.

Food waste

The back-of-house area of the new kitchen facility will contain dedicated 120 L (or smaller) bins for food waste, given the higher volumes expected, supported by suitably sized bins for general waste and recycling. Additional food waste bins may be placed in areas where organic waste is likely to be generated, including staff rooms and play areas.

Bins should be clearly labelled to encourage staff and students to separate their waste dispose of their appropriate food waste from general waste. To reduce the number of bins and promote sustainability, composting or worm farms can be implemented and used on site grounds to educate students on recycling and environmental health.

Bulky Waste

Bulky waste items include those that cannot be disposed of in general waste and recycling bins, including but not limited to broken/damaged/old whitegoods, furniture, appliances, mattresses, etc.

While Council's waste guidelines do not specify a bulky waste storage requirement, a nominal area of 2m² has been included in the estimated waste storage provision, as presented in Table 8.

5.3.2 Special Events Waste

Given the nature of the proposed development, special events such as sporting events and performance nights may occur from time to time, which may involve visitors to the site. In these instances, it is reasonable to suggest that there may be a temporary fluctuation of waste generation for such an event. To accommodate for these special events, temporary arrangements would be arranged by school management for the waste service provider to provide additional services or bins on a need's basis.

5.4 Collection Schedule

Waste generated from the development will be collected by Veolia, the private waste service provider (WSP) contracted by the NSW Department of Education, at a proposed schedule of twice a week for all waste streams as outlined in Table 8. Collection of bulky waste will be arranged with the WSP as required to avoid overfilling in the bin enclosure.

6 Operational Waste Management Systems

6.1 Waste Management System Summary

The following specific management methods are proposed for the various collection waste streams expected to be generated at the site, including alternative waste streams outside of general waste, recycling and organics:

- **General Waste:** General waste shall be placed within a tied plastic bag prior to transferring into collection bins. For collection purposes, general waste shall be stored within a mobile garbage bin (MBG).
- **Commingled Recycling:** All recyclables will be stored in commingled bins (mixed plastic, paper, cardboard, glass, aluminium, steel). All recyclables should be decanted loose (not bagged) with containers un-capped, drained and rinsed prior to disposal into the recycling bin. Paper should be flattened and placed in paper and cardboard bin if applicable.
- **Paper and Cardboard:** Should large quantities of paper and cardboard waste be generated from proposed school use, a separate service may be suitable for application at the site. The contracted waste service provider may be able to provide separate paper and cardboard bins for the source separation and collection of paper and cardboard waste.
- **Garden Waste:** It is expected that landscaping at the site will be maintained by an external contractor who will remove all vegetation waste from ongoing maintenance activities.
- **Food Waste:** Food organics waste generation from the development can be collected and treated on-site at small scale should school management decide to do so. Organics treatment can be used to produce conditioners, compost or vermiculture castings for application on or off-site. Equipment options include different size and capacity composters, dehydrators, worm farms and macerators. Alternatively, 240L bins can be used for the storage of food organics.
- **Bulky and Other (Problem) Waste:** The disposal of any hard, bulky, electronic, liquid or potentially hazardous wastes shall be organised between the operator and school management as necessary.

6.2 Food waste

The Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) Recycling Bill 2025 (the bill) has been passed by both parliaments on 19th February 2025. The bill states that all NSW businesses with a weekly residual waste capacity of >3,840L, 6 x 660L bins or 16 x 240L bins are required to have a Food Organics collection service in place by the 1st July 2025. Collections for these businesses need to occur weekly to avoid odour and hygiene complications associated with food waste. Food waste is not to be mixed with non-organic material upon collection according to the bill.

