Mackville Seniors Living – 24 Coronation Rd Congarinni North

Mixed Use Development

OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

17/02/2021
Report No. SO781
Revision D

Client

Congarinni North Pty Ltd

50 Hopetown Ave Vaucluse

Architect

Tony Owen Partners

Level 2, 12-16 Queen St Chippendale NSW
https://www.tonyowen.com.au/
T 02 9698 2900 • **E** info@tonyowen.com.au

ELEPHANTS FOOT RECYCLING SOLUTIONS • ABN 70 001 378 294
44-46 Gibson Ave Padstow NSW 2211
www.elephantsfoot.com.au

T +612 9780 3500 • **F** +612 9707 2588
E wmp@elephantsfoot.com.au

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D	17/02/2021	H Wilkes	A Armstrong	Final

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Baler	A device that compresses waste into a mould to form bales which may be self-supporting or retained in shape by strapping
Bin-carting Route	Travel route for transferring bins from the storage area to a nominated collection point
Collection Area/Point	The identified position or area where general waste or recyclables are loaded onto the collection vehicle
Compactor	A machine for compressing waste into disposable or reusable containers
Composter	A container/machine used for composting specific food scraps
Crate	A plastic box used for the collection of recyclable materials
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HRV	Heavy Rigid Vehicle described by AS 2890.2-2002 Parking facilities – Off-street commercial vehicle facilities
L	Litre(s)
LEP	Local Environmental Plans guide planning decisions for local government areas
Liquid Waste	Non-hazardous liquid waste generated by commercial premises that must be connected to sewer or collected for treatment and disposal by a liquid waste contractor (including grease trap waste)
Mixed Use Development	A development comprised of two or more different uses
MUD	Multi-Unit Dwellings comprise of a development with more than one dwelling. This ranges from dual occupancies and attached dwellings to high-rise residential developments
Mobile Garbage Bin(s) (MGB)	A waste container generally constructed of plastic with wheels with a capacity in litres of 120, 240, 360, 660, 1000 or 1100
MRV	Medium Rigid Vehicle described by AS 2890.2-2002 Parking facilities – Off-street commercial vehicle facilities
Onsite Collection	When the collection vehicle enters the property and services the development within the property boundary from a designated loading area
Owners Corporation	An organisation or group of persons that is identified by a particular name and acts, or may act, as an entity
Service Bins	Bin set side to be placed under a chute while the remainder of the bins are being collected
SRV	Small Rigid Vehicle described by AS 2890.2-2002 Parking facilities – Off-street commercial vehicle facilities
WHS	Workplace Health and Safety
Wheel-in wheel-out service	A type of waste collection service offered by local councils where the council waste collection personnel enter the premises to collect the bins and returns them to the property

INTRODUCTION

Elephants Foot Recycling Solutions (EFRS) has been engaged to prepare the following waste management plan for the operational management of waste generated by the mixed use development located at 24 Coronation Rd Congarinni North.

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

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

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

iii. ***Comply*** with all relevant council codes, policies, and guidelines.

To achieve these objectives, this 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.

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

SCOPE OF REPORT

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

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

REPORT CONDITIONS

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

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

This OWMP is only finalised once the Draft Watermark has been removed. If the Draft Watermark is present, the information in the OWMP is not confirmed.

LEGISLATION & GUIDANCE

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

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

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

- Nambucca Development Control Plan 2010
- Nambucca Local Environmental Plan 2010

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

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The proposed development falls under the LGA of Nambucca Valley Council, and consists of:

- 276 detached seniors' dwellings
- An aged care centre
  - Facilities for 75 dependant aged care residents
  - 150m^2 of kitchen facilities
  - 900m^2 of lounge and dining facilities
- A Sports centre of 750.4 m^2

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

SITE LOCATION

The site is located at 24 Coronation Rd Congarinni North , as shown in Figure.1.

Figure 1. Site Location

Source: Tony Owen Partners, Location Plan, Rev A Feb2021

RESIDENTIAL DETACHED DWELLINGS WASTE MANAGEMENT

The following section outlines best practice waste management for the residential detached dwelling including waste generation estimates and waste disposal and collection procedures.

WASTE AND RECYCLING PROVISIONS

The *Nambucca Development Control Plan 2010* and Nambucca Valley Council's website has been referenced to determine the bins for the residential dwellings.

Each detached dwelling will be provided with 1 x 240L MGB for garbage, 1 x 240L for recycling and 1x 240L MGB for green waste to be stored within their own property boundary.

