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Woolworths Austral South
330-350 Eighth Ave Austral
Commercial Development

OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

14/06/2023
Report No. 4866
Revision D

Client

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REVISION REFERENCE

Revision	Date	Prepared by	Description
A	3/04/2023	H Wilkes	Draft
B	7/06/2023	H Wilkes	Amendment
C	12/06/2023	H Wilkes	Final
D	14/06/2023	H Wilkes	Amendment

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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
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
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

1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

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

2 INTRODUCTION

Elephants Foot Consulting (EFC) has been engaged to prepare the following waste management plan for the operational management of waste generated by the commercial development located at 330-350 Eighth Ave Austral.

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

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

ii. ***Ensure adequate waste 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.

2.1 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.

2.2 REPORT CONDITIONS

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

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

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

3 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:

- Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008
- Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008

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

Documentation from Woolworths group based on the Standard Nation Wide Operations has also been used in the development of this report.

4 DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The proposed development falls under the LGA of Liverpool Shire Council, and consists of:

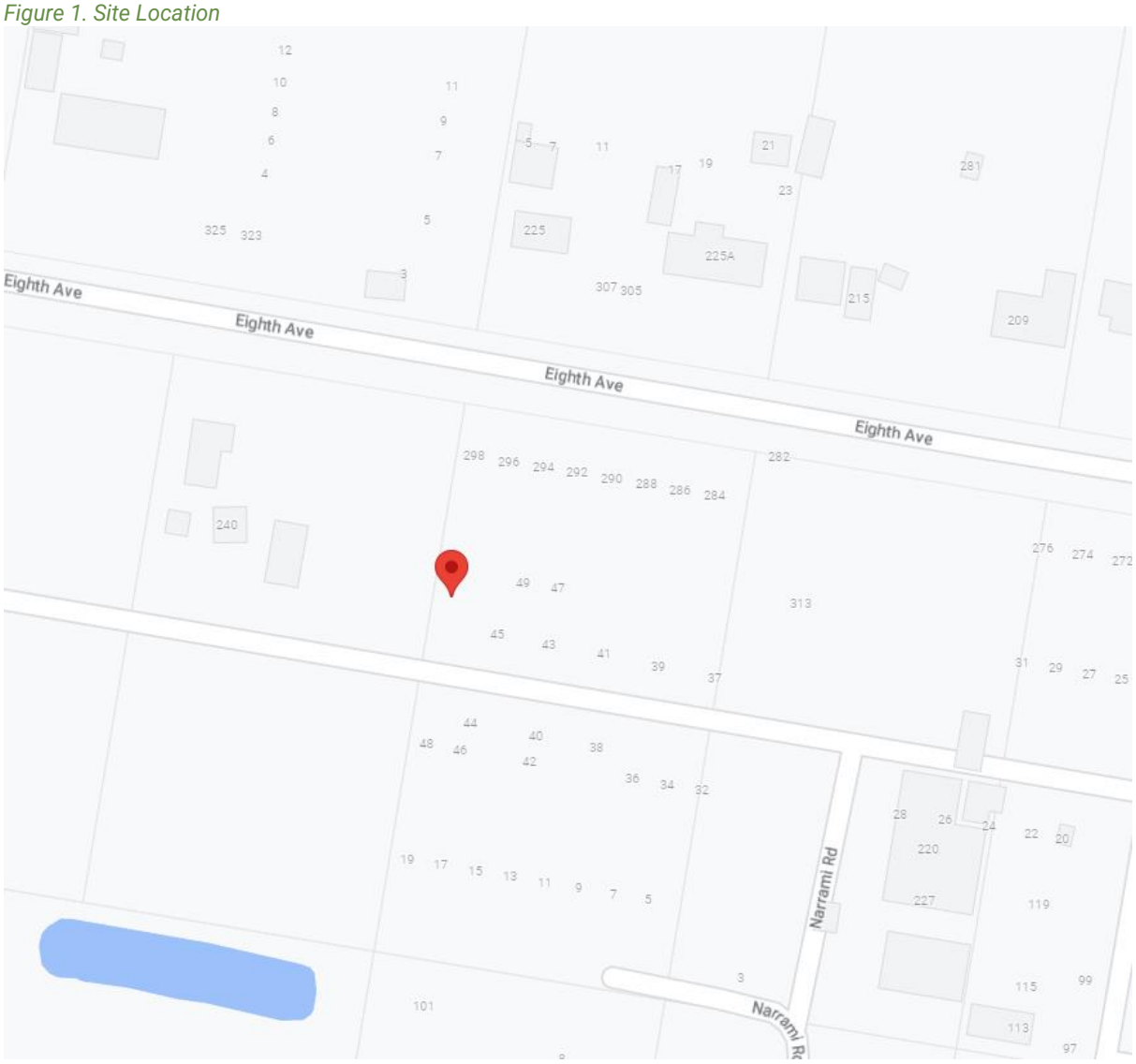
- A commercial building that will include;
  - Woolworths Supermarket tenancy
  - 8 retail tenancies with a total GFA of 1418 m^2 including a BWS tenancy
  - total of 1461 m^2 of commercial tenancies