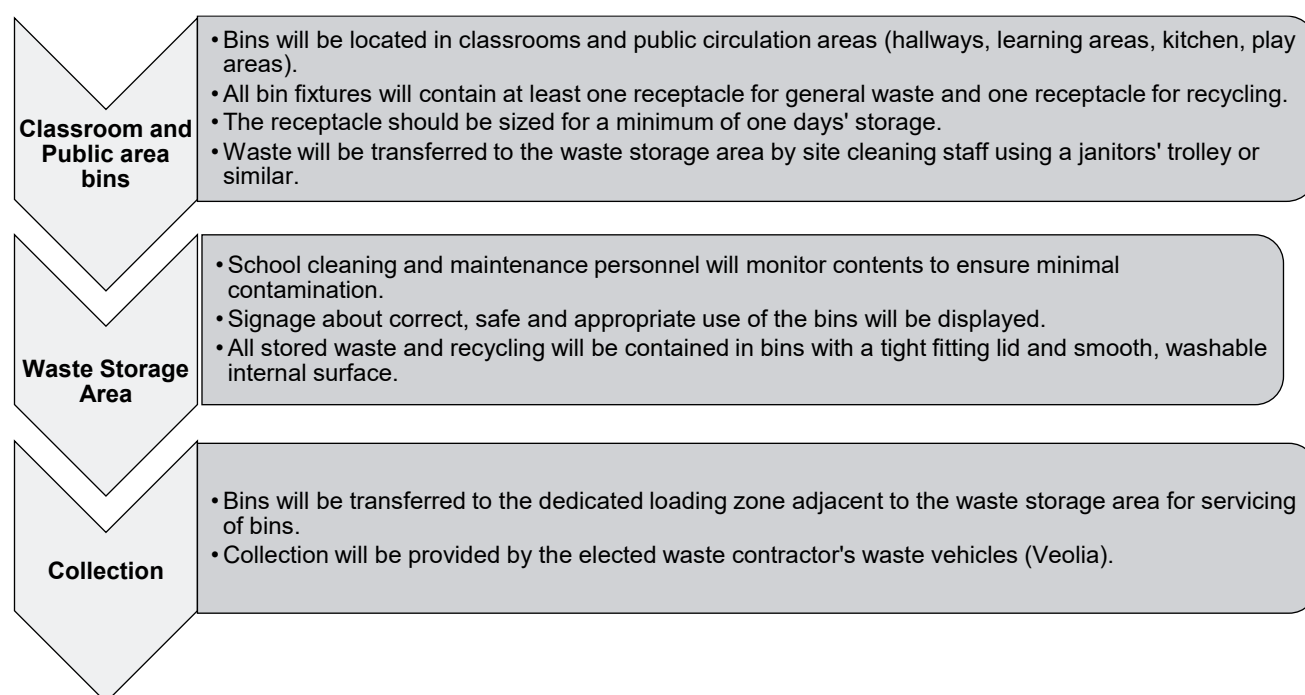
As stated in Section 5.2, the proposed school is expected to generate 1,104L of food waste per week. 3 x 240L bins collected twice a week is recommended for the development.

As such, the proposed primary school development fits the bill's NSW business criteria and will subsequently need to adhere to the FOGO recycling requirements by the specified due date of 1st July 2026. Details as to how FOGO waste will be managed and collection at the site is covered in Section 5.3. See Appendix B **Error! Reference source not found.** for additional information about the bill.

6.3 Waste Disposal and Recycling Method

The flow of waste goes from generation to collection through several steps (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Waste flow summary



6.4 Collection Method and Loading Areas

The main waste management and collection area for the new Shoalhaven Anglican School is proposed from the bin collection zone adjacent to the bin enclosure. The waste collection vehicle is proposed to access the collection zone by entry via the internal road at the back of the site (see Appendix A **Error! Reference source not found.**).

The collection point for the WSP and associated waste-handling areas will meet the following requirements:

- The waste collection zone is open to the sky and free of overhead obstructions that may impede servicing.
- The path of travel for moving bins between the storage and collection points will be level, unobstructed, and free of steps, with travel distances of less than 10 metres for MGBs and less than 3 metres for bulk bins.
- Waste collections will be scheduled to occur outside of peak periods, to avoid times of high pedestrian and vehicle traffic associated with student drop-off or pick-up; and
- Areas will be clearly delineated to ensure visitors and staff can identify and avoid risks associated with vehicle movements and bin handling activities.

Bulk bins require collection by a rear lift collection vehicle. The school will use a private WSP (Veolia) and agree on a suitable waste servicing solution for the site, considering waste storage requirements and accessibility.

Table 9 below outlines relevant requirements and specifications related to the use of collection point and loading area.