Overall, the development will require the following quantity of bins:

Garbage:	**276 x 240L** MGBs collected **fortnightly**
Recycling:	**276 x 240L** MGBs collected **fortnightly**
Organic Waste:	**276 x 240L** MGBs collected **weekly**

DETACHED DWELLING WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Each dwelling will be provided with a general waste bin, a recycling bin and an organic waste bin. The residents will be responsible for separating their waste streams within their home and placing their waste items into the correct bin.

The residents are also responsible for the management of their bins, including presenting their bins for collection, returning their empty bins, cleaning, maintenance and arranging for replacement bins as required.

It is recommended that residents check Council's website for further information about which items are accepted in each waste stream.

BULKY WASTE PROCEDURES

The residents will be responsible for the disposal of their bulky waste items in accordance with Nambucca Council's services. Bulky waste items must be kept within the property until they are collected.

DETACHED RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS WASTE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Council will collect each dwelling's bins from the kerbside in accordance with Council's collection schedule. At present, waste bins are collected weekly. Recycling bins and green bins are collected on alternate fortnights.

On the night before collection days, the residents will move their bins from the storage areas within the dwelling to the kerbside. The residents are responsible for ensuring that the bins are presented appropriately on the kerbside, as per the following:

- Bins are to be presented at least 50cm apart.
- Bins should be presented a distance from trees, telegraph poles, parked cars or other obstacles.
- Bin lids should open facing the road.
- Bin lids should be kept closed while situated on the kerb.
- Bins should not be overfilled or overflowing, the bins must be under 70kg.

After the bins have been serviced, the residents are responsible for returning the empty bins to their property, as soon as possible, on the same day as collection.

DEPENDANT AGED CARE WASTE MANAGEMENT

The NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments 2019* has been referenced to calculate the total number of bins required for the anticipated tenants. Calculations are based on generic figures, and waste generation rates may differ according to actual waste management practices.

The following table shows the estimated volume (L) of garbage and recycling generated by the development in operation. As detailed in *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments (2019)* the kitchen component of the aged care has been calculated separately. The rate for restaurants has been applied to the GFA of the kitchen area to represent the waste and recycling generation of this component. For the dining areas, it is assumed that the waste generation for this space will mainly be scraps from plates, therefore a café rate has been applied to these areas.

It is assumed that the rate for the Dependant Care Residents include waste and recycling generated from the typical dependant aged care operations. This includes activity and sitting rooms, entrainment rooms as well as admin and staff areas.

Table 1: Estimated Waste and Recycling Volumes – Dependant Aged Care

Type	**# Residents**	**General Waste Generation Rates** (L/resident/day)	**Generated Garbage** (L/week)	**Recycling Generation Rate** (L/resident/day)	**Generated Recycling** (L/week)
Aged care residents	75	5	2625	1	525
Type	**NLA** (m^2)	**General Waste Generation Rates** (L/100m2/day)	**Generated Garbage** (L/week)	**Recycling Generation Rate** (L/100m^2/day)	**Generated Recycling** (L/week)
Kitchen	150	400	4200	280	2940
Communal Area (dinning and lounge)	900	100	6300	120	7560
TOTAL	**1125**		**13125**		**11025**
	Bin Size (L)		1100	Bin Size (L)	1100
	General Waste Bins Per Week		12	Recycling Bins Per Week	11
	Collections per Week		3	Collections per Week	3
	Total Waste Bins Required		4	Total Recycling Bins Required	4

BIN SUMMARY

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

General Waste: 4 x 1100L MGBs collected 3 x weekly

Recycling: 4 x 1100L MGBs collected 3 x weekly

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

AGED CARE WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

The site will be provided with a Waste Room containing 1100L MGBs for waste and recycling collection.

Waste and recycling receptacles will be placed in key areas around the facility, such as the kitchen, residents' rooms, staff rooms and common areas.

As required, cleaners or nominated staff will transport the waste and recycling from the receptacles to the Waste Room on the ground level where the waste and recycling will be placed into the appropriate collection bin.

RESIDENTS WASTE

Each resident's room will be supplied with bins to collect garbage and recyclable materials.

The bins are emptied by contract cleaners as the cleaners circulate around each resident's room and perform other cleaning tasks.

Cleaners empty the bins into bags which they transport around the building in a cart which is also used to store cleaning products, spare bags, PPE and consumables.

Bags of waste and/or recycling are placed in a central location by the cleaners and transported to the bin holding room, located on the ground level.

Residents will not have access to the bin holding area.

KITCHEN WASTE

Food handling for food cooked or prepared, served and consumed on site will produce a typical waste composition of food scraps from food preparation and plates, packaging waste and some plastics.

Waste, cardboard recycling and co-mingled recycling bins will be place back of house in the kitchen for the disposal of kitchen waste. It is the staffs' responsibility to ensure that waste and recycling is separated and is disposed of in the appropriate bin.

