

DIAN, Rose Bay SSD-101842729

2a/2-6 Conway Avenue, 38-40 Carlisle Street, and 15-15a Fernleigh Avenue, Rose Bay – Waste Management Plan Response to Submissions

A Submission to Two Conway Pty Ltd

5 May 2026



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

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Glossary

Terminology	Definition
AS	Australian Standard
C&D	Construction and Demolition
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
ENM	Excavated Natural Material
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
LGA	Local Government Area
MGB	Mobile Garbage Bin
MRA	MRA Consulting Group
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
RFB	Residential Flat Building
VENM	Virgin Excavated Natural Material
WDCP	Woollahra Development Control Plan 2015
WLEP	Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WSP	Waste Service Provider
WSRA	Waste Storage and Recycling Area

1 Introduction

MRA Consulting Group (MRA) was engaged by Two Conway Pty Ltd to prepare a Waste Management Plan (WMP) to accompany a detailed SSDA (State Significant Development Application) for the proposed Residential Flat Building development (hereafter referred to 'Dian Rose Bay') located at 2a/2-6 Conway Avenue, 38-40 Carlisle Street, and 15-15a Fernleigh Avenue, Rose Bay in NSW. The site is located within the Woollahra Local Government Area (LGA).

The Dian Rose Bay development comprises the demolition of existing structures and construction of an eight (8) storey, high quality Residential Flat Building, including 15% aspirational affordable housing floorspace, suited to key workers.

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Industry Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the SEARs requirement issued below.

Table 1: Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

SEARs Item	Description of Issue and Assessment Requirements	Comment and Section of
Waste Management	Provide the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of waste, including in accordance with any council waste management requirements	Sections 4, 6 and Appendix A.
	Identify appropriately sited waste storage areas, collection access paths/roads, and appropriate servicing arrangements for the site.	Sections 5.4, 5.5, and 6.5 Appendix A

This report addresses the requirements of Consent Authority (NSW Department of Housing, Planning and Infrastructure (DPHI)) and conforms to the following environmental planning instruments and reference documents:

- Woollahra Development Control Plan 2015 (WDCP).
- Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014 (WLEP).

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

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

The WMP has been prepared in accordance with the WDCP 2015, and states the following objectives for waste management:

- To assist applicants in planning for sustainable waste management, through the preparation of a site waste minimisation and management plan.
- To identify on-site requirements for waste and recycling storage and management, having regard to access and amenity.
- To ensure waste management systems are compatible with collection services.
- To minimise noise and disturbances resulting from waste and recycling collection, having regard to the need to balance operational needs and functions of businesses with the amenity of nearby residential uses, particularly between 10 pm and 7 am.

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

1.1 Response To Submission (RTS)

The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (the Department) issued a letter on 4 March 2026 requesting a written response to the issues raised in submissions and agency advice under section 59(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021. The table below identifies comments in relation to waste:

Table 2: Response to submission table and MRA comment

Submission inquiry	Response
16. Provide a purpose designed temporary bin loading area within the boundary of the site along Conway Avenue and demonstrate that this would not have adverse impacts on the design or amenity of the streetscape.	The waste collection area has been redesigned and is located within the boundary of the site, with doors to provide convenient access to the collection point. This does not have adverse impacts on the design or amenity of the streetscape (Appendix A).
17. The Waste Management Plan states the building manager is responsible for moving the waste bins on collection day however it is unclear how waste bins from the eastern building will be relocated into the western building. Provide a bin route for the building manager that does not require the bins to be moved through the residential lobby.	The building manager is responsible for moving the waste bins on collection day. A bin tug is proposed to enable relocating bins from each chute room to the waste collection room. Bin routes are 'back of house' and do not require the bins to be moved through any residential lobbies (Appendix A).

2 Background

2.1 Description of the Proposed Development

The Dian Rose Bay development comprises the demolition of existing structures and construction of an eight (8) storey, high quality Residential Flat Building, including 15% aspirational affordable housing floorspace, suited to key workers.

The demolition activities relevant to this report will comprise the removal of existing structures including:

- 4 x two storey single dwellings, 3 x three storey semidetached, 1 x two storey apartment building comprising 2 strata dwellings; and
- Four (4) pools, existing trees per the Arboriculture Impact Assessment, and existing driveway crossovers.

2.2 Location

The subject site is located at 2a/2-6 Conway Avenue, 38-40 Carlisle Street, and 15-15a Fernleigh Avenue, Rose Bay within the Woollahra Local Government Area (LGA). The site is legally described as Lot 8 DP74055, Lot B DP73175, Lot 1 DP1201196, Lot 2 DP1201196, Lot 3 DP1201196, Lot CP SP81375, Lot 2 DP303984, and Lot 3 DP303984

The surrounding area is characterised by medium to low-density residential development, including single-storey dwellings, townhouses, and 3-4 storey apartment buildings.

Figure 1: Site and surrounding area



Source: MHND Union, 2025.

2.3 Strategies

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

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

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

2.4 Assumptions

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

- Drawings and information that have been used in waste management planning for this WMP are the final design set for the development plan from the project architect, MHND Union, (01/05/26):
 - Waste and recycling volumes are based on information provided from the WDCP 2015; and
 - This WMP is a living document and therefore, waste management equipment and systems described in this report are subject to change based on future operations and available technology.

3 Construction and Demolition

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

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

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

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

3.1 Demolition Waste

The proposed development will require demolition of existing structures prior to commencement of excavation and construction operations. Demolition works will include the removal of:

- Five (5) x 2-storey individual dwellings and three (3) x 3-storey semi-detached dwellings; and
- Four (4) pools, existing trees per the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, existing driveway crossovers, and all ancillary structures.

Table 3 outlines the expected demolition waste quantities to be generated at the site, in addition to the appropriate management methods for each material type. Other materials with limited reuse potential either on or offsite will be removed in bulk bins for recycling at an appropriately licenced and capable recycling facility.

Table 3: Demolition waste generation estimates

Type of Material	Estimated volumes (m ³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Disposal	Estimated % Landfill	Estimated % of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Vegetation	150 – 200	✓	✓	✓	-	0%	100%	Onsite: Mulched / chipped on site and used for landscaping. Offsite: Removed landscaping contractor facility for chipping / mulching and re-use.
Concrete	300 – 500	✓	✓	✓	-	<5%	>95%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for filling, levelling or road base. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Glass	15 – 30	✓	✓	✓	-	<10%	>90%	On site: to be separated wherever possible to enhance resource recovery. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Bricks/pavers	350 – 500	✓	✓	✓	-	<5%	>95%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways. The development will be able to reuse a number of existing building bricks as paving in landscaped areas. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.

