PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CORNER OF LIGNUM AND KIELY ROAD, MOAMA

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, CORNER OF LIGNUM AND KIELY ROAD, MOAMA
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SALT has been engaged by Clarke Hopkins Clarke to prepare a Waste Management Plan (WMP) for a proposed educational development located at Corner of Lignum and Kiely Road, Moama.

SALT understands that the proposal involves the development of a Catholic College, consisting of four buildings which include classes, office spaces, gym and a canteen area.

Waste would be stored on-site in the bin storage area located at ground level.

Waste would be collected by private contractor, with:

- 2 x 1,100L garbage bins collected once per week;
- 3 x 1,100L commingled recycling bins collected once per week; and
- 1 x 240L organics bins collected once per week.

Waste vehicles would prop legally and safely at the student bus bay at Lignum Road. Vehicle operators would ferry waste bins from the bin room to the collection vehicle and return upon emptying.

In the opinion of SALT, the enclosed Waste Management Plan would provide efficient waste management for the proposed development. This report must be read in detail prior to implementation of the waste management strategy.

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1 INTRODUCTION

SALT has been requested by Clarke Hopkins Clarke to prepare a Waste Management Plan for a proposed educational development located at the Corner of Lignum and Kiely Road, Moama.

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared based on industry best practice and the *EPA NSW Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments 2019.* Waste generation rates contained within Sustainability Victoria's *Better Practice Guide for Waste Management and Recycling in Multiunit Developments* 2019 have been adopted for the classrooms. In SALT's experience, the Sustainability Victoria guideline provides a more accurate estimate of the waste generated in schools than those contained in the EPA NSW guidelines.

Construction waste generation rates have been adopted from *The Hills Shire Council Development Control Plan* Appendix A (2012).

In the circumstance that the development plans are amended or new legal requirements are introduced, a revision of the enclosed WMP may be required by the Responsible Authority. The developer would be responsible in engaging with a waste consultant or engineer to prepare the updated report accordingly.

2 INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

Enclosed is the Waste Management Plan for the proposed development at Corner of Lignum and Kiely Road, Moama. Included are details regarding:

- Land use;
- Waste generation;
- Waste systems;
- Bin quantity, size and colour;
- Collection frequency;
- Bin storage area;
- Signage;
- Waste collection;
- Responsibilities;
- Ventilation, washing and vermin-prevention;
- Noise reduction;
- DDA compliance;
- Supplier contact information; and
- Scaled waste management drawings.

3 LAND USE

Planning application number: to be allocated

Land Zone: General Residential

Land use type: Educational

Number of levels: 2

Commercial Space:

- 4,295m^2 classrooms, library, open collaboration spaces, workshop and quiet spaces;
- 368m^2 office, meeting, staff lounge and conference spaces;
- 660m^2 gym area; and
- 86m^2 canteen space.

4 DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION WASTE RESPONSIBILITIES

This Waste Management Plan must be adhered to during the construction and ongoing management of the proposed development.

During site inductions for the construction phase, all contractors must be made aware of the waste management obligations provided in this plan.

It is the responsibility of the Site Supervisor to ensure waste disposal is adequately tracked in a Waste Data File. Any associated receipt/invoices, waste classification and site validation certificate should be logged within this file.

All entries in the Waste Data File must include the following;

- Time and date;
- Description and size of waste;
- Waste facility used; and
- Vehicle registrations and company name.

Waste Data Files may be requested by Murray River Council during the demolition and construction stages.

5 DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.1 DEMOLITION WASTE GENERATION

The proposed site is currently vacant and as such there is no demolition required.

6 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 CONSTRUCTION WASTE GENERATION

As discussed in section 1 above, construction waste generation rates have been adopted from *The Hills Shire Council Development Control Plan* Appendix A (2012) due to the lack of rates in Murray River Council Development Control Plan (DCP) and other relevant documentation.