Cardboard is a major component of the waste generated by kitchens. All cardboard should be flattened (to save bin space), placed in and collected from bulk bins. Whilst cardboard is bulky, it is generally lightweight however it can be contaminated with food or liquid which makes it unsuitable for recycling.

At the end of each day or when required, the bins in the kitchen will be emptied into the bins in the Waste Room.

COMMON AREAS

All common areas within the aged care facility including lobbies, recreational areas, dining area, function rooms and circulation areas will be supplied with suitably branded waste and recycling bins, where considered appropriate. Cleaners will monitor use and ensure bins are exchanged and cleaned.

WASHROOMS

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

Please note that all collection receptacles and bins should be branded with the appropriate stickers and the use of the Mobius loop or similar identifying recycling equipment.

ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE AND FUNCTION ROOM WASTE

The cleaners will exchange or empty any waste and recycling bins situated in the administration areas, offices and function rooms. The cleaners will transport the waste to the bin storage room on the ground level and deposit the waste into the appropriate bin.

AGED CARE MEDICAL WASTE

The aged care will generate medical waste in addition to general waste and recycling.
Medical waste is any solid waste that that is hazardous or contains potentially infectious material generated from biological and medical sources and activities. Medical waste can include (but is not limited to) sharps and pharmaceutical waste, clinical waste, cytotoxic waste and radioactive waste. The medical waste stream types and their management are further outlined in Appendix B.

It is the aged care operator's responsibility to determine the types of medical waste that would be generated by their operations and to arrange for the appropriate bins and collection services for the relevant medical waste types.

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

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

Please refer to Table 2 for storage and collection requirements for any medical waste streams to be generated by the site in operation.

Table 2: Storage and Collection Requirements for Medical Waste

Area	Location
Storage	According to best practice as detailed in Waste Management Association of Australia, Biohazardous Waste Industry Group, *Manual for the Management of Biohazardous Waste*, 6th edition 2010, storage can be in a dedicated and purpose-built room or dedicated storage area for mobile garbage bins back of house. The appropriate storage will depend on the type of medical waste, volumes and servicing processes. In accordance with NSW Health's *Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services* 2017 , Health services must provide an enclosed structure such as a shed, garage, cage or fenced area or separate loading bay to store medical waste. The storage area for anatomical and/or clinical waste may require refrigeration to prevent decomposition of the waste, if this waste stream is not removed on a frequent basis. Any medical waste holding area must: • Be located away from food and clean storage areas, • Be inaccessible to the public, • Have a lockable door,

	• Have rigid impervious flooring, • Allow for regular cleaning, and • Prevent odour and vermin. An EPA licence may be required to store Hazardous Wastes.
Containers	All medical waste must be stored in the correct medical waste container with correct colour coding and labelling in accordance the *Australian Dangerous Goods Code Edition 7.3 (ADG Code).* All containers of medical waste to be stored in a secure location.
Spillages	Clean up facilities, spills kits, appropriate drainage and bunding should be provided within the Waste Storage Area. Ensure all necessary equipment required to clean and disinfect the area in case of accidental spillage is easily available and accessible. It is essential that personnel involved in spill management receive education and training in emergency procedures and handling requirements. Spill kits that have been used should be disposed of with the type of waste that has been cleaned up, eg used cytotoxic spill kits should be disposed of with cytotoxic waste.
Mixed waste	Any waste mixed with medical waste must be treated as medical waste
Sharps	Sharps containers should be placed within “arms reach” of where the sharps are generated. Full containers will be sealed and then transported utility rooms/ designated storage area to awaiting collection by contractors.
Collections	It is intended that as per normal practice for these types of facilities, that the appointed contractor will service the medical waste containers/bins from their operational location within the facility and replace them at the same time with empty containers/bins. Medical waste shall remain within the storage areas and only be moved during collections. Collections will be performed by a transporter licensed by the EPA to collect, transport and dispose of the medical waste stream accordingly.

MEDICAL WASTE ROOM REQUIREMENTS

If a medical waste room is provided with a development, the medical waste room should strive for best practice waste room storage as outlined in Waste Management Association Of Australia, Biohazardous Waste Industry Group’s *Manual for the Management of Biohazardous Waste*, 6th edition 2010, which is as follows

- Storage area base is an impervious surface surround by a bund appropriate to contain any spill
- All loading/unloading takes place within the bunded area in such a manner to ensure any spills are appropriately managed
- The base and walls of bunded areas are free of gaps or cracks
- Where vehicular access to the bunded area is required, bunds are constructed to prevent them from being damage by vehicles
- Signage is posted with the biohazard symbol and other labelling appropriate to the types of waste stored in that area
- The bunded area drains to a sump or sewer to collect spills and wash water.
- If any refrigerator facilities are provided, they shall be contained within a secure area.

