



Summit Care Monterey - 119 Barton Street, Monterey
Aged Care Development

OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2/12/2020
Report No.
Revision B

Client

Summit Care

Architect

Boffa Robertson Group

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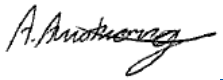
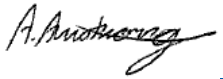
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SCOPE

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 for, 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. Elephants Foot Recycling Solutions (EFRS) can supply this if necessary.

REVISION REFERENCE

Revision	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Description	Signed
A	23/10/2020	A Armstrong	E Saidi	Draft	
B	02/12/2020	A Armstrong	E Saidi	Final	

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERM	DESCRIPTION
<i>Chute</i>	A ventilated, vertical pipe passing from floor to floor of a building with openings as required to connect with hoppers and normally terminating at its lower end at the roof of the central waste room(s)
<i>Chute Discharge</i>	The point at which refuse exits from the refuse chute
<i>Chute Discharge Room</i>	A secure, enclosed area or room housing the discharge and associated equipment for the refuse chute
<i>Compactor</i>	A machine for compressing waste into disposable or reusable containers
<i>Composter</i>	A container/machine used for composting specific food scraps
<i>Crate</i>	A plastic box used for the collection of recyclable materials
<i>DCP</i>	Development Control Plan
<i>EPA</i>	Environmental Protection Authority
<i>General Waste</i>	All domestic waste (Except recyclables and green waste)
<i>Green Waste</i>	All vegetated organic material such as small branches, leaves and grass clippings, tree and shrub pruning, plants and flowers
<i>HRV</i>	Heavy rigid vehicle described by AS 2890.2-2002 Parking facilities – Off-street commercial vehicle facilities as heavy rigid vehicle (HRV)
<i>L</i>	Litre(s)
<i>MUD</i>	Multi Unit Dwelling
<i>Mobile Garbage Bin(s) (MGB)</i>	A waste container generally constructed of plastic with wheels with a capacity in litres of 120, 240, 360, 660, 1000 or 1100
<i>MRV</i>	Medium rigid vehicle
<i>Recycling</i>	Glass bottles and jars – PET, HDPE and PVC plastics; aluminium aerosol and steel cans; milk and juice cartons; soft drink, milk and shampoo containers; paper, cardboard, junk mail, newspapers and magazines
<i>SRV</i>	Small rigid vehicle as in AS 2890.2-2002 Parking facilities – Off-street commercial vehicle facilities, generally incorporating a body width of 2.33

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 aged care development located at 119 Barton Street, Monterey.

Waste management strategies and audits are a 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 waste management plan is integrated into the overall management of the building and clearly communicated to all relevant stakeholders.

REPORT CONDITIONS

The purpose of this report is to document an Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) as part of a development application and is supplied by EFRS with the following limitations:

- Drawings, estimates and information contained in this waste management plan have been prepared by analysing the information, plans and documents supplied by the client, and third parties including Council and government information. 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 managements approach to educating residents and tenants regarding waste management operations and responsibilities;
- The building manager will make adjustments as required based on actual waste volumes (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 or representation is made that the OWMP reflects the actual outcome and EFRS will not be liable to you for plans or outcomes that are not suitable for your purpose, whether as a result of 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 should be provided at the recommendation of the appropriate equipment provider who will assess the correct equipment for supply;
- Design of waste management chute equipment and systems must be approved by the supplier.
- 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 head heights, internal manoeuvring and loading requirements. These variables are considered to be within the applicable Traffic Consultants domain.
- Council are subject to changing waste and recycling policies and requirements at their own discretion. Information provided in this Waste Management Plan has been derived from the Rockdale Development Control Plan 2011.

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

DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

The proposed development falls under the LGA of Bayside Council, and consists of 1 x 3-storey aged-care facility (plus basement) incorporating the following:

- 153 beds;
- Approximately 600m² allocated to kitchen, dining areas, serveries & café;
- Approximately 15m² allocated to a beauty salon. &
- Approximately 100m² allocated to offices
-

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 119 Barton Street, Monterey a as shown in Figure.1. The site has frontages to Barton Street only, with vehicular access to the basement via Barton Street.