The construction waste generation rates for blocks of flats (per 1000m^2) have been adopted as these are found to be the most suitable rates for the proposed use of the subject site. These generation rates are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Estimated Waste Generation Rates for Construction Materials

Building Material	Waste Quantity (tonnes per 1000m^2)
Timber	0.70
Concrete	6.70
Bricks	3.20
Gyprock	1.30
Sand/Soil	28.70
Metal	1.30
Other	0.60

The estimated construction waste volumes for each material have been calculated based on the total gross floor area of the proposed development of 3,775m^2. The estimated volumes and management strategies for construction waste are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Estimated Construction Waste Generation Volumes and Management Options

Type of Waste Generated	Most to Least Favorable			Specify method of onsite reuse, contractor and recycling outlet and /or waste depot to be used
	Reuse Estimate Volume Weight (t)	Recycle Estimate Volume Weight (t)	Disposal Estimate Volume Weight (t)	
Timber	-	3	-	Delivered to the off-site recycler listed below. Chip remainder may be used in landscaping.
Concrete	26	26	-	To be used as hardstand during construction, then as base under pavements. Any unused concrete would be returned to batch plant for re-use.
Bricks	-	12	-	Clean and reuse lime mortar bricks for footings. Delivered to the off-site recycler listed below. Noted: it should not be mixed with other materials from construction and demolition waste and reinforced concrete.
Gyprock	-	-	5	Disposed of in a designated general waste skip. Should asbestos be present, the waste must be removed and disposed of in accordance with the requirements of Work Cover.
Sand/Soil	-	109	-	Delivered to the off-site recycler listed below.
Metal	-	5	-	Clean metal (i.e. without presence of other materials) will be delivered to the off-site recycler listed below. Any contaminated metal should be separated to be landfilled.
General waste (including residual waste and dust)	-	TBA	TBA	Disposed into a general waste skip.
Other	-	-	3	Sorted accordingly based on recycling potential of each material

6.2 CONSTRUCTION WASTE STORAGE AND COLLECTION

Construction waste material generated during the construction of the proposed development will be recycled where possible. Recyclable material will be sorted and stored onsite in an appropriately labelled skip.

It is anticipated that garbage will be generated on the subject site during the construction phase. Any garbage generated shall be sorted and store onsite in waste skips.

Construction waste will be sorted and stored on-site in skips.

Please note that the nominated facilities below are suggested as suitably located, licensed facilities capable of accepting the relevant waste materials. Alternative facilities may be utilised if preferred, however must be licensed to receive the generated waste materials. Please also note that the capacities of the nominated facilities in accepting and recycling the specified materials may differ upon the time of construction hence it is recommended that they are contacted prior to transfers of waste to the site.

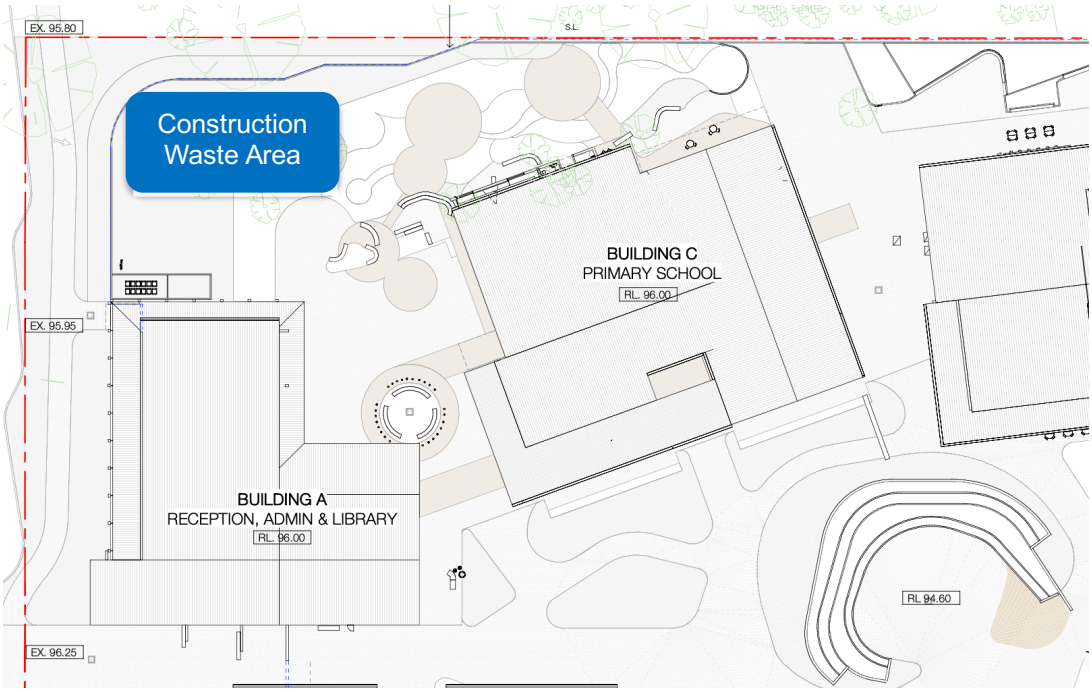
Waste skips should be provided for the following:

- 1 or more general waste skips for products including sand and soil not classified as VENM, gyprock, treated timber, residual waste and dust, to be delivered to the Moama Waste Management Facility, 1300 087 004;
- Recycling skips with one skip per material type for bricks, sandstone and concrete to be delivered to Moama Waste Management Facility, 1300 087 004;
- 1 recycling skip for clean metal to be delivered to Moama Waste Management Facility, 1300 087 004;
- 1 organics waste skip for untreated timber and VENM that is not reused on site including garden vegetation and untreated timber, to be delivered to Moama Waste Management Facility, 1300 087 004;
- Additional recycling skips, as required for paper & cardboard, glass, plastics and others to be delivered to Moama Waste Management Facility, 1300 087 004 or alternative suitable recycling facility.

Waste skips will be enclosed within waste bays. Waste bays will be lined with sediment fencing or shade cloth. The location of the waste bays is shown in Figure 1.

Construction waste shall not be stored along footpaths, public reserves and street gutters or in areas that would lead to contamination of stormwater and waterways.

Figure 1 Construction Waste Storage Area



7 ONGOING WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 WASTE GENERATION

Commercial waste generation rates are shown in Table 3. Calculations are based on 5 days per week operation for the proposed development.

Generation rates have been adopted based on commercial waste generation rates enclosed in the *EPA NSW Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments 2019*. Education/training waste generation rates provided within Sustainability Victoria *Better Practice Guide for Waste Management and Recycling in Multiunit Developments* 2019 have been adopted for the classrooms.

This waste generation assessment was conducted using the waste generation rates as listed below:

- Education/training waste generation rates were used for the classrooms, workshops, library, open collaboration spaces and quiet spaces;
- Offices waste generation rates were used for the meeting rooms, staff lounge, conference and office spaces;
- Gymnasium waste generation rates were used for the gym area; and
- Café waste generation rates have been adopted for the canteen area.

Waste generation rates for organics generated within the canteen area has been calculated based on data enclosed within the NSW EPA *Reducing Business Waste – Cafés and restaurants*. This report states that the waste generated by restaurants and cafes has a general food waste composition of 62%. Therefore, this 62% generation rate have been applied to the residual waste generation rate to derive the organics waste generation rate in the following waste generation assessment. This has only applied to the canteen area.

Any common spaces to the commercial areas, including lobbies, circulation spaces, storage, WC and changerooms and cleaners cupboards, have not been included in these calculations as any waste generated in these areas is generated in service of the commercial areas and therefore incorporated into the below rates.

Table 3 Waste Generation Rates

Use	Garbage	Commingled Recycling	Organics
Education/training	5 (L/100m^2/day)	5 (L/100m^2/day)	-
Offices	10 (L/100m^2/day)	15 (L/100m^2/ day)	-
Gymnasium	20 (L/100m^2/ day)	15 (L/100m^2/ day)	-
Café	62 (L/100m^2/ day)	120 (L/100m^2/ day)	38 (L/100m^2/ day)

A commercial waste generation assessment is provided in Table 4.