OTHER WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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

LIQUID WASTE

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

PROBLEM WASTE

The building manager is responsible for making arrangements for the disposal and recycling of problem waste streams with an appropriate contractor. Problem wastes cannot be placed in general waste as they can have adverse impacts to human health and the environment if disposed of in landfill. Retail and Commercial tenants will need to liaise with the building manager when disposing of problem waste streams.

Problem waste streams include:

- Chemical Waste
- Liquid wastes
- Toner cartridges
- Lightbulbs
- eWaste
- Batteries

AGED CARE WASTE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

A private waste collection contractor will be engaged to service the aged care waste and recycling bins per an agreed schedule. This report assumes waste and recycling will be collected three times weekly.

On the day of service, a private waste collection vehicle will enter the site and park in the loading bay adjacent to the waste room. The waste collection staff will collect the bin directly from the waste room. The building caretaker will provide the driver with access to the Waste Room. Once the bins are serviced, the collection vehicle will exit the site in a forward direction.

Any medical waste bins will be collected by an appropriate contractor directly from their operational or storage locations.

SPORT CENTRE WASTE MANAGEMENT

The NSW *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments 2019* has been referenced to calculate the total number of bins required for the anticipated tenants. Calculations are based on generic figures, and waste generation rates may differ according to the tenants' actual waste management practice.

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

Table 3: Estimated Waste and Recycling Volumes – Commercial and Retail

Type	NLA (m^2)	General Waste Generation Rates (L/100m2/day)	Generated Garbage (L/week)	Recycling Generation Rate (L/100m^2/day)	Generated Recycling (L/week)
Sports Centre	750.4	20	1050.56	15	787.92
TOTAL	**750.4**		**1050.56**		**787.92**
Eqipment and Collections	Bin Size (L)		1100	Bin Size (L)	1100
	General Waste Bins Per Week		1	Recycling Bins Per Week	1
	Collections per Week		1	Collections per Week	1
	Total Waste Bins Required		1	Total Recycling Bins Required	1

BIN SUMMARY

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

General Waste: 1 x 1100L MGBs collected 1 x weekly
Recycling: 1 x 1100L MGBs collected 1 x weekly

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

SPORTS CENTRE WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

The sports centre staff will be responsible for their back of house waste management bins during daily operations.

On completion of each trading day or as required, nominated staff or contracted cleaners will transport all general waste and recyclables to the waste room and place into the appropriate collection bins.

SPORTS CENTRE WASTE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

A private waste collection contractor will be engaged to service the retail waste and recycling bins per an agreed schedule.

On the day of service, a private waste collection vehicle will enter the site and park in the loading bay. The waste collection staff will collect the bin directly from the sports centre waste room.

STAKEHOLDER ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Table 4: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Strata or Management	• Ensuring that all waste service providers submit monthly reports on all equipment movements and waste quantities/weights; • Organising internal waste audits/visual assessments on a regular basis • Purchasing any on-going waste management equipment or maintenance of equipment once building is operational; and • Managing any non-compliances/complaints reported through waste audits.
Building Manager or Waste Caretaker	• Coordinating general waste and recycling collections; • Cleaning and transporting bins as required; • Organising replacement or maintenance requirements for bins; • Organising, maintaining and cleaning the waste holding area; • Organising bulky goods collection when required • Investigating and ensuring prompt clean-up of illegally dumped waste materials. • Preventing storm water pollution by taking necessary precautions (securing bin rooms, preventing overfilling of bins) • Abiding by all relevant WH&S legislation, regulations, and guidelines; • Providing staff/contractors with equipment manuals, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments, and PPE to control hazards associated with all waste management; • Assessing any manual handling risks and preparing a manual handling control plan for waste and bin transfers; • Ensuring site safety for residents, children, visitors, staff and contractors; and • Ensuring effective signage, communication and education is provided to occupants, tenants, maintenance staff, and cleaning contractors.
Residents of Dwellings and staff of aged care and sports centres	• Dispose of all general waste and recycling in the allocated MGBs provided; • Ensure adequate separation of general waste and recycling; and • Compliance with the provisions of Council and the OWMP.
Aged Care Operator	• Managing the back of house storage of generated waste and recycling during daily operation. • Correctly separating waste and recycling streams. Including bagging general waste and ensuring recyclables are not bagged. • Flattening cardboard within the recycling bin. • If required, making arrangements for storing used and unused cooking oil in a bunded storage area, • Organizing grease interceptor trap servicing, • Ensure dry basket arrestors are provided to the floor wastes in the food preparation, and • Ensuring the suitable storage for chemicals, pesticides and cleaning products waste back of house.
Waste Collection Contractor	• Provide a reliable and appropriate waste collection service; • Provide feedback to building managers/residents regarding contamination of recyclables; and • Work with building managers to customise waste systems where possible.
Gardening/ Landscaping Contractor	• Removal of all garden organic waste generated during gardening maintenance activities for recycling at an offsite location.
Developer	• Purchasing all equipment required to implement this OWMP prior to the occupation of the building to be provided to the strata.