Table 9: Collection points and loading areas requirements and specifications

Component	Requirements	Specification
Collection point	Collection points are to be located so that:	- Collection operations should be carried out on a level surface away from gradients and vehicle ramps - Oncoming traffic can be seen clearly as the vehicle leaves the property. - Bins must not be placed at the collection point earlier than the evening prior to the collection day

Component	Requirements	Specification
Vehicle manoeuvring and loading space	Truck space for adequate lift clearance, manoeuvring and operation for a contractor collection vehicle	- Collection from the dedicated loading zone by a rear lift collection vehicle; - Adequate loading zone dimensions to not impede lift clearance; - Operational clearance for truck manoeuvring in a forward direction; and - The provision of space clear of vehicle parking spaces (level and free of obstructions).
Operating times	Appropriate collection times to limit noise and traffic disturbance	- Collection times will be arranged to occur outside of peak periods ensure minimal disturbance to students, staff, pedestrians and visitors.

6.5 Waste Management System and Responsibilities

Site management will continue to engage site cleaning staff to enact and monitor day to day waste management operations. Should there be any issues that impact on the operational efficiency, safety and suitability of waste management, the site cleaning staff will inform management. Operation of the waste management system is the responsibility of building management and site cleaning staff.

Site management is responsible for:

- Use of this waste management plan to inform waste management operations, design and infrastructure;
- The provision of educational materials and information to visitors and staff on sorting methods for recycled waste, awareness of waste management procedures for minimisation and recovery;
- The provision of information to visitors and workers about waste management procedures;
- Maintaining appropriate signage in waste service areas and all waste management areas;
- Use of contracts to define the allocation of responsibilities with cleaners and building;
- Holding a valid and current contract with licensed collector(s) for waste and recycling collection and disposal;
- Encouraging waste avoidance and achievement of resource recovery targets;
- Providing operational management for delivery of waste objectives;
- Ensuring regular reinforcement of source separation and effective use of waste facilities; and
- Organising waste, recycling and bulky pick-ups by elected contractor for the site/building.

Site cleaning staff duties include:

- Electric cleaner vehicles will access the proposed development site via surrounding roadways and connections through the hockey field via ramp networks as proposed;
- Pick up of waste from public bins around the school and for transfer into the respective bins in the waste storage area;
- Organising, maintaining and cleaning the waste storage areas;
- Arranging access to bins on collection days and to liaise with the WSP for operational issues;
- Cleaning and exchanging all bins; and
- Monitoring any vermin and pest issues and arranging appropriate controls (traps or fumigating) and maintenance of doors or other points of potential entry.

The building management and site cleaning staff are also responsible for ensuring that workplace safety requirements according to WorkCover NSW Occupational Health and Safety are upheld.

6.6 Waste Storage Areas Specifications

The proposed bin enclosure will provide centralised storage that has adequate capacity to receive and store the maximum likely generation of waste and recycling between collection times. The waste storage area is developed with the following considerations:

- Signage for safety and waste bin identification;
- Safety precautions, staff training and signage for plant;
- Floor made of concrete or other approved solid, impervious material that can be cleaned easily;
- Grading and draining to an approved drainage fitting located in the room to facilitate bin washing;
- Adequate supply of water with hose cock as close as practicable; and
- Suitable construction including limited entry to prevent vermin and vandalism.

6.7 Signage and Education

Signage that promotes resource recovery, waste minimisation, safety and amenity follows the Australian Standard for safety signs for the occupational environment (Standards Australia, 1994).

Signage will be designed to consider language and non-English speaking backgrounds, vision impairment and accessibility. Illustrative graphics must form a minimum 50% of the area of the signage. Signage is to be prominently posted in the waste room indicating:

- Details regarding acceptable recyclables;
- Recyclables are to be decanted loose (not bagged);
- *No standing* and *danger* warnings apply to the area surrounding the waste storage area;
- Contact details for arranging the disposal of bulky items; and
- The area is to be kept tidy.

Standard signage requirements and guidance for application apply (see Appendix C).

6.8 Prevention of Pollution and Litter Reduction

To minimise dispersion of litter and prevent pollution (to water and land via contamination of runoff, dust and hazardous materials), building management and the site cleaning staff will also be responsible for:

- Maintenance of open and common site areas;
- Ensuring waste areas are well maintained and kept clean;
- Securing the waste storage area from vandalism and the escape of litter;
- Identification and appropriate disposal of goods with hazardous material content (paints, e-waste, fluorescent tubes);
- Taking action to prevent dumping and unauthorised use of waste areas; and
- Requiring contractors to clean up any spillage that may occur during waste servicing or other work.