Table 4 Waste Generation Assessment

Use	Area	Waste Per Week		
		Garbage	Recycling	Organics
Education/training	4,295m^2	1,074L	1,074L	-
Offices	368m^2	184L	276L	-
Gymnasium	660m^2	660L	495L	-
Café	86m^2	267L	516L	164L
Total Waste Generated per Week		**2,185L**	**2,361L**	**164L**

7.2 WASTE SYSTEMS

Waste would be sorted on-site by staff and cleaners as appropriate into the following streams:

- Garbage (General Waste);
- Commingled Recycling;
- Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO); and
- Hard Waste.

7.2.1 BIN STATIONS

Based on Method *Westpac NZ Case Study*, the use of bin stations throughout their office spaces have reduced waste to landfill by 40%. The case study discusses the significance of accountability in ensuring diversion of waste from landfill. It is therefore recommended that bin stations are provided throughout educational and office spaces.

Each bin station should be equipped with one bin for each waste stream. This would encourage the user to make a conscious decision before depositing their waste product into a specific bin and encourage appropriate segregation especially when bins are placed within an area open to public view.

An example bin station with vertical signage is shown in Figure 2. The vertical signage is recommended to be implemented at each bin station to educate the users on the appropriate separation methods. This would allow for maximum diversion of waste from landfill and recovery of the respective waste streams to be achieved.

Figure 2 Example Bin Station with vertical signage

7.2.2 GARBAGE (GENERAL WASTE)

The educational spaces would be furnished with plastic lined bins for the temporary holding of garbage waste, to have minimum cumulative capacity of 440 litres. This capacity is based on the transfer of waste to the bin room occurring once per day.

Staff/cleaners would dispose of waste from these bins directly into the appropriate 1,100L bin provided within the ground level bin room, accessed via the external pathway (refer to Appendix 1).

Garbage is to be disposed of bagged.

7.2.3 COMMINGLED RECYCLING

The educational spaces would be furnished with unlined bins for the temporary holding of commingled recyclables, to have minimum cumulative capacity of 480 litres. This capacity is based on the transfer of recyclables to the bin room occurring once per day.

Staff/cleaners would dispose of waste from these bins directly into the appropriate 1,100L bin provided within the ground level bin room, accessed via the external pathway (refer to Appendix 1).

Commingled recyclables would be disposed of loosely.

7.2.4 FOOD ORGANICS AND GARDEN ORGANICS

The café spaces would be furnished with unlined bins for the temporary holding of food organics and garden organics, to have minimum cumulative capacity of 35 litres per. This capacity is based on the transfer of waste to the bin room occurring once per day.

Staff/cleaners would dispose of waste from these bins directly into the appropriate 240L bin provided within the ground level bin room, accessed via the external pathway (refer to Appendix 1).

Organics waste is to be disposed of loosely or in compostable bags that have been approved by the waste contractor.

These compostable bags should be marked with the Australian Standard compostable logo as shown in Figure 3 below. It should be noted that non-compostable bags should not be placed into the organics bins as it cannot be composted and thus will affect the quality of the organic product.

Figure 3 Australian Standard Compostable Logo

Green waste generated by the maintenance of communal landscaped areas would be disposed of via the engaged landscaper.

Food waste is to be disposed of loosely.

7.2.5 HARD WASTE

Hard waste will be temporarily stored within the storage area prior to when collections occur.

The building manager would arrange for hard waste collections to occur via a private contractor, as required.

7.3 BIN QUANTITY, SIZE AND COLLECTION FREQUENCY

The bin quantity, size and the frequency of collection are shown below in Table 5 and Table 6.

Table 5 Bin Size and Collection Frequency

Waste Stream	Collections per Week	Bin Size	No. Bins	Weekly Capacity	Weekly Volume
Garbage	1	1,100L	2	2,200L	2,185L
Commingled Recycling	1	1,100L	3	3,300L	2,361L
Organics	1	240L	1	240L	164L

Table 6 Typical Waste Bin Dimensions

Capacity (L)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Height (mm)	Area (m^2)
1,100	1240	1070	1330	1.33
240	585	730	1060	0.43

7.4 BIN COLOUR AND SUPPLIER

All bins would be provided by private supplier. The below bin colours are specified by Australian Standard AS4123.7-2006, however due the private nature of the collection, these are only recommendations and are not mandatory:

- Garbage (general waste) shall have red lids with dark green or black body;
- Recycle shall have yellow lids with dark green or black body; and
- Organics shall have green lids with dark green or black body.