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. Refer to your local council for a list of accepted materials. Planet Ark can be accessed online to find other facilities that recover unwanted items.

Table 5: Operational Waste Streams

Waste Stream	Description	Typical Destination	Waste Stream Management
General Waste	The remaining portion of the waste stream that is not recovered for re-use, processing, or recycling. May include soft plastics, food scraps, polystyrene, etc.	Landfill	Waste should be bagged before placing in the designated waste bins.
Recycling	A mixture of items that are commonly recycled usually segregated through a MRF. Typically include food and beverage containers (e.g. aluminium, glass, steel, hard plastics, cartons). Also included cardboard and paper products.	Resource Recovery Centre	Recycling must not be bagged, and instead should be placed loosely in the designated recycling bins. Cardboard should be flattened before placing in the designated cardboard bin.
Organic Waste (detached dwellings)	The organic waste council will collect and accept in the green lid bins includes: • Food scraps such as fruit and veg scraps, bones, seafood shells, coffee grinds, tea bags and tea leaves, eggshells, spoiled yoghurt, cream or cheese • Garden clippings like grass clippings, small branches, sticks, leaves, flowers • small untreated and unpainted timber off-cuts • Soiled paper such as paper towel, tissues, newspaper	Collected By Council and disposed of at Council's organic waste facility	Organic waste can be composted on-site or off-site. Organic waste should be placed into the green lid bin unbagged or in compostable bags/
Secure Documents	Secure documents are printed paper materials that contain sensitive information.	Recycling Facility	Secure documents are placed in allocated secure document bins. Private contractor removes bins from site.
Green Waste	Green waste consists of unwanted organic materials that are easily biodegradable and/or compostable (e.g. lawn clippings, branches)	Resource Recovery Centre	Landscape Maintenance Contractors will remove the green waste from site during scheduled maintenance. For the detached dwellings, Green waste will be collected in council bins and removed from site weekly.
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. Commercial tenants arrange for recycling of their own e-waste.
Bulky Items	Items that are to too large to place into general rubbish collection. This includes disused and/or broken furniture, mattresses, white goods, etc.	Resource Recovery Centre or Landfill	Residents liaise with building manager to store in Bulky Goods Room. Building manager arranges with Council for removal. Commercial tenants are responsible for removal of their 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.

WASTE ROOMS – AGED CARE AND SPORTS CENTRE

The areas allocated for waste storage and collection areas are detailed in the table below, and are estimates only. Final areas will depend on room and bin layouts.

Table 6: Waste Room Areas – Aged Care Centre

Level	Waste Room Type	Equipment	Estimated Area Required (m^2)	Actual Area Provided (m^2)
G	Aged Care Waste Room	4x 1100L MGBs (waste) 4x 1100L MGBs (recycling)	>24	33
G	Medical Waste Area	1x 240L MGB (general clinical waste bin) or other medical waste bins as recommended by aged care operator	>2	

Table 7: Waste Room Areas – Sports Centre

Level	Waste Room Type	Equipment	Estimated Area Required (m^2)	Actual Area Provided (m^2)
G	Sport Centre Waste Room	1x 1100L MGB (waste) 1x 1100L MGB (recycling)	>6	16

The waste room areas have been calculated based on equipment requirements and/or bin dimensions with an additional 70% of bin GFA factored in for manoeuvrability.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Waste room construction must comply with the minimum standards as outlined in the Council's DCP, in order to minimise odours, deter vermin, protect surrounding areas, and make it a user-friendly and safe area.

The *NSW Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments (2019)* also states that better practice bin storage areas should achieve more than the minimum compliance requirements, which are as follows:

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

- Ensuring ceilings are finished with a smooth-faced non-absorbent material capable of being cleaned.
- All surfaces (walls, ceiling and floors) finished in a light colour.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

SIGNAGE

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

Signage should include:

- Clear and correctly labelled 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, and
- Emergency contact information should there be issues with the waste systems or services in the building.