Type of Material	Estimated volumes (m ³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Disposal	Estimated % Landfill	Estimated % of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Tiles	15 – 30	✓	✓	✓	-	<5%	>95%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Timber (Clean)	10 – 20	✓	✓	✓	-	0%	100%	Onsite: To be separated wherever possible to enhance resource recovery. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Timber (Treated)	25 – 50	✓	✓	✓	✓	50%	50%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Plasterboard	20 – 40	-	✓	✓	-	<10%	>90%	Onsite: To be separated wherever possible to enhance resource recovery. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Metals (ferrous & non-ferrous)	15 – 30	-	✓	✓	-	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible to improve resource recovery. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for recovery and recycling.

Type of Material	Estimated volumes (m ³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Disposal	Estimated % Landfill	Estimated % of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Floor covering	15 – 30	-	✓	✓	✓	50%	50%	Should be removed in bulk and sent to carpet recycler or C&D facility for recovery where possible.
Residual waste	25 – 50	-	-	-	✓	100%	-	Resource recovery dependant on facility destination capability.
Hazardous Waste	Unknown	-	-	-	-	100%	-	Existing buildings may contain potentially hazardous materials. Should contaminated or potentially hazardous materials be discovered they would be handled according to the demolition and/or materials management plan
Total % Diversion from Landfill Estimated							>80%	

3.2 Construction Waste

The construction phase will include the establishment of an eight (8)-storey residential flat dwelling, plus two (2) to three (3) basement levels, comprising of 70 residential units.

Table 4 outlines indicative volume to weight conversion factors for common construction materials.

Table 4: Indicative volume to weight conversion factors for common construction materials

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

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

Table 5 outlines the estimated waste generation rates for materials through construction of the proposed development, in addition to the appropriate management methods for each material type.

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

Table 5: Construction waste generation estimations

Type of Material	Estimated Volumes (m³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Landfill	% of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Excavated material	15,000 – 20,000	✓	✓	✓	<5%	>95%	Onsite: Reuse for fill and levelling. Offsite: Removed from site for reuse as recycled fill material or soil. Disposal: Removal of any contaminated material for appropriate treatment or disposal.
Bricks/pavers	10 – 20	✓	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse or removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Concrete	150 – 250	✓	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for filling, levelling or road base. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Tiles	<5	✓	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse or removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.

Type of Material	Estimated Volumes (m³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Landfill	% of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Timber (clean)	<5	-	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible to improve resource recovery. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse removed to C&D facility for recovery where possible.
Timber (treated)	<10	-	✓	✓	50%	50%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible to improve resource recovery. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse removed to C&D facility for recovery where possible.
Plasterboard	<5	-	✓	✓	<10%	90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible to improve resource recovery. Offsite: Returned to supplier or removed to a C&D/plasterboard recovery facility for recovery where possible.
Glass	<5	✓	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible and reused or crushed for landscaping and driveways. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse or removed to C&D facility for crushing and recycling for recovered products.
Metals (ferrous & non-ferrous)	<10	-	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible to improve resource recovery. Offsite: Returned to supplier for reuse or removed to C&D facility for recovery and recycling.

Type of Material	Estimated Volumes (m³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Landfill	% of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Floor covering	<5	✓	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	On site: to be separated wherever possible to enhance resource recovery. Reuse: surplus and offcut material returned to manufacturer for reuse where possible. C&D processor: recovery and recycling.
Fixtures and fittings	Minor	✓	✓	✓	50%	50%	On site: to be separated wherever possible to enhance resource recovery. Reuse: surplus and offcut material returned to manufacturer for reuse where possible. C&D processor: recovery and recycling.
Electronic waste	Minor	-	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Offcut wires and electronics separated where possible or returned to supplier for reuse.
Packaging materials (pallets, wrap, cardboard, etc)	30 – 60	-	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Returned to supplier where possible or separated by material type for resource recovery.
Residual waste	20 – 40	-	✓	✓	100%	-	Resource recovery dependant on facility destination capability.
Total % Diversion from Landfill Estimated						>90%	

3.3 Waste Contractors and Facilities

To ensure best practice waste management, appropriate contractors and facilities have been proposed based on their location and service offerings (Table 6).

Table 6: Waste service contractors and facilities

Role	Details
Recommended Waste Collection Contractor	The following are local skip bin operators for consideration in the management of excavation and construction waste for the site: • 7 Skips; • Aussie Skips; • Bingo Industries; • Empire Bins; Or another supplier as elected by the building contractor.
Principal Off-Site Recycler	The following are local C&D processing facilities for consideration in the management of C&D waste generated at the site: • Bingo Alexandria Recycling Centre; • Banksmeadow Recycling; • Rubbish Rescue. Or another appropriate facility as elected by the waste management contractor.
Principal Licensed Landfill Site	• Bingo Eastern Creek Recycling Ecology Park (& Landfill) Or other appropriate facility as elected by the waste management contractor.

3.4 Site Documentation

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

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

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

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

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

4 Construction and Demolition Waste Management Systems

4.1 Waste Storage, Handling, Transport, and Disposal

4.1.1 Storage

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

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

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

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

4.1.2 Handling

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

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

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

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

4.1.3 Recycling of Materials

The reuse and recovery potential for the expected waste product includes (but is not limited to) the methods outlined in Table 7.

Table 7: Expected waste streams during C&D activities related to preliminary infrastructure works

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

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

4.1.3.1 Asbestos

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

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

Handling requirements include:

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

4.1.4 Transport

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.5 Disposal

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

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

4.2 Management Measures

4.2.1 General Measures

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

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

4.2.2 Hazardous Waste Management

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

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

4.3 Signage

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

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

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

4.4 Prevention of pollution and litter reduction

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

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

5 Operational Waste Management

5.1 Overview

The development aims to establish an eight (8)-storey residential flat dwelling, plus two (2) to three (3) underground basement levels, comprising of 70 residential units. Operational waste management requirements at the site arises from the activities associated with the daily residential activities.

Waste management strategies related to site operations have been established in accordance with the controls in *Section E5 – Waste Management* of the WDCP 2015 and NSW EPA guideline documents.