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

4.1 SITE LOCATION

The site is located at 330-350 Eighth Ave Austral as shown in Figure.1 (boundaries are indicative only). The site has with vehicle access via the New West Road.

Figure 1. Site Location



Source: Google Maps

5 WOOLWORTHS SUPERMARKET WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

5.1 WOOLWORTH SUPERMARKET WASTE GENERATION ESTIMATES

The NSW's *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery In Residential Developments 2019* has been referenced to calculate the total number of bins required for the supermarket.

Calculations are based on generic waste and recycling rates. Actual volumes of waste and recycling generated in operation may differ according to the supermarket's actual waste management practices.

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

Table 1: Estimated Waste and Recycling Volumes – Supermarket

Tenancy	**Waste Generation Rate 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)
Woolworths Supermarket	Supermarket	3952	240	66393.6	300	82992
TOTAL				**66393.6**		**82992**

5.2 WOOLWORTH SUPERMARKET EQUIPMENT SUMMARY

The following equipment is recommended based on Woolworth's operations.

- 2 x 3m^3 Front Lift Bulk Bins
- 1 x Bailer
- 1 x Pallet Jack
- 1 x Bin Lifter

Equipment, Bin sizes, quantities, and/or collection frequencies may be modified by the building manager once the proposed development is operational. Supermarket management will be required to negotiate any changes to equipment or collections with the collection service provider. Seasonal peak periods should also be considered.

5.3 SUPERMARKET WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

The supermarket will be responsible for their waste management operations within their tenancy.

Bins for each waste stream will be placed through out the back of house areas, typically within each supermarket department.

On completion of each trading day or as required, nominated staff or contracted cleaners will transport each waste stream to the Waste Area in the supermarket loading dock and place the waste streams into the appropriate equipment.

5.4 SUPERMARKET WASTE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

On the day of service, a private waste collection vehicle will enter the site from the new west road and park in the loading bay on the upper ground level.

The waste collection staff will collect the waste/ empty the waste equipment located in the supermarket back of house.

Once the bins are serviced, the collection vehicle will exit the site onto new west road in a forward direction.

6 COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL TENANCIES WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

6.1 COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL TENANCIES WASTE GENERATION ESTIMATES

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 waste and recycling rates. Actual volumes of waste and recycling generated in operation may differ according to the tenants' waste management practices. The waste and recycling generation rates from the NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guide For Resource Recovery In Residential Developments 2019* have been adapted to reflect litres per 100m^2 per day.

The following table shows the estimated volume (L) of general waste and recyclables that will be generated by the commercial and retail tenants. The total GFA of the retail component has been divided into thirds to take into account the waste generation of future possible tenancies. It is assumed that retail and commercial tenancies will share waste bins, the waste storage room, and the waste collection service. The following estimates are based on a seven-day operating week.

Table 2: Estimated Waste and Recycling Volumes – Commercial and Retail

Tenancy	Waste Generation Rate 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)
General Retail	Food Retail: Other	412.67	150	4333	100	2888.67
General Retail	Café	412.67	100	2888.67	120	3466.40
General Retail	Retail: Other Non-Food	412.67	50	1444.33	100	2888.67
Commercial	Offices	1461	10	730.50	15	1095.75
BWS Tenancy	Food Retail: Other	180	150	1890	100	1260
TOTAL		**2699**		**9397**		**10339.48**
Equipment and Collections		General Waste Bin Size (L)		1100	Recycling Bin Size (L)	1100
		General Waste Bins Per Week		9	Recycling Bins Per Week	10
		General Waste Collections per Week		3	Recycling Collections per Week	3
		Total General Waste Bins Required		**3**	Total Recycling Bins Required	**4**

6.2 COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL TENANCIES BIN SUMMARY

Based on the estimated waste and recycling volumes for the retail and commercial tenancies, the recommended bin quantities and collection frequencies are as follows:

General Waste: 3 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.