7 Recommendations

7.1 Additional Waste Management Strategy Overview

The NSW Department of Education has released an Education Facilities Standards and Guidelines (EFSG) which provides assistance to those planning, managing, designing, constructing, and maintaining new and refurbished school facilities. The EFSG provides a best-practice standard for waste management and guides the preparation and implementation of this Waste Management Plan. The EFSG provides a minimum for waste streams for onsite source separation.

Waste streams to be serviced include:

- General Waste (red lid);
- Commingled Containers (yellow lid);
- Food and Garden Organics (FOGO) (lime green lid);
- Paper and Cardboard (blue lid);
- Container Deposit Scheme (CDS) materials (white lid); and
- Soft Plastics (any colour lid not listed above).

It is noted that the EFSG is a best-practice guideline and should be implemented throughout the site for the best practice of waste management. Shoalhaven School can initially opt for a two-bin system (being general waste and commingled recycling) and over time introduce greater separation of waste streams (paper and cardboard, FOGO, soft plastics, and CDS-eligible containers).

7.2 Food Waste

Food waste will be generated around kitchen and canteen areas, as well as by students and staff. Food waste can be managed with a separate food bin and collection service provided by the contracted waste service provider.

Alternatively, compost bins can be retained in garden areas filled with suitable food scraps and soft garden debris and applied to vegetable gardens when mature. Food waste, when not separated from the general (residual) waste stream, represents between 30-40% of waste produced, most of which can be diverted from landfill, therefore reducing disposal costs.

Compost produced onsite presents a free alternative to expensive fertilisers and assist in the retention of water and nutrients in the soil. It is also an excellent opportunity for student education. Table 10 below outlines a list of compostable materials that may be generated through regular operations at the school.

Table 10: Compostable and Non-Compostable materials list

Component	Requirements
✓ Vegetable and food scraps ✓ Fallen leaves (in layers) ✓ Tea leaves and tea bags ✓ Coffee grounds ✓ Vacuum cleaner dust ✓ Soft stems ✓ Dead flowers ✓ Old potting mix ✓ Used vegetable cooking oil ✓ Egg shells	✗ Meat and dairy products ✗ Diseased plant material ✗ Metals, plastic, glass ✗ Animal manures (especially the droppings of cats and dogs) ✗ Fat ✗ Magazines ✗ Large branches ✗ Weeds that have seeds or underground stems ✗ Bread or cake (may attract mice)

Component	Requirements
✓ Old newspapers (wet) ✓ Grass cuttings in layers ✓ Weeds ✓ Sawdust (from non-treated timber) ✓ Wood ash ✓ Human and animal hair	✗ Bones ✗ Sawdust from treated timber

7.3 Sustainable ordering of food and materials

A significant amount of waste is produced through unsustainable ordering of food and other school related supplies. It may be possible to reduce the waste generation footprint of the school or prevent large increases to waste generation, through the sustainable procurement of food at the canteen, use of recyclable and recycled material products, and reduction in the use of physical mediums of teaching (test papers, worksheets, etc).

7.4 Bulky Waste Storage

Some bulky wastes will be generated because of typical school activities. Sufficient space will be provided for the temporary storage of these wastes prior to scheduled collection. Bulky waste is proposed to be managed similarly to current operations and be disposed of via skip bin or collected by the commercial waste contractor at the end of each term during school break, or whenever the quantity of such waste is generated in a sufficient quantity. Management and access of the bulky storage area will be the responsibility of school management and cleaning personnel.

7.5 Problem Waste Management

Shoalhaven School is encouraged to engage with problem waste management contractors where possible to recover wastes such as E-waste, printer cartridges, batteries, furniture, etc. These systems should be reviewed and increased as necessary with any student population increases resulting from the proposed expansion.

The following management practices could be incorporated for a range of different problem waste materials:

- **Batteries and Printer Cartridges** – A company called “Close the Loop” (among others) provides bins and collection for batteries and printer cartridges. Bins are collected on an as needed basis, at the request of the user, when the provided bins become full. Bins for this purpose can be retained in the main photocopy room, administrative office or computer labs;
- **E-Waste** – A waste or specialist E-waste management contractor may be engaged to provide bins for the collection on E-waste generated at WGS. E-waste bins can be serviced on a regular basis or as needed when bins become full, by the engaged contractor; and
- **Light Globes and Fluorescent Tubes** – Light globes and fluorescent tubes are typically managed by the electrical contractor, with old and damaged units being taken away upon their replacement.