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

USEFUL CONTACTS

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

LOCAL COUNCIL

Nambucca Valley Council	Ph: (02) 6558 2555	E: council@nambucca.nsw.gov.au

PRIVATE WASTE COLLECTION PROVIDER

Capital City Waste Services	Ph: 02 9599 9999	E: service@ccws.net.au
Remondis	Ph: 02 9032 7100	
Suez Environmental	Ph: 13 13 35	
Wastewise NSW	Ph: 1300 550 408	E: admin@wastewise.com.au

BIN MOVING DEVICE SUPPLIERS

Electrodrive	Ph: 1800 333 002	E: sales@electrodrive.com.au
Sitecraft	Ph: 1300 363 152	E: sales@sitecraft.com.au
Spacepac	Ph: 1300 763 444	

ORGANIC DIGESTERS AND DEHYDRATORS

Closed Loop	Ph: 1300 762 166	
Orca		E: contact.australia@feedtheorca.com
Soil Food	Ph: 1300 556 628	
Waste Master	Ph: 1800 614 272	E: hello@wastemasterpacific.com.au

COOKING OIL CONTAINERS AND DISPOSAL

Auscol	Ph: 1800 629 476	E: sales@auscol.com

ODOUR CONTROL

Purifying Solutions	Ph: 1300 636 877	E: sales@purifyingsolutions.com.au

SOURCE SPERATION BINS

Source Separation Systems	Ph: 1300 739 913	E: info@sourceseparationsystems.com.au

MOBILE GARBAGE BINS, BULK BINS AND BIN EQUIPMENT

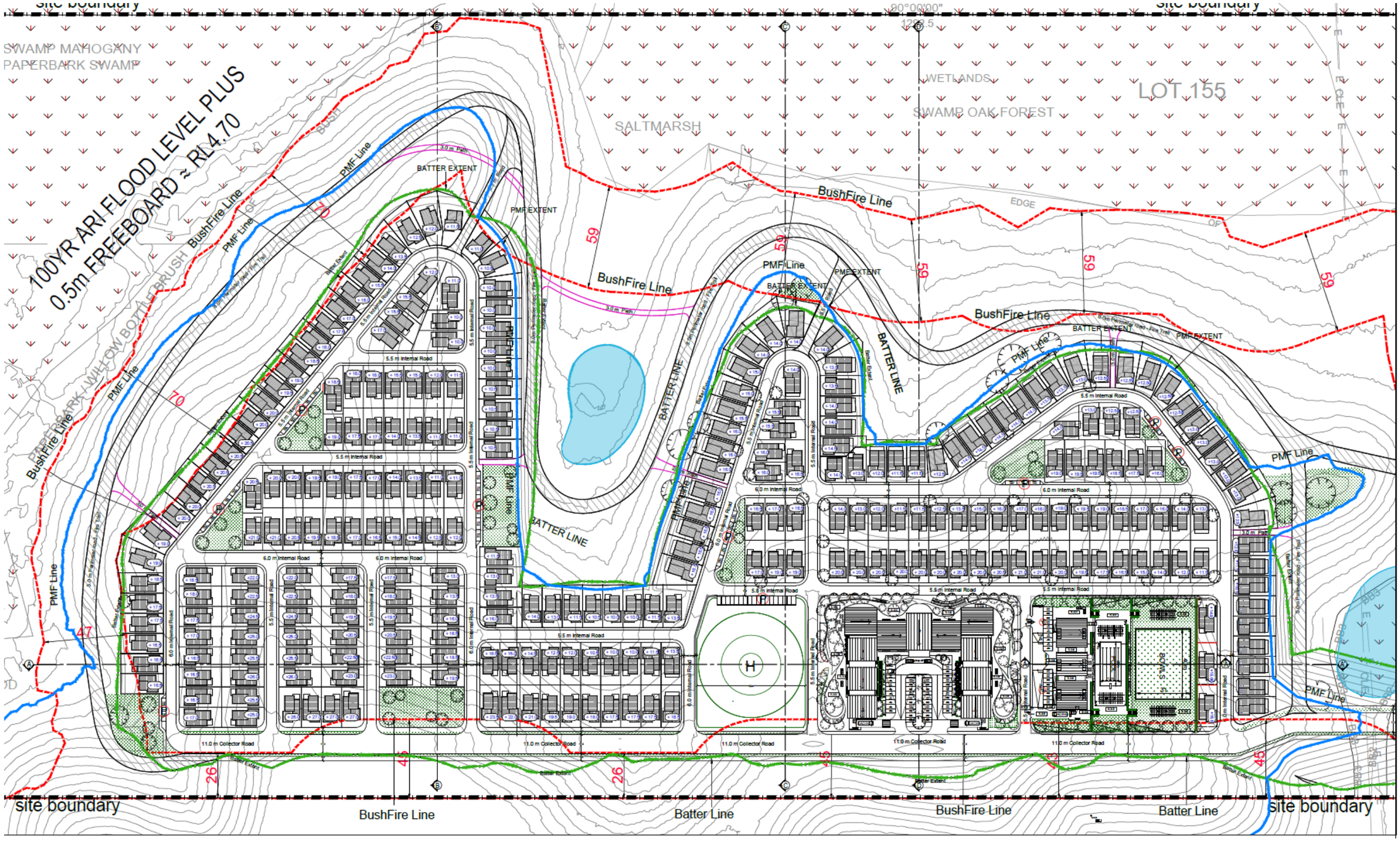
SULO	Ph: 1300 364 388	E: sales@sulo.com.au
OTTO Australia	Ph: 02 9153 6999	