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

Table 8: Mobile Garbage Bin (MGB) and Bulk Bin capacity and footprint

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

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

5.2 Residential Waste Generation

The proposed development will comprise of 70 units split across three (3) building accordingly:

- Eastern core – 27 units;
- Central core – 20 units; and
- Western core – 23 units.

The WDCP 2015 outlines the following generation rates as guidance for new multi-unit residential developments:

- 120L of residual waste per residential dwelling;
- 55L of recyclables per residential dwelling stored in colour coded, shared use, 120L and/or 240L mobile garbage bins;
- 240L shared use mobile garbage bins for food and garden organics.

As the WDCP 2015 doesn't specify a weekly generation rate for organics waste, a rate of 25L/unit/week is adopted as per the NSW EPA (2019) *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments*. Based on MRA's experience, multi-unit developments like this typically generate minimal garden organics due to the limited private garden areas associated with each dwelling.

Table 9: Weekly waste generation volumes

Building	Waste Stream	Generation rate	Weekly Volumes (L)
Eastern core (27 units)	General waste	120L/unit/week	1,620
	Recycling	55L/unit/week	1,485
	FOGO	25L/unit/week	675
Central	General waste	120L/unit/week	1,200

Building	Waste Stream	Generation rate	Weekly Volumes (L)
core (20 units)	Recycling	55L/unit/week	1,100
	FOGO	25L/unit/week	500
Western core (23 units)	General waste	120L/unit/week	1,380
	Recycling	55L/unit/week	1,265
	FOGO	25L/unit/week	575

5.3 Residential Chutes

On-site chute systems will be implemented in the building as it is the most efficient collection method for high-rise developments.

- Each building will be provisioned with a chute system, totalling three (3) x dual-chute cores for the development.
- Each dual chute system will incorporate to manage general waste and recyclables, with outlets discharging into respective bins stored in dedicated chute rooms.
- Each habitable level will have access to chute hoppers stored in bin cupboards for disposing general waste and recyclables.
- Residents will dispose of organic waste into the 240L bins provided within the main residential waste storage area on the lower ground-level.

5.3.1 Volume handling equipment

General waste volumes are proposed to be reduced using a ceiling-mounted compactor (at a compaction rate of 2:1). General waste bins will be automatically managed by linear track systems when full, while recycling bins will be handled by building management. It is recommended that the infrastructure under the chutes have a capacity to handle at least 2-days of general waste volumes.

- Eastern building
 - Daily general waste volumes: 231L/day (compacted)
 - Daily recycling waste volumes: 212L/day
- Central building
 - Daily general waste volumes: 171L/day (compacted)
 - Daily recycling waste volumes: 157L/day
- Western building
 - Daily general waste volumes: 197L/day (compacted)
 - Daily recycling waste volumes: 181L/day

A 2 x 660L bin linear track system will be installed for managing general waste, and 1 x 660L recycling bin will be provisioned next to the linear track in each building's chute room.

5.4 Waste Storage Requirements

The residential bin requirements presented in Table 10 are based on estimations of bin type and Council's weekly waste collection service for general waste, recycling and FOGO.

Table 10: Residential waste storage and bin type

Building	Waste Stream	Weekly Generation (L)	Waste management (bins and collection frequency)	Minimum Space Required (m ²) [#]
Eastern core	General Waste*	1,620	3 x 660L bins collected weekly	5.3
	Recycling	1,485	3 x 660L bins collected weekly	5.3
	FOGO	675	3 x 240L bins collected weekly	2
Central core	General Waste*	1,200	2 x 660L bins collected weekly	3.5
	Recycling	1,100	2 x 660L bins collected weekly	3.5
	FOGO	500	3 x 240L bins collected weekly	2
Western core	General Waste*	1,380	3 x 660L bins collected weekly	5.3
	Recycling	1,265	2 x 660L bins collected weekly	3.5
	FOGO	575	3 x 240L bins collected weekly	2
Bulky waste**		Bulky waste streams collected as required		10
Bin tug / trailer		Additional infrastructure		2
Total space requirement				44.5

Note: *Weekly general waste volumes reflect a 2:1 compacted volume compared to Table 9.

**WDCP 2015 doesn't specify an area requirement for bulky waste, so a nominal area of 10m² will be provisioned.

[#]Includes handling and manoeuvring space of bin footprint m² x 1.5.

A residential waste storage and recycling area of approximately 42m², along with a separate 10m² bulky waste room, will be provided on the lower ground level (see Appendix A). These areas are sufficient to accommodate the required bins and bulky waste storage in accordance with the provisions outlined above.

An additional 660L general waste bin and recycling bin will be provided as spares for each building core totalling in three (3) bins for each stream, to ensure continuity of chute use during collection periods. A bin tug or bin trailer will be used to facilitate the movement of bins within the development, including transfers between the waste rooms and the main bin room, and to the kerbside collection point. This equipment will be stored separately in a cupboard located within the bin-transfer corridor adjacent to the main bin room.

Building management can observe the bin fullness levels once the site is fully occupied and adjust the number of bins accordingly. The bin storage area for the site will be sufficiently sized to accommodate proposed bins and have space to facilitate potential changes to waste servicing in the future.

5.4.1 Waste Storage Areas

Chute rooms

As outlined in Section 5.3, each chute room will be provisioned with a linear track for general waste (2 x 660L bins) and a 660L recycling bins at the bottom of the dual chute to consolidate waste disposed during the week.

The proposed infrastructure has sufficient capacity to accommodate general waste and recycling volumes of at least two days' generation. Building management will monitor bin fullness, replace full bins with empty bins (on the linear tracks and under the recycling chutes) stored in the main bin room, and check bin contents to minimise contamination.

Bin storage area

A bin storage room will be provided on the lower ground level to operate as the central consolidation area for all bins servicing the development and also house the spare chute-service bins.

5.4.2 Temporary waste storage and disposal

Each dwelling will be provided with sufficient space to store receptacles capable of accommodating at least one day's worth of general waste, recycling, and FOGO waste. These receptacles may be located under the kitchen benchtop or in another accessible location that has minimal impact to residential amenity in terms of odour or visual appearance. Residents will be responsible for the transfer of waste from the dwelling to the communal bins within the WSRA in the basement level.

Lobby and communal areas:

Interim waste containers will be provided within lobby areas and communal amenities, with capacity to accommodate at least one day's generation of general waste and recycling. Cleaning staff will empty these bins daily and transfer the contents to the residential bin storage area, noting that these spaces are accessible only to residents.