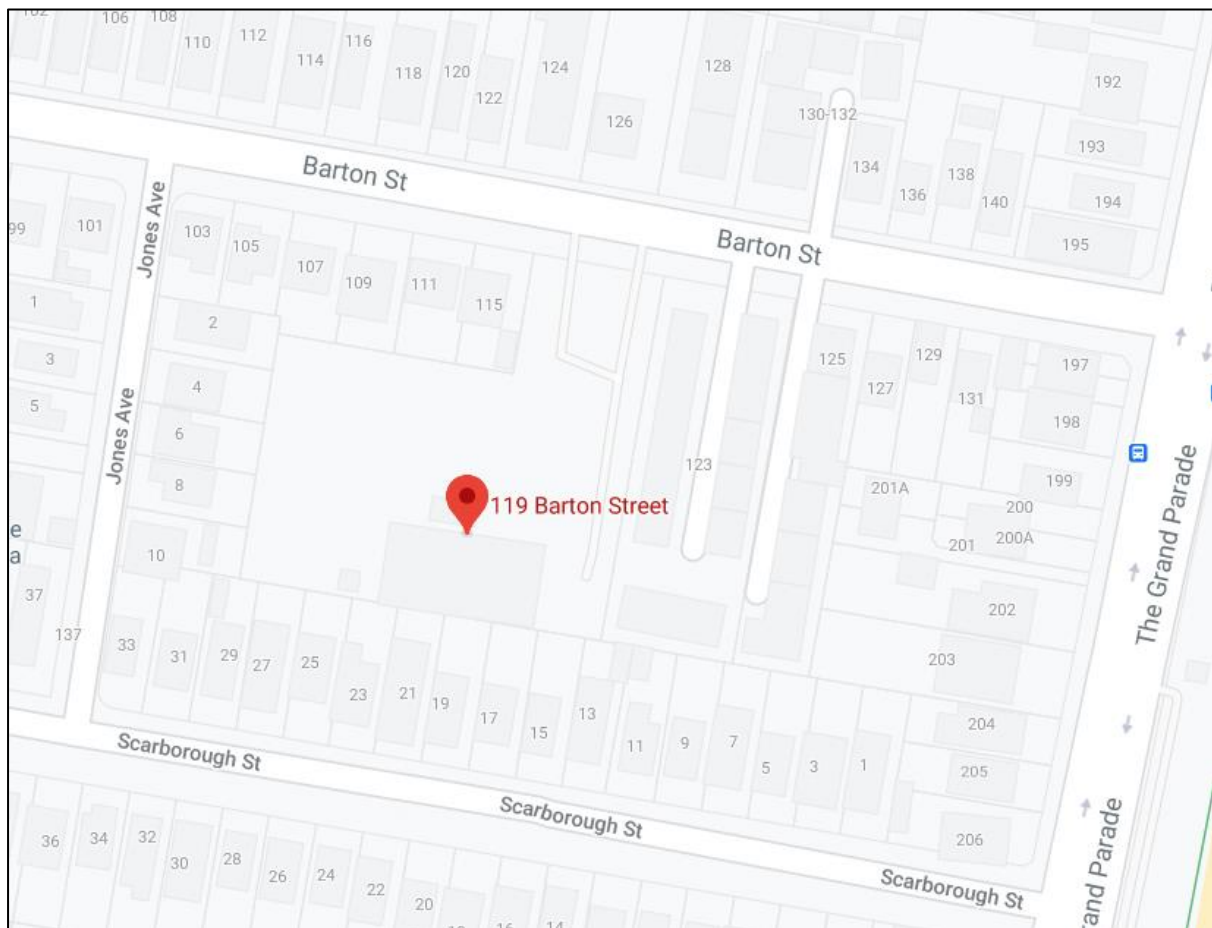


Figure 1: Site Plan

LEGISLATION AND 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:

- Rockdale Development Control Plan 2011

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:

- Rockdale Development Control Plan 2011
- NSW Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities 2012
- NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy 2014-2021
- NSW Waste Classification Guidelines 2014
- Australia's National Waste Policy 2018

BAYSIDE COUNCIL OBJECTIVES

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

- To minimise waste produced during demolition and construction of new development and maximise resource recovery.
- To ensure waste management for the end use of the development is designed to provide satisfactory amenity for occupants and provide appropriately designed collection systems.
- To minimise ongoing waste to landfill and maximise recycling of ongoing waste.

STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Table 1: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Building Caretaker & Aged Care Staff	• Dispose of general waste and recycling generated from rooms, kitchen areas and communal areas in the allocated waste and recycling receptacles provided; • Transfer bagged waste and recycling to the central waste and recycling room when receptacles are full; • Ensuring effective signage, communication and education is provided to occupants, tenants and cleaners; • Providing contractors with equipment manuals, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments, and PPE to control hazards associated with all waste management activities; • Ensuring site safety for residents, children, visitors, staff and contractors; • Abiding by all relevant WH&S legislation, regulations, and guidelines; • Assessing any manual handling risks and prepare a manual handling control plan for waste and bin transfers; • Preventing storm water pollution by taking necessary precautions (securing bin rooms, preventing overfilling of bins) • General maintenance and cleaning of chute doors on each level; • Cleaning and transporting of bins as required; • Organising, maintaining and cleaning the general and recycled waste holding area; • Organising both general waste and recycled waste pick-ups as required; • Organising replacement or maintenance requirements for bins; • Organising bulky goods collection when required; and • Investigating and ensuring prompt clean-up of illegally dumped waste materials.
Residents and Tenants	• Dispose of general waste and recycling in the allocated waste and recycling receptacles provided; & • Ensure adequate separation of general waste and recycling.
Waste Contractor	• Provide a reliable and appropriate waste collection service; • Provide feedback to building managers/residents in regards to 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.
Building Contractors	• Removing all construction related waste offsite in a manner that meets all authority requirements.

EDUCATION

Building management is responsible for education and signage within the site.

Proper signage and education are critical to ensure the waste and recycling operations at any building is successful. The importance of signage and education is two-fold:

1. To provide clear instructions on how to recycle and manage different types of waste
2. To inform residents, tenants, cleaners, and other waste generators on the significance of better practice waste management methods

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

It is also recommended that the owners' corporation website contain information for residents' referral regarding use of the chute. Information should include:

- Directions on using the chute doors;
- Recycling and general waste descriptions (Council provides comprehensive information);
- How to dispose of bulky goods and any other items that are not general waste or recycling;
- Residents' obligations to health and safety as well as building management; and
- How to prevent damage or blockages to the chute (example below).

It is expected that leasing arrangements with retail and commercial operations contain direction on waste management services and expectations.

SIGNAGE

The main signage aspects to consider are:

- Clearly and correctly labelling waste and recycling bins.
- Providing clear instructions for separating and disposing of waste items. Different languages should be considered.
- Clearly posting locations of, and directions to, the waste storage areas with directional signs, arrows, or lines.
- Identifying all hazards or potential dangers associated with the waste facilities.
- Displaying 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 (see 0). 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 the bin underneath.

All chute doors on all residential levels will be labelled with signs directing chute operations and use of chute door.

All signage should conform to the relevant Australian Standards and the NSW EPA's standard recycling signs.

AGED CARE FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT

The aged care facility will be dependant aged care. The occupants within the residential care units (RCU's) will have their meals, living needs and cleaning conducted by the residential care unit staff.

The waste generation rates for the RCU's and associated aged care amenities have been derived from the NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments 2019*.

Please note that calculations are based on generic figures; waste generation rates may differ according to the residents' waste management practice.