6.3 COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL TENANCIES WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

The retail tenancies will be responsible for their back of house waste management within their tenancy.

On completion of each trading day or as required, nominated staff or contracted cleaners will transport all general waste and recyclables the Retail and Commercial Tenancy Bin Room and place into the items appropriate collection bins.

6.4 COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL TENANCIES WASTE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

On the day of service, a private waste collection vehicle will enter the site from the new west road and park in the loading bay on the Upper Ground Level

The waste collection staff will collect the waste/ empty the waste equipment located in the Retail and Commercial Tenancy Bin Room .

Once the bins are serviced, the collection vehicle will exit the site onto the New West Road in a forward direction.

6.5 OTHER WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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

6.5.1 BATHROOMS

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

6.5.2 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.

6.5.3 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

7 BIN MOVING PATHS

Nominated staff are responsible for the transportation of the waste and recycling streams as required from their the tenancies to their respective Bin Room or Waste Area .

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

The routes along the bin moving path should;

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

8 STAKEHOLDER ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Table 3: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Complex Management	• Ensure all waste service providers submit monthly reports on all equipment movements and waste quantities/weights; • Organise internal waste audits/visual assessments on a regular basis • Purchase any on-going waste management equipment or maintenance of equipment once building is operational; and • Manage any non-compliances/complaints reported through waste audits. • Organise replacement or maintenance requirements for bins ; • Coordinate general waste and recycling collections; • Clean and arrange bins as required; • Organise replacement or maintenance requirements for bins and equipment; • Organise, maintain and clean the waste holding area; • Investigate and ensure prompt clean-up of illegally dumped waste materials. • Prevent storm water pollution by taking necessary precautions (securing bin rooms, preventing overfilling of bins) • Provide staff/contractors with equipment manuals, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments, and PPE to control hazards associated with all waste management; • Ensure effective signage, communication and education is provided to staff, tenants, maintenance staff, and cleaning contractors.
Supermarket Management	• Coordinate general waste and recycling collections; • Arrange for the cleaning of equipment as required • Organise replacement or maintenance requirements for bins and equipment; • Organise, maintain and clean the waste holding area; • Prevent storm water pollution by taking necessary precautions (securing bin rooms, preventing overfilling of bins) • Provide staff/contractors with equipment manuals, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments, and PPE to control hazards associated with all waste management; • Ensure effective signage, communication and education is provided to staff, maintenance staff, and cleaning contractors.
Retail/Commercial Tenants	• Manage the back of house storage of generated waste and recycling during daily operation. • Correctly separate waste and recycling streams; bag general waste and ensure recyclables are not bagged. • Flatten cardboard within the recycling bin. • If required, arrange for storage of used and unused cooking oil in a bunded area, • Organise grease interceptor trap servicing, • Ensure dry basket arrestors are provided to the floor wastes in the food preparation, and • Ensure 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/ tenants regarding contamination of recyclables; and • Work with building managers to customise waste systems where possible.
Gardening/ Landscaping Contractor	• Remove all garden organic waste generated during gardening maintenance activities for recycling at an offsite location.

9 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 4: Operational Waste Streams

Waste Stream	Description	Typical Destination	Waste Stream Management
General Waste	The remaining portion of the waste stream that is not recovered for re-use, processing, or recycling. May include soft plastics, food scraps, polystyrene, etc.	Landfill	Waste should be bagged before placing in the designated waste bins.
Paper and Cardboard Recyclables	Cardboard and paper products are recyclable materials that can be re-processed into new products.	Resource Recovery Centre	Cardboard should be flattened before placing in the designated cardboard bin.
Commingled Recyclables	A mixture of items that are commonly recycled usually segregated through a MRF. Typically include food and beverage containers (e.g. aluminium, glass, steel, hard plastics, cartons).	Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	Commingled recyclables must not be bagged, and instead should be placed loosely in the designated recycling bins.
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.
Food Waste	Food waste consists of unwanted or uneaten kitchen scraps that are easily compostable/biodegradable (e.g. vegetable peels, fruit rinds, coffee grounds).	Composting facility or Landfill	Food waste can be composted on-site, off-site, or else included in the general waste stream.
Electronic Waste	Discarded e-waste, electronic components and materials such as computers, mobile phones, keyboards, etc.	Resource Recovery Centre	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	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.