7.6 CDS containers and soft plastics

It is difficult to predict the generation of soft plastics and CDS-eligible containers, but a bin may be provided for each stream to be managed on an as needs basis. Site management will be responsible for transfer of CDS materials to a Return and Earn depot, and soft plastics to a RecycleSmart collection point.

Shoalhaven School may like to install a Reverse Vending Machine (RVM) to allow students to directly deposit eligible containers. The school can decide whether students directly receive the refund vouchers or can choose to have the refund amount donated to the school for fund raising or an elected charity.

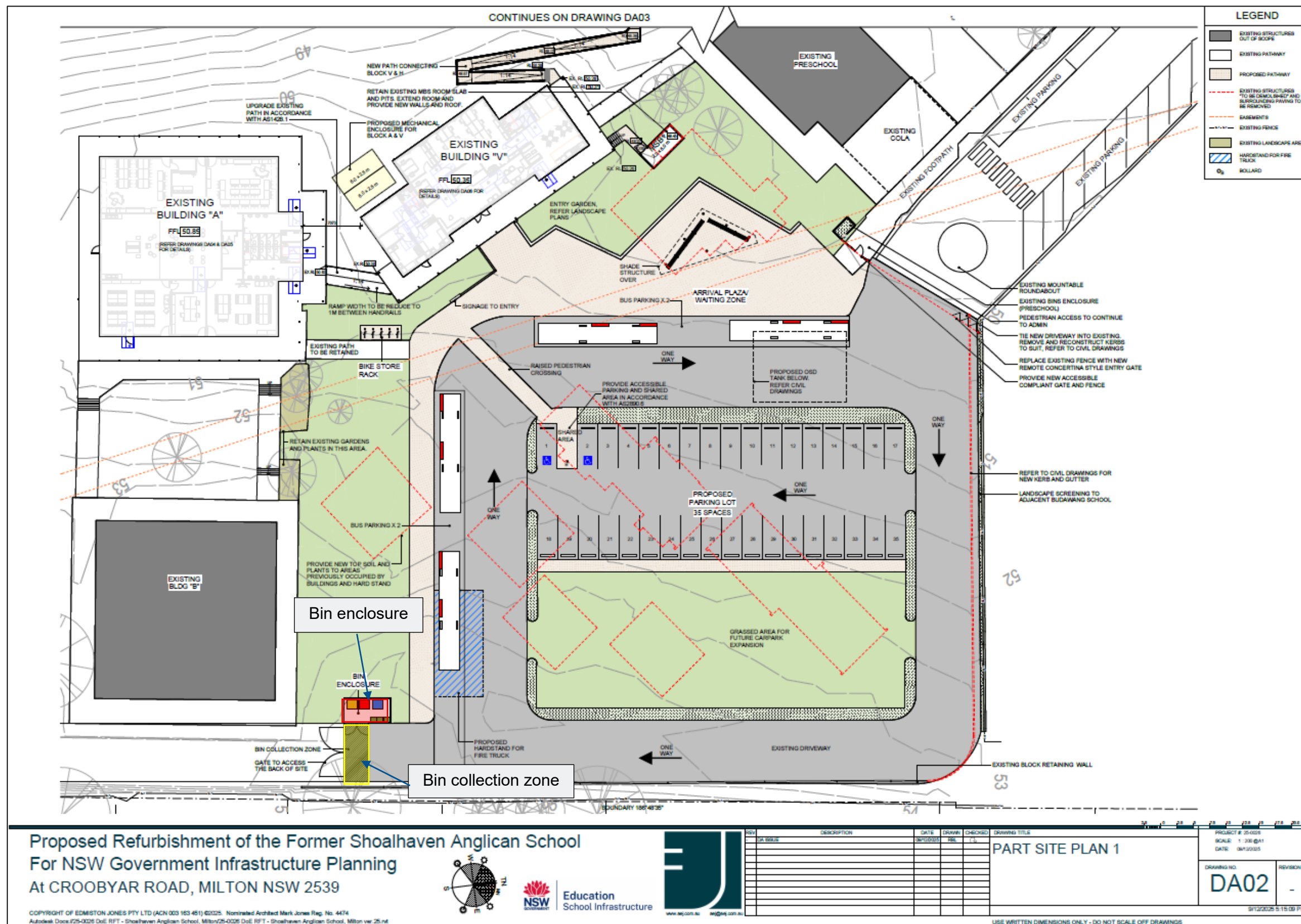
7.7 Waste Avoidance

Employing purchasing strategies to avoid the generation of waste: purchasing products with recyclable, compostable, minimal, or no packaging.