Table 2: Calculated Waste Generation - RCU's

# Beds	General Waste Generation Rate (L/unit/week)	Generated Garbage (L/week)	Recycling Generation Rate (L/unit/week)	Generated Recycling (L/week)
153	35	5355	7	1071
153		5355		1071

Table 3: Calculated Waste Generation - Aged Care Amenities

Type	NLA (m ²)	General Waste Generation Rates	Generated Garbage (L/week)	Recycling Generation Rate (L/100m ² /day)	Generated Recycling (L/week)
Kitchen, Dining & Serveries	600	400	16800	280	11760
Hair & Beauty	20	50	70	40	56
Offices & Administration Areas	100	10	70	15	105
TOTAL	720		16940		11921

BIN SUMMARY

Based on the calculations provided in Table. 2 & 3 above, the recommended bin quantities and collection frequencies for the site are as follows:

General Waste: **12 x 660L MGBs** collected 3 x weekly

Recycled Cardboard/Paper: **5 x 660L MGBs** collected 1 x weekly

Commingled Recyclables: **5 x 660L 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.

RESIDENTIAL CARE UNITS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Each resident's room will be supplied with small receptacles to collect waste and recyclable material suitable for 1 days 'worth of storage.

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

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The cleaners and/or staff will empty the waste into bags and recyclables into crates (or similar), which they will then transport to the central waste and recycling room on the basement level, via the lifts.

KITCHEN, SERVERY, CAFE AND DINING AREAS WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

Waste, cardboard recycling and co-mingled recycling bins will be placed in receptacles BOH. It is the staff's 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, all waste will be transferred to the central waste room.

THEATRE, HAIRDRESSER, PHYSIO & OFFICES

The office, administration areas and beauty salon will be supplied with suitably branded waste and recycling bins, where considered appropriate. Waste and recycling receptacles should be placed in convenient locations.

The cleaners or building management will monitor use and ensure bins are exchanged and cleaned. Bags of waste will be transferred to the central waste room.

WASHROOM FACILITIES

Washroom facilities in staff areas 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.

Building management will monitor use and ensure waste bins are exchanged and cleaned.

STAFF AREAS

Any staff tea points or food preparation areas will be supplied with a dedicated commingled bin for the collection of all recyclable glass, aluminium, steel and plastic items. Staff will be responsible for sorting this material and allocating recyclables into the correct collection facility.

MEDICAL WASTE

The aged care facility will generate medical waste in addition to general waste and recycling. Medical waste is any solid waste that is hazardous or contains potentially infectious material generated from biological and medical sources and activities. Medical waste can include (but is not limited to) sharps and pharmaceutical waste, clinical waste, cytotoxic waste and radioactive waste. The medical waste stream types and their management are further outlined in Appendix B.3.

It is the aged care facility 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

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services for the relevant medical waste types. The 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 Appendix B.3 for storage and collection requirements for any medical waste streams to be generated by the site in operation.

Table 4: Storage and Collection Requirements for Medical Waste

Area	Location
Storage	According to best practice as detailed in Waste Management Association of Australia, Biohazardous Waste Industry Group, <i>Manual for the Management of Biohazardous Waste</i>, 6th edition 2010, storage can be in a dedicated and purpose-built room or dedicated storage area for mobile garbage bins back of house. The appropriate storage will depend on the type of medical waste, volumes and servicing processes. In accordance with NSW Health's <i>Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services 2017</i>, Health services must provide an enclosed structure such as a shed, garage, cage or fenced area or separate loading bay to store medical waste. The storage area for anatomical and/or clinical waste may require refrigeration to prevent decomposition of the waste, if this waste stream is not removed on a frequent basis. Any medical waste holding area must: • Be located away from food and clean storage areas, • Be inaccessible to the public, • Have a lockable door, • Have rigid impervious flooring, • Allow for regular cleaning, and • Prevent odour and vermin. An EPA licence may be required to store Hazardous Wastes.
Containers	All medical waste must be stored in the correct medical waste container with correct colour coding and labelling in accordance the <i>Australian Dangerous Goods Code Edition 7.3 (ADG Code)</i>. All containers of medical waste to be stored in a secure location.
Spillages	Clean up facilities, spills kits, appropriate drainage and bunding should be provided within 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.