5.4.3 Bulky Waste

Bulky waste items include those that cannot be disposed of in general waste and recycling bins, including but not limited to broken/damaged/old whitegoods, furniture, appliances, mattresses, etc. As the WDCP 2015 does not specify the space required for temporary storage of bulky waste awaiting collection, a separate bulky waste room sized at approximately 10m² will be provisioned next to the main bin room.

5.5 Collection Schedule

Waste generated from the proposed residential component of the building will be collected weekly for general waste, recycling and FOGO. Building Management will be required to present bins from the bin storage area to the kerbside along Conway Avenue for collection.

Bulky waste collection will be organised promptly by the building management with Council as required. Residents will be informed of the scheduled collection well in advance and will be required to transfer the bulky waste from the bulky waste room to the kerbside collection point not more than the night before collection day.

6 Operational Waste Management Systems

6.1 Waste Management System Summary

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

- **General Waste:** General waste shall be placed within a tied plastic bag prior to transferring into collection bins. For collection purposes, general waste shall be stored within a mobile garbage bin (MBG).
- **Commingled Recycling:** All recyclables will be stored in commingled bins (mixed plastic, paper, cardboard, glass, aluminium, steel). All recyclables should be decanted loose (not bagged) with containers un-capped, drained and rinsed prior to disposal into the recycling bin. Paper should be flattened and placed in paper and cardboard bin if applicable.
- **Garden Waste:** It is expected that landscaping at the site will be maintained by an external contractor who will remove all vegetation waste from ongoing maintenance activities.
- **Food Waste:** Food waste shall be stored in a kitchen caddy or suitably sized receptacle within the dwelling for daily disposal. Food waste can also be refrigerated to minimize odours. Residents are to dispose waste into dedicated 240L food waste bins in the communal WSRA prior to collection.
- **Other (Problem) Waste:** The disposal of hard, bulky, electronic, liquid or potentially hazardous wastes shall be organised between the operator and site users as necessary.

6.2 Food waste

The Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) Recycling Bill 2026 (the bill) has been passed by both parliaments on the 19th February 2025. The bill states that all NSW local councils are required to have a weekly FOGO collection service in place by the 1st July 2026. For more information on the bill see Appendix B.

Food organics generated by the development may be managed on-site should building management choose to implement small-scale organics treatment. Suitable systems include compact composters, dehydrators, worm farms or macerators, which can produce soil conditioners, compost or vermiculture castings for on- or off-site use. Where treatment outputs meet acceptable standards, discharge of effluent or processed material to sewer as trade wastewater may be permissible.

Sufficient space is available within the landscaped areas to accommodate a small-scale composting system for residential organics if pursued by building management.

6.3 Waste Management and Recycling Method

The flow of **residential waste and recycling** goes from generation to collection through several steps:

1. Waste is temporarily stored within the dwelling at its point of generation in an appropriately sized receptacle, clearly marked for type of waste (for example, in the kitchen);
2. Residents are to transfer general waste and recyclables via the respective chute hoppers provisioned on each residential level and the FOGO bins available in the main waste storage room for disposal of organic waste.
3. Building management are responsible for maintenance of bins and the waste storage rooms, ensuring bins are clean and in working order. Building management are also responsible for switching out full bins and monitoring bin fullness;
4. Building management is to ensure contracts with Council or private service provider, who also ensure appropriate collection scheduling and access is organised to minimise noise, odour, vermin, and visual amenity impacts to staff, visitors and the public.

6.4 Management System and Responsibilities

The building manager will be responsible for the management of waste at the site. Should there be any issues that impact on the operational efficiency, safety and suitability of waste management, management will be responsible for making any necessary changes, responsibilities include:

- Using this WMP to inform waste management operations, design and infrastructure;
- Providing educational materials and information on sorting methods for recycled waste, awareness of waste management procedures for waste minimisation and resource recovery;
- Maintaining a valid and current contract with a licensed waste service provider for waste and recycling collection and disposal;
- Making information available to residents and visitors about waste management procedures;
- Organising, maintaining and cleaning bins as part of a regular maintenance schedule;
- Manoeuvring bins to specified onsite collection point prior to and following scheduled collection of waste bins;
- Organising bulky waste collections as required;
- Ensuring bin allocation and waste/recycling collection frequency is adequate. Requesting additional infrastructure or services where necessary; and
- Monitoring any vermin and pest issues and arranging appropriate controls (traps or fumigating) and maintenance of doors or other points of potential entry.

6.5 Collection Method and Loading Areas

Per Section E5.3 – *On-site waste and recycling controls for all development* of the WDCP 2015, kerbside collection is permitted, so long as:

- Waste and recycling collection points do not impact on traffic and pedestrian safety and
- Bins may be collected from a kerb side location where site characteristics, number of bins and length of street frontage do not compromise safety.

Waste from the development is proposed to be collected from the kerbside along Conway Avenue by Council's waste collection service (Appendix A). This is a continuation of the current waste collection methodology from the site.

Additionally, preliminary discussions have been undertaken with several private waste contractors should the development elect to use a private collection service. Regardless of the service provider engaged, the proposed design will comply with all relevant waste collection requirements.

Table 11: Collection points and loading areas requirements and specification

Component	Requirement	Specification
Collection point	Allow safe waste collection and loading operations	- Adequate clearance and bin manoeuvring space; - Sufficient clearance for the safe handling of materials and equipment; and - Sectioned loading area does not impede upon traffic and pedestrian safety.
Vehicle manoeuvring and loading space	Truck space for adequate lift clearance, manoeuvring and operation for a contractor collection vehicle	- Collection from the kerbside by Council's nominated collection vehicle; - Adequate loading area dimensions to not impede lift clearance; - Operational clearance for truck manoeuvring in a forward direction; and - The provision of space clear of vehicle parking spaces (level and free of obstructions).
Operating times	Appropriate collection times to limit noise and traffic disturbance	- Collection times typically occur during off-peak times to ensure minimal disturbance to pedestrians and visitors.

6.6 Waste and Recycling Storage Areas

The waste areas will provide centralised storage that has adequate capacity to receive and store the maximum likely generation of waste and recycling between collection times. In accordance with the WDCP 2015, it is recommended the bin storage areas be designed with the following considerations:

- Storage areas reflect the equipment, infrastructure, manoeuvring space and potential future needs of the development;
- Be located in a position that is convenient for users and waste collection staff, located away from habitable rooms;
- All waste and recycling storage areas and access paths to be kept clean and free of obstructions;
- The floor being graded and drained to an approved drainage outlet connected to the sewer and having a smooth, even surface, coved at all intersections with walls;
- The walls being cement rendered to a smooth, even surface and coved at all intersections;
- The room shall be adequately ventilated (either natural or mechanical) in accordance with the Building Code of Australia.