Note, private contractors often supply bins for collection.

7.5 WASTE STORAGE AREA

Table 7 demonstrates the cumulative space requirements and provision of waste areas in the commercial areas of the proposed development.

Please refer to scaled drawing shown in Appendix 1.

Table 7 Waste Area Space Requirements

Stream	Space Required (excluding circulation)	Space To be Provided
General Waste	2.66m^2	17.00m^2
Commingled Recycling	3.99m^2	
Organics	0.43m^2	
TOTAL	**7.08m^2**	**17.00m^2**

Waste management would be overseen by building management.

7.6 WASTE COLLECTION

Commercial waste would be collected by private contractor as follows:

- 2 x 1,100L garbage bins collected once per week;
- 3 x 1,100L commingled recycling bins collected once per week; and
- 1 x 240L organics bins collected once per week.

All waste bins would be stored on-site in the bin room provided on the ground level.

Waste collections would occur between 7am to 8pm on Mondays to Saturdays and between 9am to 8pm on Sundays and public holidays, in accordance with relevant local noise regulations. This is to ensure minimal noise impacts to the neighboring properties.

Waste collections would occur outside of student bus drop-off times as well as off peak hours and before standard working hours to avoid interaction with bus traffic and to minise any noise impact to the surrounding neighbourhood.

General waste collections would occur via an 8.8m medium rigid vehicle.

The waste truck would prop legally and safely at the student bus bay along Lignum Road.

Vehicle operators would ferry the bins from the bin room and return upon emptying.

Waste collection vehicle would exit the student bus bay in a forward direction, exiting onto Lignum Road.

Building management would ensure that waste vehicle operators are able to access the bin room.

Commercial waste bins would not be presented to street kerb at any point.

8 RESPONSIBILITIES

Building management would be responsible for overseeing waste management within the development. Responsibilities would include:

- Provide commercial tenants with a waste management handbook which would include information on bin storage areas, transfer paths and waste management methods onsite;
- Ensure that all bins throughout the site and the bin room are equipped with appropriate signages to guide users on appropriate segregation methods for their waste and recyclables;
- Inspecting waste stores;
- Reviewing contamination within bins;
- Investigating incidents of inappropriate waste storage (or aggregation).

Building management would ensure anyone found responsible for inappropriate waste disposal would be appropriately educated and made aware of correct waste disposal techniques.

It is recommended that building management conducts a waste audit if waste is found to be inappropriately deposited by users or if the bin capacities need to be reviewed.

9 SIGNAGE

Waste storage areas and bins would be clearly marked and signed with the industry standard signage approved by NSW EPA or equivalent. The typical NSW EPA signage is illustrated in Figure 4.

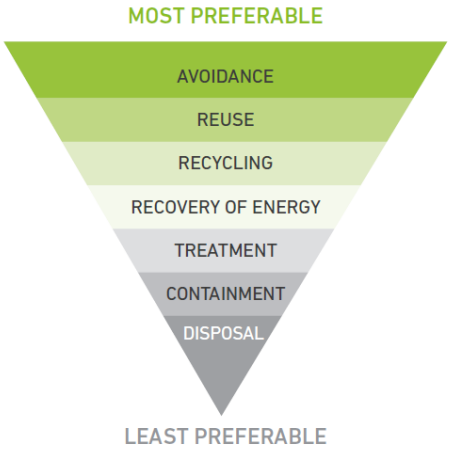
Figure 4 NSW EPA Signage

10 SUSTAINABILITY ACTION PLAN AND INITIATIVES

The importance of restructuring the institutional waste management methods in developments is becoming more apparent as we experience the adverse impacts of increasing waste volumes and declining recycling rates. Developments such as the proposed subject site can contribute towards the prevention and reduction of nationwide waste generation volumes as well as to promote a local circular economy system.

Building management should encourage users by demonstrating a commitment towards waste avoidance and minimisation initiatives. The waste hierarchy as detailed and in Accordance with NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery 2001 should be observed in order of preference (refer to Figure 5).