WASTE ROOM AREAS

CENTRAL AGED CARE WASTE AND RECYCLING ROOM

The central waste and recycling room must have the capacity to store all of the required waste and recycling bins for the site and sufficient room to adequately access and manoeuvre bins.

The recommended GFA of the waste and recycling room is **52m²**. This recommended size considers the following factors:

- The footprint of 22 x 660L bins in total;
- An additional 70% of bin GFA factored in for manoeuvrability;
- A GFA of approximately 6m² to be segregated off for medical bins; &
- A bin wash down area.

All doorways and passageways facilitating the movement of bins must be at least 1200mm wide.

MEDICAL WASTE AREA REQUIREMENTS

If a medical waste area 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.

WASTE AND RECYCLING ROOM CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

The NSW EPA Better practice guide for resource recovery in residential developments 2019 requirements are:

- Ensuring BCA compliance, including ventilation. Where required, ventilation system to 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 floors and wall surfaces that extend up the wall to a height equivalent to any bins held in the area

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

WASTE AND RECYCLING ROOM VENTILATION

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 – to comply with AS1668; or
- Naturally - permanent, unobstructed, and opening direct to the external air, not less than one-twentieth (1/20) of the floor area

WASTE COLLECTION PROCEEDURE

A private waste collection contractor will be engaged to service the waste and recycling bins per an agreed schedule. This report assumes waste is collected 3 x weekly and recycling is collected weekly.

On the day of service, a private waste collection vehicle will enter the site from Barton Street and park in the loading bay. The building caretaker will provide the driver with access to the central waste and recycling room. Once the bins are serviced, the collection vehicle will exit the site onto Barton Street in a forward direction.

USEFUL CONTACTS

Elephants Foot Recycling Solutions does not warrant or make representation for goods or services provided by suppliers.

BAYSIDE COUNCIL CUSTOMER SERVICE

Phone: 1300 581 299

Email: council@bayside.nsw.gov.au

SULO MGB (MGB, Public Place Bins, Tugs and Bin Hitches)

Phone: 1300 364 388

RUD (Public Place Bins, Recycling Bins)

Phone: 07 3712 8000

CLOSED LOOP (Organic Dehydrator)

Phone: 02 9339 9801

ELECTRODRIVE (Bin Mover)

Phone: 1800 333 002

Email: sales@electrodrive.com.au

MOVEXX (Bin Movers)

Phone: 1300 763 444

Email: Info@rud.com.au

CAPITAL CITY WASTE SERVICES (Private Waste Services Provider)

Phone: 02 9599 9999

REMONDIS (Private Waste Services Provider)

Phone: 13 73 73

SITA ENVIRONMENTAL (Private Waste Services Provider)

Phone: 13 13 35

WASTEWISE NSW (Private Waste Services Provider)

Ph:1300550408

Email: admin@wastewise.com.au

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHARITABLE RECYCLING ORGANISATIONS INC. (NACRO)

Phone: 03 9429 9884

Email: information@nacro.org.au

PURIFYING SOLUTIONS (Odour Control)

Phone: 1300 636 877

Email: sales@purifyingsolutions.com.au

AUSCOL (Recycling Oils & Animal Fats)

Phone: 1800 629 476

ELEPHANTS FOOT RECYCLING SOLUTIONS (Chutes, Compactors and eDiverter Systems)