6.7 Signage

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

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

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

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

6.8 Prevention of Pollution and Litter Reduction

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

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

7 References

- Australian Department of Sustainability, Environment Water, Population and Communities (2011) Construction and Demolition Waste Guide - Recycling and Re-use Across the Supply Chain.
- Australian Standards 4123.7 Mobile Waste Containers.
- Green Building Council of Australia (2021) Construction & demolition waste reporting criteria
- NSW EPA (2012) Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities.
- NSW EPA (2013) NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-2021
- NSW EPA (2014) Waste Classification Guidelines.
- NSW EPA (2016) Recycling Signs, Posters and Symbols. Available at: <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastetools/signs-posters-symbols.htm>.
- NSW EPA (2019) Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments.
- NSW Government (1979) Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.
- NSW Government (1997) Protection of the Environment Operations Act.
- NSW Government (2000) Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation.
- NSW Government (2001) The Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act.
- Woollahra Development Control Plan 2015
- Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014

Figure 2.1: Demolition plan



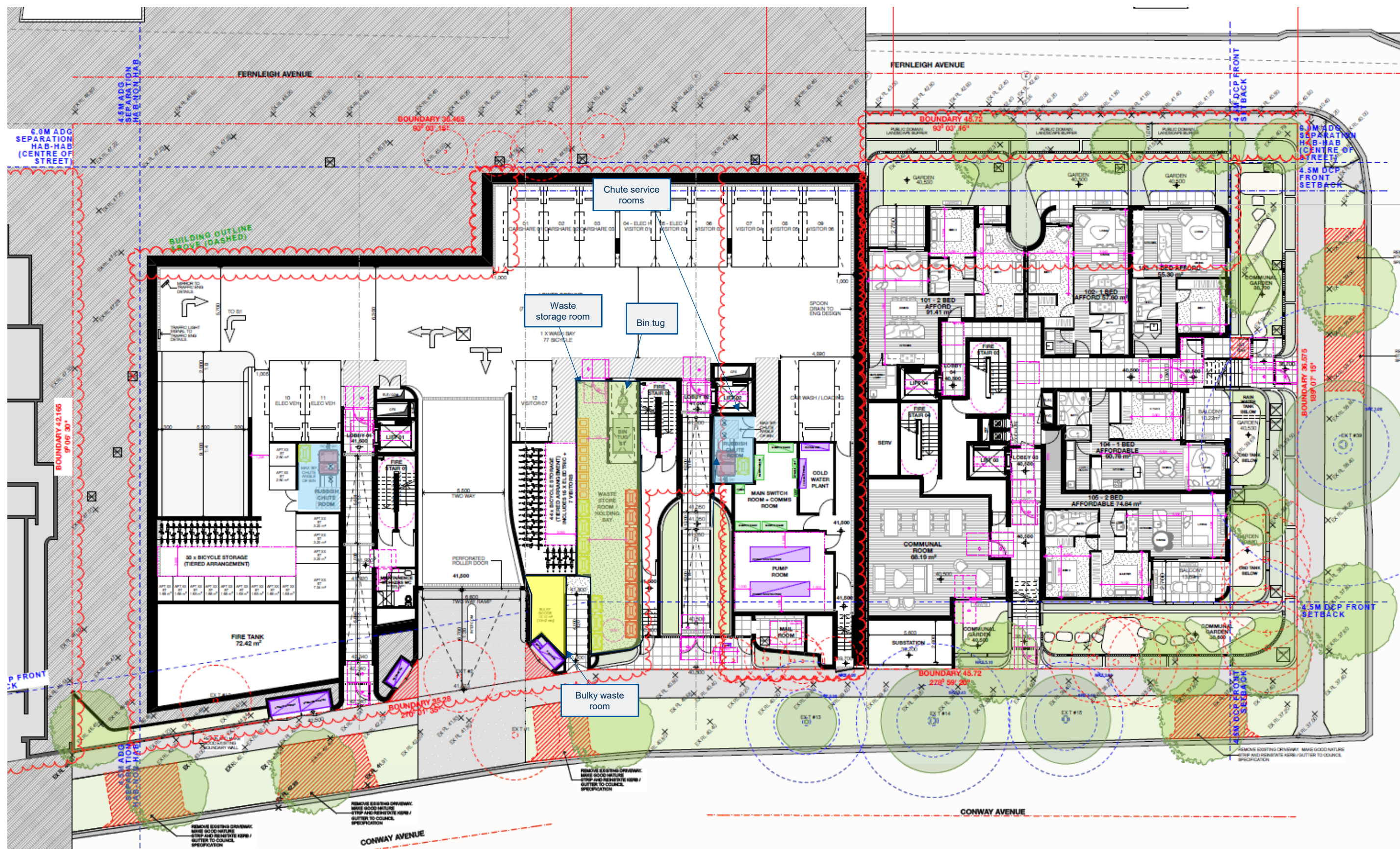
RESIDENTIAL WASTE	08x	660L bin	(GENERAL WASTE)
	07x	660L bin	(RECYCLING)
	09x	240L bin	(FOGO)
	10m ²	BULKY WASTE	

Architectural site plan of the Lower Ground floor for a two-story dwelling. The plan shows various rooms including a fire tank (72.42 m²), bicycle storage (33 units), a communal room (65.19 m²), and several bedrooms (101-105). It also includes a lower ground area with parking spaces and a fire tank. The plan is bounded by Fernleigh Avenue to the north and Conway Avenue to the south. A dashed line indicates the building outline. The plan is labeled "LOWER GROUND" at the bottom center.