Figure 5 Waste Hierarchy



In addition to the waste management strategy detailed in the enclosed report, building management can establish landfill diversion and recycling targets and conduct periodic waste audits to monitor contamination levels in recycling and organics bins. The results of the audit could be shared with commercial tenants to encourage them to continue or to improve their waste separation efforts. The audit may also be beneficial from a cost perspective as it would inform building management of opportunities to reduce bin numbers or collection frequencies.

Commercial tenants should be inducted on on-site waste management practices and on the development's sustainability action plan via the provision of a handbook or in-person training, as deemed necessary.

11 WASTE AREA DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

11.1 VENTILATION

Ventilation would be provided in accordance with Australian Standard AS1668. The waste room will be equipped with tight fitting doors and impervious flooring. Any openings within the waste room will be fitted with vermin-proof mesh.

11.2 LITTER MANAGEMENT, WASHING AND STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

An appropriately drained wash down area would be provided within the bin room in which each bin is to be washed regularly by building management. Bin washing areas or bin wash bays must discharge to a litter trap. Bin wash areas should not discharge into stormwater drainage.

Alternatively, a third-party bin washing service can be engaged to perform this service. Bin washing suppliers must retain all waste water to within their washing apparatus so as to not impact on the drainage provisions of the site.

Building management and cleaners would be responsible in ensuring the following to prevent or minimise the dispersion of litter throughout the site:

- Prevent overfilling of bins by ensuring bin lids are closed at all times;
- Require waste contractor to remove any spillage that may occur during waste collections; and
- Ensure anyone found responsible for inappropriate waste disposal or dumping would be appropriately educated and made aware of correct waste disposal techniques.

11.3 NOISE REDUCTION

All waste areas would meet EPA, BCA and AS2107 acoustic requirements as appropriate within operational hours assigned to minimise acoustic impact on surrounding premises.

Waste contractors should also abide by the following regulations to ensure minimal noise impacts to the neighboring properties:

- Compaction only to be carried while on the move;
- Bottles should not be broken up at the point of collection
- Routes that service entirely residential areas should be altered to reduce early morning disturbances; and
- Noisy verbal communication between operators should be avoided where possible.

11.4 DDA COMPLIANCE

All waste areas to be accessed by commercial staff would comply with AS1428.1:2009.

12 RISK AND HAZARD ANALYSIS

Table 8 shows the potential risks, severity and suggested control methods that could be considered to avoid the risks from occurring during waste collections.

Note that this is a preliminary risk assessment and does not replace the need for the building management and collection contractors to complete their respective OHS assessment for waste collections.

The information provided below have been adopted from WorkCover NSW *Collection of Domestic Waste: Code of Practice.* The severity of each risk has been determined based on the risk rating table enclosed in Department of the Environment *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines* 2014.

Table 8 Potential Risks and Control Methods During Waste Collections

Area	Risk	Severity	Suggested controls
Waste collection	Incidents during waste collection vehicle ingress or egress movements	Low	Vehicle operators would be trained in ensuring the following Tailgate is closed after clearing waste area Move vehicle slowly when tailgate or body is raised Clear waste from tailgate seal and from rear of machine before departure from the subject site Ensure tailgate is locked after unloading operation Vehicle operators should not exit the vehicle body unless engine is switched off, ignition key is removed, safety prop is in position and the vehicle body is well ventilated. Regular safety checks and inspection of vehicles should be conducted.
	Incidents during manual handling of bins	High	Vehicle should meet relevant Australian Design Rules. Ensure that vehicles with low bowl height are used to avoid lifting of bins above shoulder height. Vehicle operator should be clear of the equipment before activation of packing or tipping controls.
	Slip and trip hazards in moving into and out of the vehicle	Medium	Maintain sufficient and frequent communication between driver and runner. The hose should not be used as handholds when mounting or dismounting.
	Slips and trips while transporting bins	Low	As the car parking area is at the same grade with that of the waste storage area, there are no hazards presented from the presence of slopes or steps. The car parking and waste storage area would also be well lit at all times to ensure good visibility to staff/vehicle operators. However, to ensure that any other potential risks are mitigated, frequent communication should be maintained between the driver and runner and the runner should only transfer one bin at a time.
Surrounding traffic	Conflict with other vehicle operators and commercial tenants within the car park during collection	Medium	Ensure that collection is to occur only at off-peak hours. The collection area should also be well-lit to allow for better visibility of oncoming traffic and pedestrians.
Waste bins	Type of wastes handled – risk associated in contact with unknown hazardous substances or sharp objects	Medium	Commercial tenants should be educated on safe disposal of hazardous substances and sharp objects. Waste vehicle operators should be trained and informed on safe handling of unknown substances. Operators could be provided with PPE to avoid infections and to assist in handling of waste bins.
Waste Bins	Overflowing bins affecting the transport of bins to the waste collection vehicle or presenting as a trip hazard.	Low	The recommended number of bins enclosed in this WMP provides a larger capacity than the volume generated for all waste streams hence there would be a low likelihood of this occurring.