CHUTES, COMPACTORS AND EDIVERTER SYSTEMS

Elephants Foot Recycling Solutions	Ph: 1800 025 073	E: info@elephantsfoot.com.au

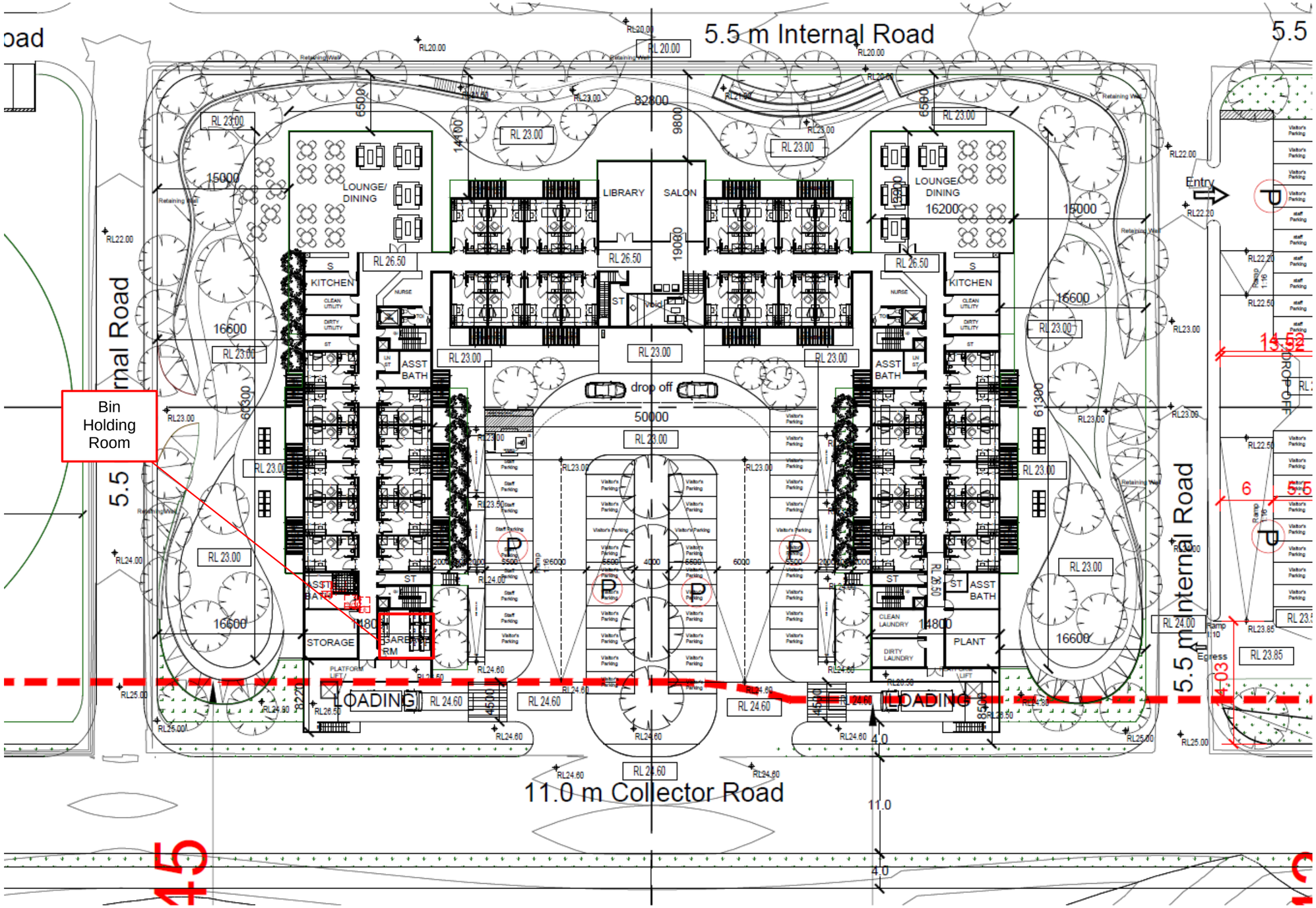
APPENDIX A: ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