DISTANCE TO COLLECTION POINT REQ = 75M MAX
DISTANCE TO COLLECTION POINT 1 = 15.9M
DISTANCE TO COLLECTION POINT 2 = 3.1M

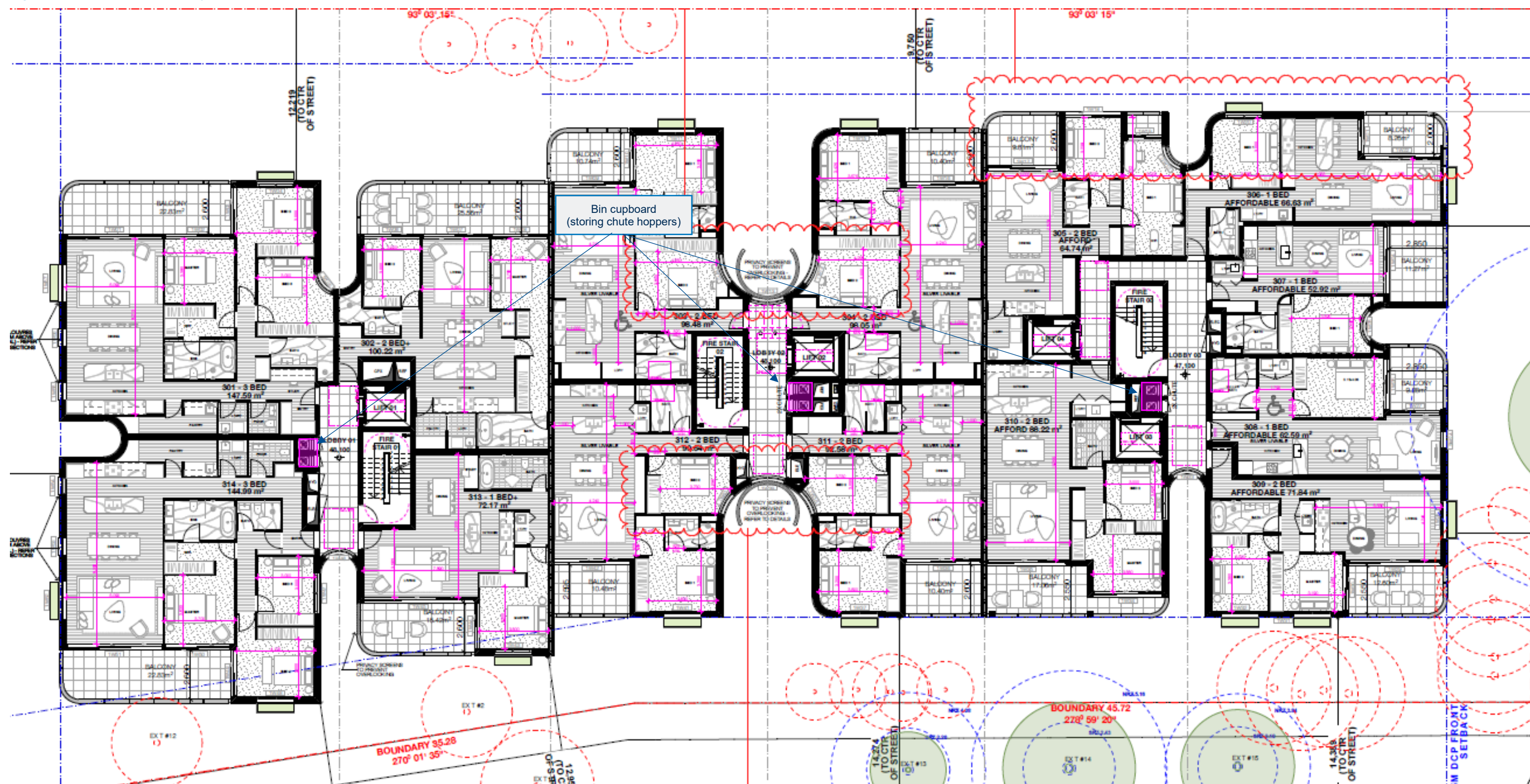
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Figure 3: Proposed site plan - lower ground-level



Source: MHND Union, 2026.

Figure 4: Proposed site plans - typical residential level



Source: MHND Union, 2026.

Appendix B FOGO Recycling Bill Summary 2025

FOGO Recycling Bill 2025

Information for Councils



Key Requirements

By 1 July 2030
Local councils must:

- ☒ Provide all households with a food organics and garden organics (FOGO) waste service (either a FOGO bin or separate FO and GO bins)
- ☒ Provide weekly household collection of FOGO waste
- ☒ Ensure FOGO waste is not mixed with non-organic waste during collection



Regulations

A FOGO Implementation Advisory Panel will be established to:

- Provide advice to the Minister and EPA about implementation of this mandate
- Be consulted about matters to be prescribed in regulations regarding this mandate

Exemptions

The FOGO 2025 mandate does NOT apply to:

- Households not provided with a residual waste (red bin) collection service by their local council
- Lord Howe Island
- Parts of the Western Division not within the area of a local council

The EPA will develop an exemption framework which will consider:

- Geographical or population constraints
- Availability of infrastructure
- Timing and expiration of waste contracts
- Infrastructure impairments of multi-unit dwellings (MUDS) e.g., bin chutes



Source: MRA Consulting Group, 2025

Appendix C Waste Management Equipment



ELEPHANTS FOOT RECYCLING SOLUTIONS
 44-46 GIBSON AVE, PADSTOW NSW 2211
 E: info@elephantsfoot.com.au W: elephantsfoot.com.au
 Free Call: 1300 4 ELEPHANT (1300 435 374)

660 LITRE LINEAR TRACK SYSTEM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Elephants Foot 660 Litre bin Linear Track System is a versatile waste handling solution for many types of multi-storey or multi-level developments. The Linear Track System collects waste or recycling being disposed from the floors above through the chute system, discharging the material via a hopper that feeds the bins. Electromechanically driven with automated operation, the system utilises linear motion to automatically change over full bins. Once all the bins are filled, an indicator light will illuminate signifying that the bins are ready for withdrawal and collection. Available with or without compaction unit, our standard 660 litre bin Linear Track System is available in standard 2 or 3. Our 4 Bin option is available as a special order.