8 References

- Australian Department of Sustainability, Environment Water, Population and Communities (2011) Construction and Demolition Waste Guide - Recycling and Re-use Across the Supply Chain.
- Australian Standards 4123.7 Mobile Waste Containers.
- NSW EPA (2012) Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities.
- NSW EPA (2014) Waste Classification Guidelines.
- NSW EPA (2016) Recycling Signs, Posters and Symbols. Available at: <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastetools/signs-posters-symbols.htm>.
- NSW EPA (2019) Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments.
- NSW EPA (2021) NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041.
- NSW Government (1979) Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.
- NSW Government (1997) Protection of the Environment Operations Act.
- NSW Government (2000) Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation.
- NSW Government (2001) The Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act
- Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014
- Shoalhaven Local Environment Plan 2014

Appendix A Proposed Site Plan (Partial)



Source: NSW Department of Education, 2025.

Appendix B FOGO Recycling Bill Summary 2025

FOGO Recycling Bill 2025

Information for Businesses



Key requirements

Relevant premises must:

- Have a food organics (FO) waste collection service in place by the relevant deadline
- Ensure collection of FO waste at least once weekly
- Ensure FO waste is not mixed with non-organic waste during collection and transportation

Relevant premises include:

- Supermarkets
- Shopping centre food courts
- Centre-based childcare facilities
- Correctional complexes (including correctional centres)
- Education establishments
- Food & drink premises
- Hospitals
- Registered clubs
- Premises used for a mobile catering business
- Seniors housing without a regular council waste collection service
- Residential accommodation that receives a regular waste collection service by someone *other than a council*



Timeline



1 July 2026

Businesses with weekly residual waste capacity of:

- ≥ 3,840L
- 6 x 660L bins
- 16 x 240L bins

1 July 2028

Businesses with weekly residual waste capacity of:

- ≥ 1,920L
- 3 x 660L bins
- 8 x 240L bins

1 July 2030

Businesses **and** residential accommodations with weekly residual waste capacity of:

- ≥ 660L
- 1 x 660L bins
- 3 x 240L bins



Exemptions

The FOGO Recycling Bill does NOT apply to:

- Relevant premises with < 720L of weekly residual waste capacity (1 x 660L or 3 x 240L bins)



Residential accommodations

includes those with a regular **COMMERCIAL** residual waste collection service

Source: MRA Consulting Group, 2025.

Appendix C Standard Signage

Waste Signage

Signs for garbage, recycling and organics bins should comply with the standard signs promoted by the NSW EPA.

Standard symbols for use in signage, bin facade and educational materials are promoted through the NSW Environment Protection Authority. They are available for download from the NSW EPA website (NSW EPA 2016b), in black and white and colour versions. The Australian Standard series AS 4123 (Part 7) details colours for mobile waste containers (Standards Australia 2008).

Figure 4: Examples of standard signage for bin uses



Safety Signs

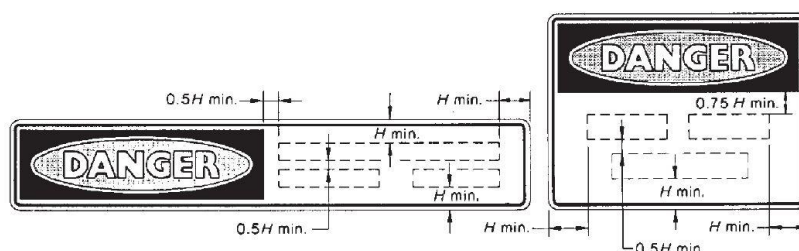
The design and use of safety signs for waste and recycling rooms and enclosures should comply with AS 1319 (Standards Australia 1994). Safety signs should be used to regulate, and control safety related to behaviour, warn of hazards and provide emergency information, including fire protection information. Below are some examples. Clear and easy to read 'NO STANDING' and 'DANGER' warning signs must be fixed to the external face of each waste and recycling room where appropriate.

Figure 5: Example and layout of safety signage



(d) Horizontal

FIGURE D5 TYPICAL ARRANGEMENTS OF DANGER SIGNS



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