APPENDIX A.1 SITE PLAN



Source: Tony Owen Partners, 24 Coronation Rd Congarinni North, Drawing A013, Rev A Feb2021 – Master Planning Scheme

APPENDIX A.2 AGED CARE CENTER - WASTE FACILTIES



Source: Tony Owen Partners, Aged Care Centre, Drawing A101, Rev A Feb2021 – Aged Care Centre First Floor Plan

APPENDIX A.3 SPORTS CENTRE - WASTE FACILITES

Source: Tony Owen Partners, Sports Centre, Drawing A200, Rev A Dec2020 – Sports Centre Ground Level

APPENDIX B: PRIMARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

APPENDIX B.1 TYPICAL BIN SPECIFICATIONS

Mobile bins

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

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

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

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

Wheelie bin

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

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

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

Dome or flat lid container

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

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

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

APPENDIX B.2 SIGNAGE FOR WASTE & RECYCLING BINS

Waste signs

Signs and educational materials perform several functions including:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Problem waste signs

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

Figure I2.1: Problem waste signs

Safety signs

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

Figure I3.1: Example safety signs

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

APPENDIX B.3 NAMBUCCA COUNCIL COLLECTION VEHICLE INFORMATION

Appendix E - Garbage Truck Dimensions for Residential Waste Collection

This page includes information regarding the dimensions of garbage trucks that are typically used for the collection of residential waste. Developments that require Council garbage trucks to enter the site for the collection of residential waste must be designed to accommodate on-site truck movement.

Requirements regarding vehicle turning circles and driveway width/gradient are contained in *Australian Standard 2890.2 2002/Planning Facilities — off street commercial vehicles.*

It is recommended that an applicant speak with Council's Waste Services Coordinator in regards to the design of development proposals that involve garbage trucks entering the site. Services will not be provided where there are undue risks.

Typical Council Garbage Truck used for Domestic Waste Collection	
Length overall	8.0 metres
Width overall	2.5 metres
Operational height	4.3 metres
Travel height	4.3 metres
Weight (vehicle and load)	22.5 tonnes
Weight (vehicle only)	13 tonnes
Turning Circle	25.0 metres

Source: Nambucca Council Development Control Plan 2010

APPENDIX B.4 TYPICAL COLLECTION VEHICLE INFORMATION

General

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

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

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

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

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

Large collection vehicles

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

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

Table B2.1: Collection vehicle dimensions

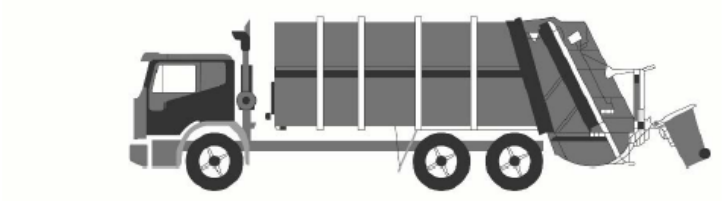
Vehicle type	Rear-loading	Side-loading*	Front-lift-loading	Hook truck	Crane truck
Length overall (m)	10.5	9.6	11.8	10.0	10.0
Width overall (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5
Travel height (m)	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.7	3.8
Operational height for loading (m)	3.9	4.2	6.5	3.0	8.75
Vehicle tare weight (t)	13.1	11.8	16.7	13.0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

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

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

Rear-loading collection vehicles

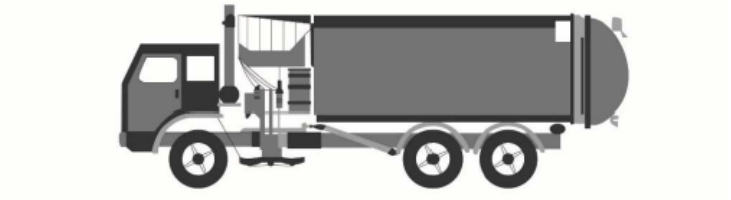
These vehicles are commonly used for domestic waste collections from MUDs and RFBs and sometimes for recycling. They can be used to collect waste stored in mobile bins or bulk bins, particularly where bins are not presented at the kerbside. They are also used for collecting bulky waste.



Rear-loading waste collection vehicle

Side-loading collection vehicles

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



Side-loading waste collection vehicle

Front-lift-loading collection vehicles

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

Front-lift-loading waste collection vehicle

Small collection vehicles

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

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

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

APPENDIX C.1: MEDICAL WASTE STREAMS AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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