SPECIFICATIONS

System Control	Electric PLC
Power Supply	415 V AC / 20A / 5 PIN
Motor Size (kW)	0.55
Maximum bin load	265 kg
Noise (dBA)	<85
Bin Size (L)	660
Cycle time (sec)	60
Bin Quantity options	2, 3, or 4

OPTIONAL EXTRAS

- Compaction unit – Please refer to the bin compactor product information sheet for details and specifications
- Enhanced safety add on's – Interlocking barriers, occupancy sensors or safety light curtains (presence sensing light barriers)
- Full bin SMS and email notification
- CMMS and BMS integration
- Extend warranty – Terms and conditions apply

STANDARD FEATURES & BENEFITS

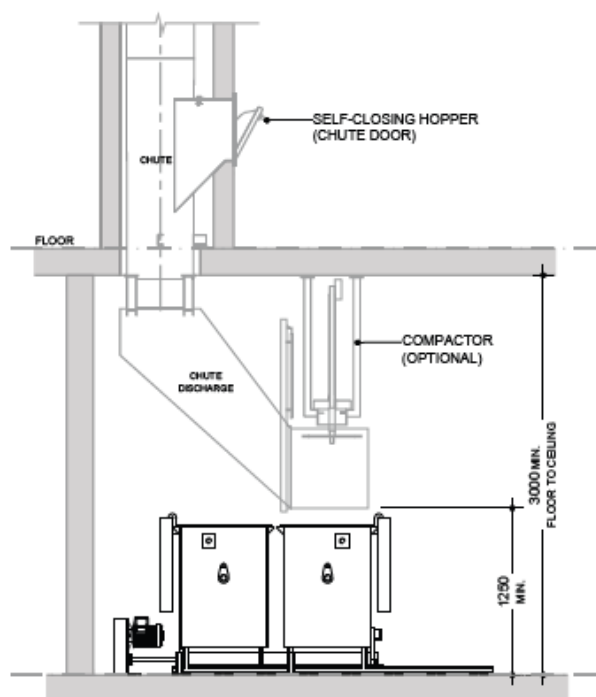
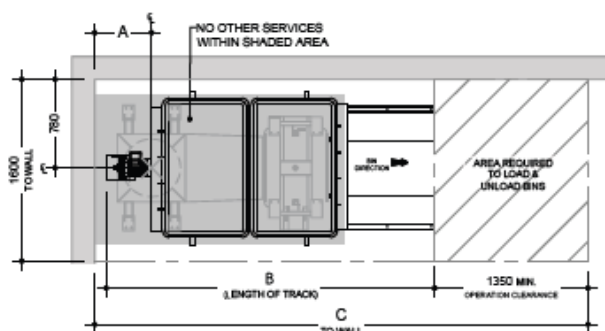
- Simple operation with user friendly controls
- Increased waste servicing efficiency for the development
- Automatic system control with manual override
- Robust unit construction for long performance life
- Low service and maintain costs
- Rotating flashing beacon (activated during operation)
- Quiet and efficient system operation
- Maximise safety for residents, caretakers and collectors
- Restrained design with minimal moving parts
- Can suit low ceiling clearances
- Floor contact components fully galvanised steel
- Retro fitting options to suit other chutes systems
- Compliant with relevant Building Codes and Standards
- Standard 12 month warranty

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 Free Call: 1300 4 ELEPHANT (1300 435 374)

LINEAR TRACK SYSTEM



660 LITRE BIN

660 LITRE BIN LINEAR TRACK SYSTEM			
No. of Bins	Reference (mm)		
	A	B	C
2	500	2950	4350
3	1450	4650	6050
4	2300	6300	7750

Notes:

Bins not provided by Elephants Foot

Drawings shown are for general information purposes only and provide minimum equipment spacial requirements for waste room design.

These drawings are not intended for site specific use or for construction. Each project is unique and will be designed to suit.

Additional equipment options, systems and configurations are available. For design assessment, information and advice, please contact an Elephants Foot design consultant on 1300 435 374

SITECRAFT
movexx
 smart electric tugs

MOVEXX T1000-D

BIN MOVER / BATTERY ELECTRIC

The Movexx T1000D takes away the manual effort required to push / pull wheeled bins. It has both variable speed and an overriding dual speed button. A built-in smart control unit is programmable for speed, acceleration and braking, plus numerous other fine-tune adjustments. These units are fitted with an electromagnetic brake system for use on ramps and slopes.

A fast and easy-to-remove lithium battery system accepts opportunity charging; additional batteries are available allowing for constant usage of the Movexx T1000D in high demand applications.

Additional batteries can be kept on an external charger, so they are ready for use once the battery indicator changes to red. Many other options are also available on request. Towing hitches are not included and can be ordered separately.



SPECIFICATION

MODEL	DIMENSIONS (MM)	OPTIONS	PULL - PUSH CAPACITY (KG)	BATTERY
T1000-D	445 (w) x 1176 (l)	* Centre mount 2x 240 ltr. wheeled bin attachment	1000	Quick Charge Lithium



*Optional centre mount 2x 240ltr. bin attachment.
 Part number - 5371347.1

SITECRAFT
movexx
 smart electric tugs

MOVEXX T2500

BIN MOVER / BATTERY ELECTRIC

Moveox T2500 Tow Tug is an extremely user friendly battery powered mobile towing unit that is ideal for applications where trolleys and rolling objects need to be moved from one place to another simply, efficiently and without physical effort. Some standard features included are: battery indicator, on board battery charger, battery, adjustable handle, dual speed and electric brake.

These units are fitted with an electromagnetic brake system for use on ramps and slopes

Features

- Electromagnetic brake for use on ramps and slopes
- Adjustable height handle

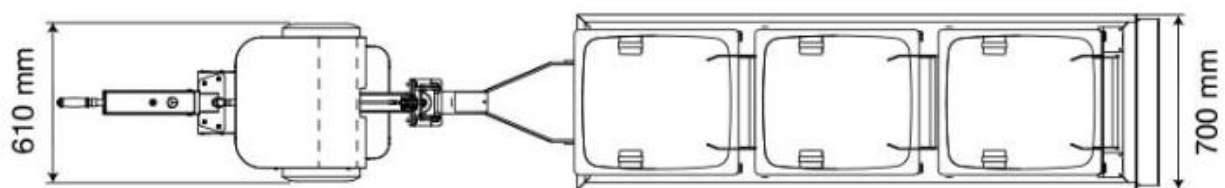
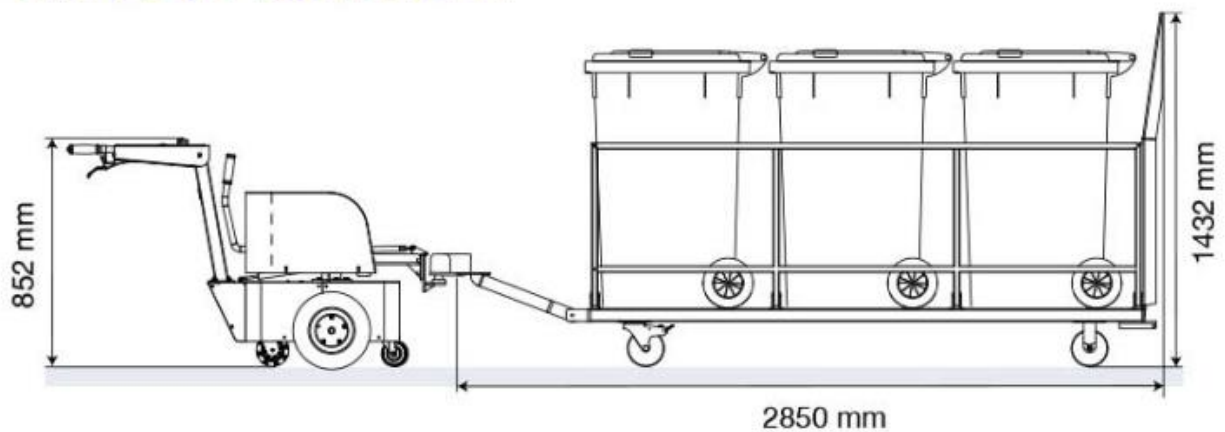