44 – 46 Gibson Avenue

Padstow NSW 2211

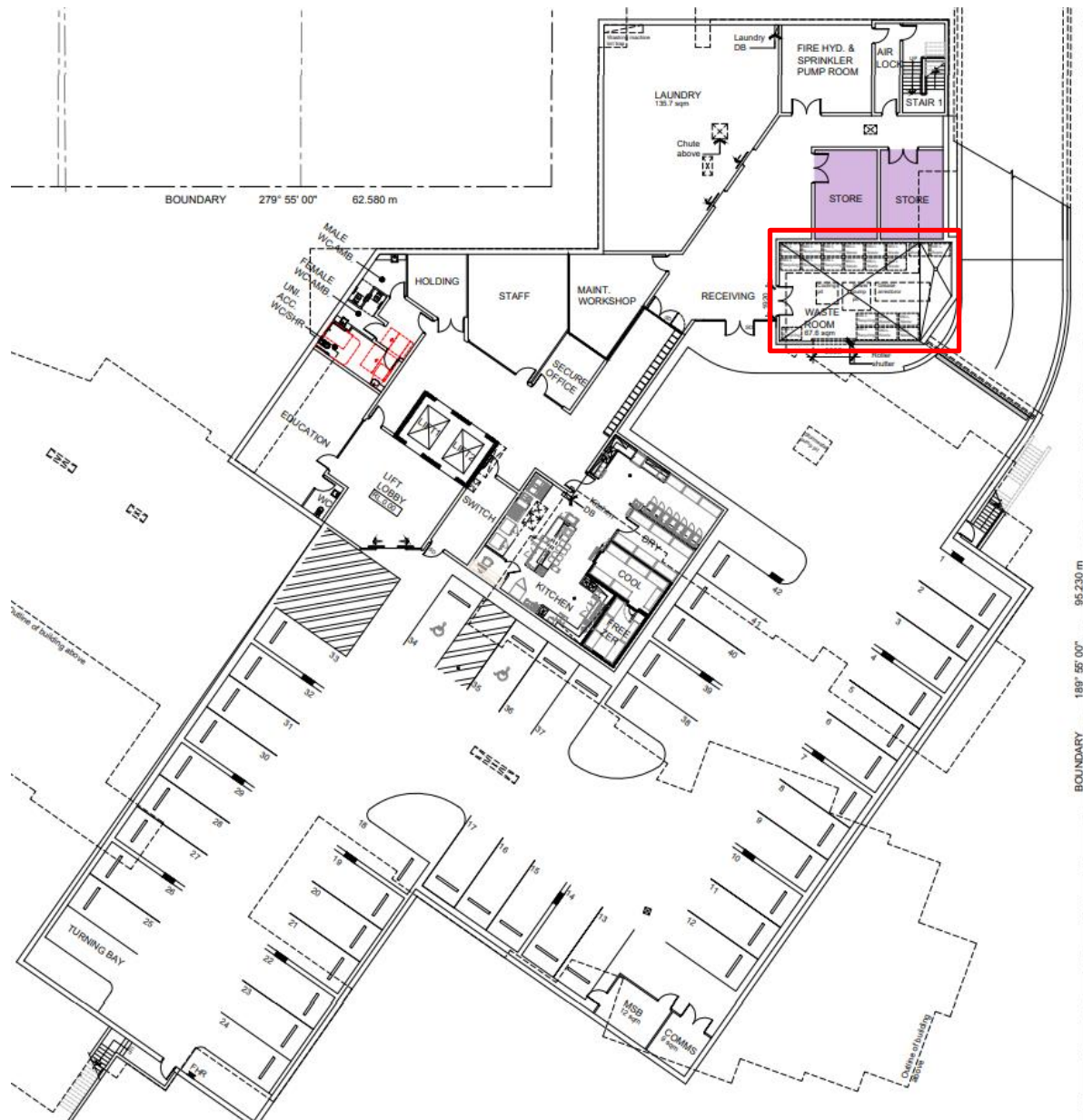
Free call: 1800 025 073

Email: info@elephantsfoot.com.au

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING EXCERPTS

APPENDIX A.1 BASEMENT LEVEL DISPLAYING WASTE ROOM



Excerpt - Boffa Robertson Group, Drawing: DA04, Rev 6 dated 27/11/20 - Basement

APPENDIX B PRIMARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

APPENDIX B.1 TYPICAL BIN SPECIFICATIONS FOR WASTE AND RECYCLING

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.