10 EDUCATION

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

10.1 SIGNAGE

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

Signage should include:

- Clear and correctly labelled 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.

10.2 POLLUTION PREVENTION

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

- Promoting adequate waste disposal into the bins
- Securing all bin rooms (whilst affording access to staff/contractors)
- Prevent overfilling of bins, keep all bin lids closed and bungs leak-free
- Taking action to prevent dumping or unauthorised use of waste areas
- Require collection contractor/s to clean up any spillage when clearing bins

9 WASTE ROOMS

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 5: Waste Room Areas

Level	Waste Room Type	Equipment	Estimated Area Required (m^2)
UG	Retail/ Commercial Tenancy Bin Room	3 x 1100L MGBs (waste) 4 x 1100L MGBs (recycling)	>23
UG	Woolworths Supermarket Waste Area	2 x $3m^3$ front lift bulk bins 1x bin lifter 1 x bailer 1 x pallet jack	>39m^2

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

The following table provides further waste room requirements.

Table 6: Waste Room Requirements

Waste Room Type	Waste Room Requirements
Retail/ Commercial Tenancy Bin Room	• In order to ensure staff safety, all bins should be arranged so they can be accessed without moving another bin. • Doorways should be a minimum of 1600m wide to aid the movement of bins.
Supermarket Waste Area	• Supermarket equipment is to be situated within the back of house of the supermarket

10 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Waste room construction must comply with the minimum standards as outlined in Council's documents, 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.

11.1 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

11 USEFUL CONTACTS

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

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	
Green Eco Technologies	Ph: 1800 614 272	E: equires@greenecotec.com

COOKING OIL CONTAINERS AND DISPOSAL

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

ODOUR CONTROL

EF Neutralizer	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: info@elephantsfoot.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