SPECIFICATION

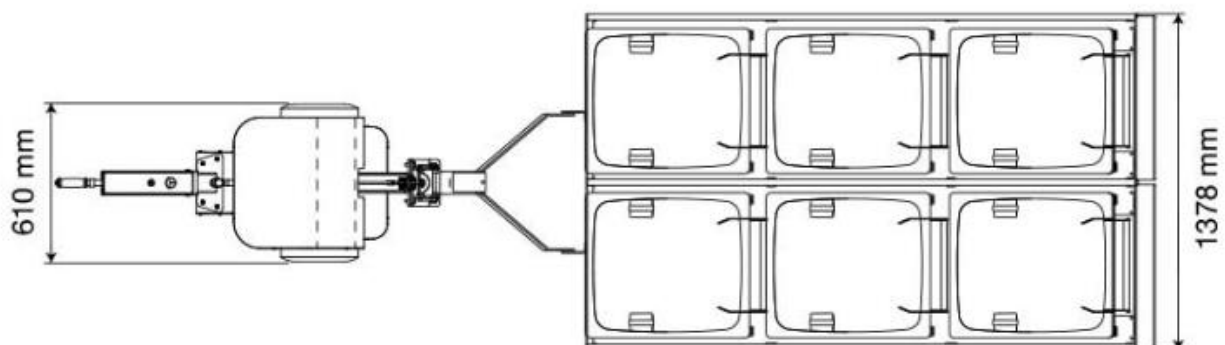
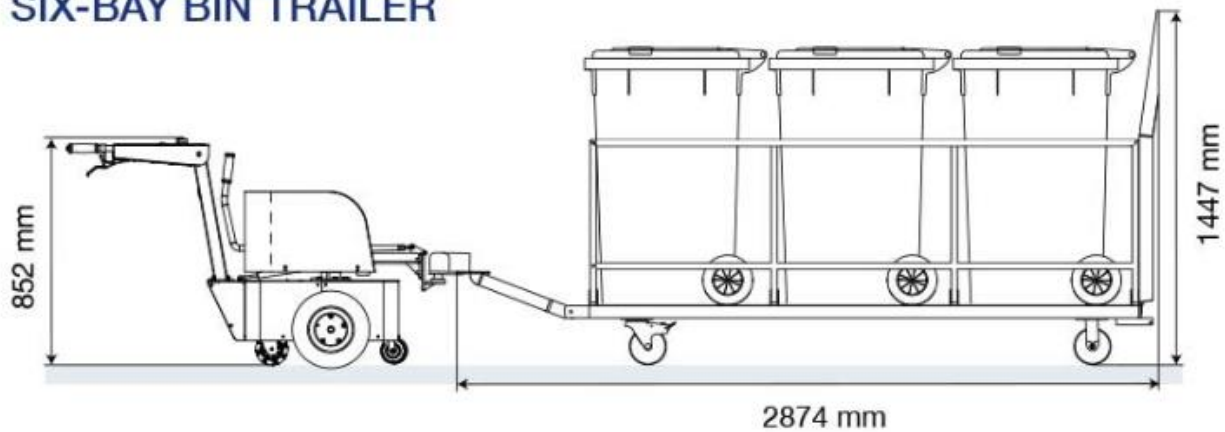
MODEL	DIMENSIONS (MM)	OPTIONS	PULL - PUSH CAPACITY (KG)	BATTERY
T2500-D	511 (w) x 757 (h)	* Centre mount 2x 240 ltr. wheeled bin attachment	2500	AGM batteries 2x 85AH up to 8 hrs continuous operation



THREE-BAY BIN TRAILER



SIX-BAY BIN TRAILER



Appendix D Standard Signage

Waste Signage

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

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

Figure 5: Examples of standard signage for bin uses



Safety Signs

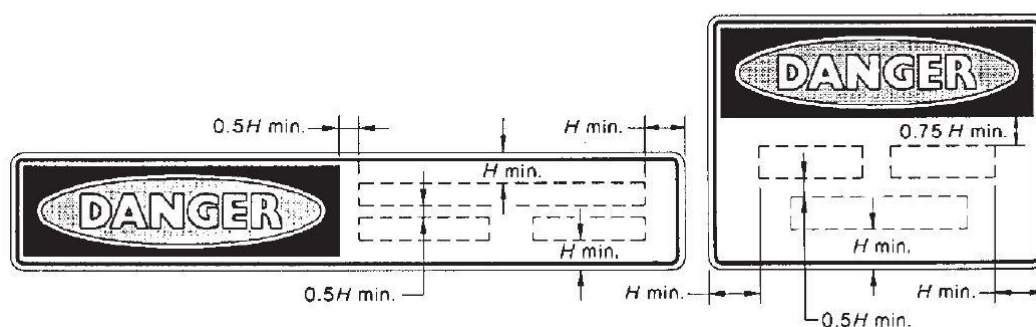
The design and use of safety signs for waste and recycling rooms and enclosures should comply with AS 1319 (Standards Australia 1994). Safety signs should be used to regulate, and control safety related to behaviour, warn of hazards and provide emergency information, including fire protection information.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

Figure 6: Example and layout of safety signage



(d) Horizontal

FIGURE D5 TYPICAL ARRANGEMENTS OF DANGER SIGNS



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