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



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

APPENDIX B2 TYPICAL BOH WASTE AND RECYCLING RECEPTACLES



SOURCE: <https://www.sourceseparationsystems.com.au/>

APPENDIX B.3 TYPICAL MEDICAL WASTE STORAGE RECEPTACLES

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	

APPENDIX B.4 SIGNAGE FOR WASTE & RECYCLING BINS

WASTE SIGNS

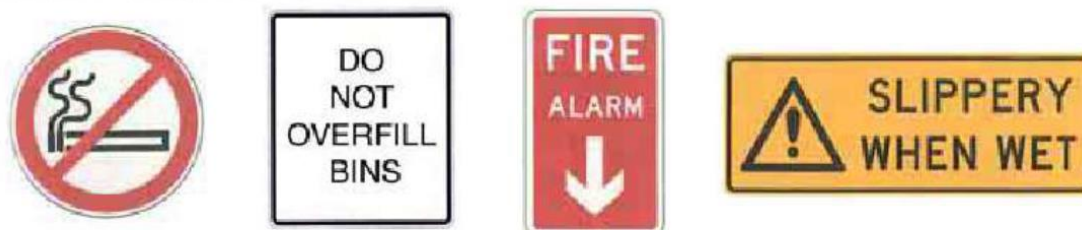
Signs for general waste, recycling and organics bins should comply with the standard signs promoted by the Department of Environment and Heritage.



SAFETY SIGNS

The design and use of safety signs for waste rooms and enclosures should comply with AS1319 Safety Signs for Occupational Environment. Safety signs should be used to regulate and control safety behaviour, warn of hazards and provide emergency information, including fire protection information. Below are some examples. Each development will need to decide which signs are relevant for its set of circumstances and service provided.

Examples of Australian Standards:



Australian Standards are available from the SAI Global Limited website (www.saiglobal.com).

SOURCE: Environmental Protection Authority: Better Practice Guide for resource recovery in residential developments 2019

APPENDIX B.5 TYPICAL COLLECTION VEHICLE INFORMATION

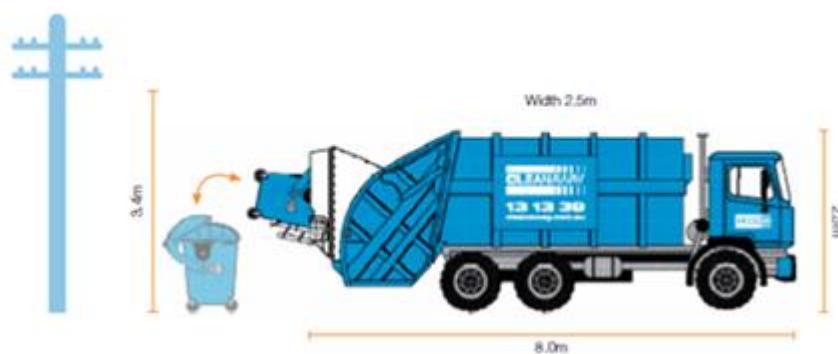
Container Measurements

Capacity	Height (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
120 litre	0.925	0.48	0.55
240 litre	1.08	0.58	0.74
660 litre	1.22	1.14	1.34
1,100 litre	1.47	1.28	1.36

Vehicle Specifications and Bin Safety

Consider the following dimensions to ensure the Rear Lift system is the right one for you:

Vehicle clearance (height).....	2.5 metres
Vehicle clearance (width).....	2.5 metres
Vehicle clearance (length).....	8.0 metres
Vehicle height in operation.....	3.4 metres
Vehicle turning circle.....	17.7 metres



SOURCE: Cleanaway