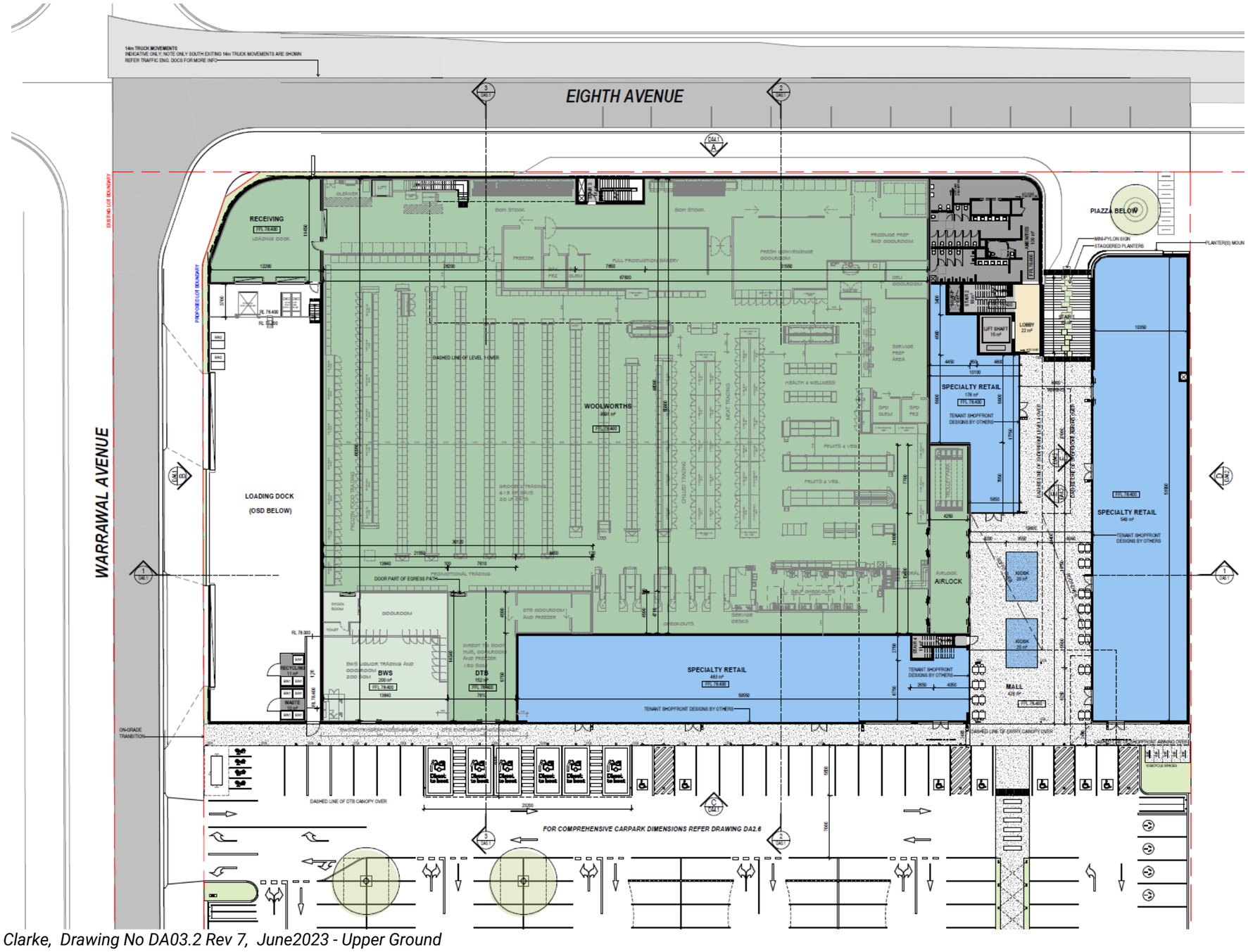
SULO	Ph: 1300 364 388	E: sales@sulo.com.au
OTTO Australia	Ph: 02 9153 6999	

CHUTES, COMPACTORS AND EDIVERTER SYSTEMS

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

APPENDIX A: ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

APPENDIX: A.1 SITE LAYOUT – WASTE AREAS



Source: Clarke Hopkins Clarke, Drawing No DA03.2 Rev 7, June2023 - Upper Ground

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 AND RECYCLING BINS

Waste signs

Signs and educational materials perform several functions including:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Problem waste signs

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

Figure I2.1: Problem waste signs

Safety signs

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

Figure I3.1: Example safety signs

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

APPENDIX: B.3 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

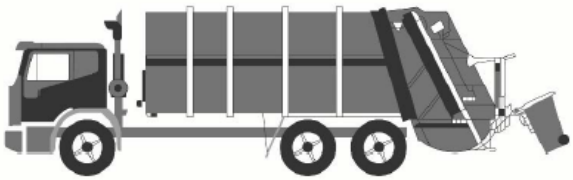
Vehicle type	Rear-loading	Side-loading*	Front-lift-loading	Hook truck	Crane truck
Length overall (m)	10.5	9.6	11.8	10.0	10.0
Width overall (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5
Travel height (m)	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.7	3.8
Operational height for loading (m)	3.9	4.2	6.5	3.0	8.75
Vehicle tare weight (t)	13.1	11.8	16.7	13.0	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

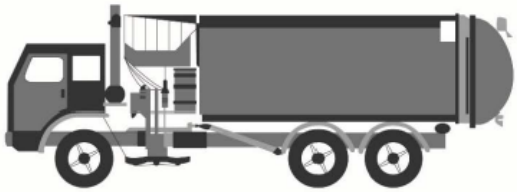
These vehicles are commonly used for domestic waste collections from MUDs and RFBs and sometimes for recycling. They can be used to collect waste stored in mobile bins or bulk bins, particularly where bins are not presented at the kerbside. They are also used for collecting bulky waste.



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: SECONDARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

APPENDIX: C.1 TYPICAL COOKING OIL CONTAINERS

Drums 205L

Pour in Bulk Tank

View Brochure

Oil Kaddy System

View Brochure

Eco Systems

Direct-Connect to Fryer

Source: http://www.auscol.com/services/collection-systems/