13 SUPPLIER CONTACT INFORMATION

Table 9 provides a list of equipment specified by this waste management plan.

Below is a complimentary listing of contractors and equipment suppliers. You are not obligated to procure goods/services from these companies. This is not, nor is it intended to be, a complete list of available suppliers.

SALT does not warrant (or make representations for) the goods/services provided by these suppliers.

Table 9 High Level Purchasing Schedule

Item	Quantity	Supplier	Notes
1,100L Bins	5	Private Supplier*	2 x 1,100L garbage bins* 3 x 1,100L commingled recycling bins
240L Bin	1		1 x 240L organics bin
Bin Station	As required		Internal and external bin stations. Each bin station will contain one bin per waste stream.

*Private waste collection contractors often supply their own bins for collection.

13.1 EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS

13.1.1 BIN SUPPLIER

- Sulo MGB Australia (wheelie bin) – 1300 364 388
- Method Recycling (bin stations) - 0477 630 220 / 0412 001 686
- Source Separation System (wheelie bin and bin stations) - 1300 739 913

13.1.2 ORGANICS BIN BIO-FILTER

The bio bin-filter may be purchased for odour and vermin prevention purposes.

- Smart Biz Oz – 02 9160 7833

13.2 WASTE COLLECTORS

13.2.1 GARBAGE, RECYCLING AND ORGANICS

- Cleanaway – 13 13 39
- JJ Richards – 1300 971 325
- SUEZ Environment – 13 13 35
- Veolia Environmental Services – 132 955

13.3 BIN WASHING SERVICES

- The Bin Butler – 1300 788 123
- Calcorp Services – 1888 225 267
- WBCM Environmental – 1300 800 621

14 PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONS

This Waste Management Plan has been prepared to form a part of the town planning application. The report is prepared to:

- Demonstrate that an effective waste management system is compatible with the design of the development. An effective waste management system comprises of a system that is hygienic, clean, tidy, minimises waste being landfilled and maximises recycling and resource recovery;
- Ensure stakeholders are well informed of the design, roles and responsibilities required to implement the system;
- Provide supporting scaled drawings to confirm that the final design and construction is compliant with the report;
- Define the relevant stakeholders involved in ensuring the implementation of the waste management system; and
- Ensure tenants are not disadvantaged in access to recycling and other sustainable waste management options.

The following should be noted regarding the enclosed information:

- The waste generation volumes provided are estimates based on the best available waste generation rates. The actual waste volumes generated on-site may differ slightly from that estimated as it would depend on the occupancy rate of the development and tenant type (i.e. families or renters);
- The equipment specifications and any information provided regarding the recommended equipment are provided for reference purposes only. SALT recommends that the developer attains the latest specifications of the required equipment from the respective contractor(s) prior to purchasing.
- The report should be updated if the development plans are amended or if new legal requirements are introduced.

APPENDIX 1 DESIGN DRAWINGS

Revision/Issue		Date
a	Preliminary	00.00.0000

Use figured dimensions in preference to scale.
Verify dimensions at job before shop fabrication.
Read drawing in conjunction with specification.

NSW Nominated Architect: Jordan Curran (10259)

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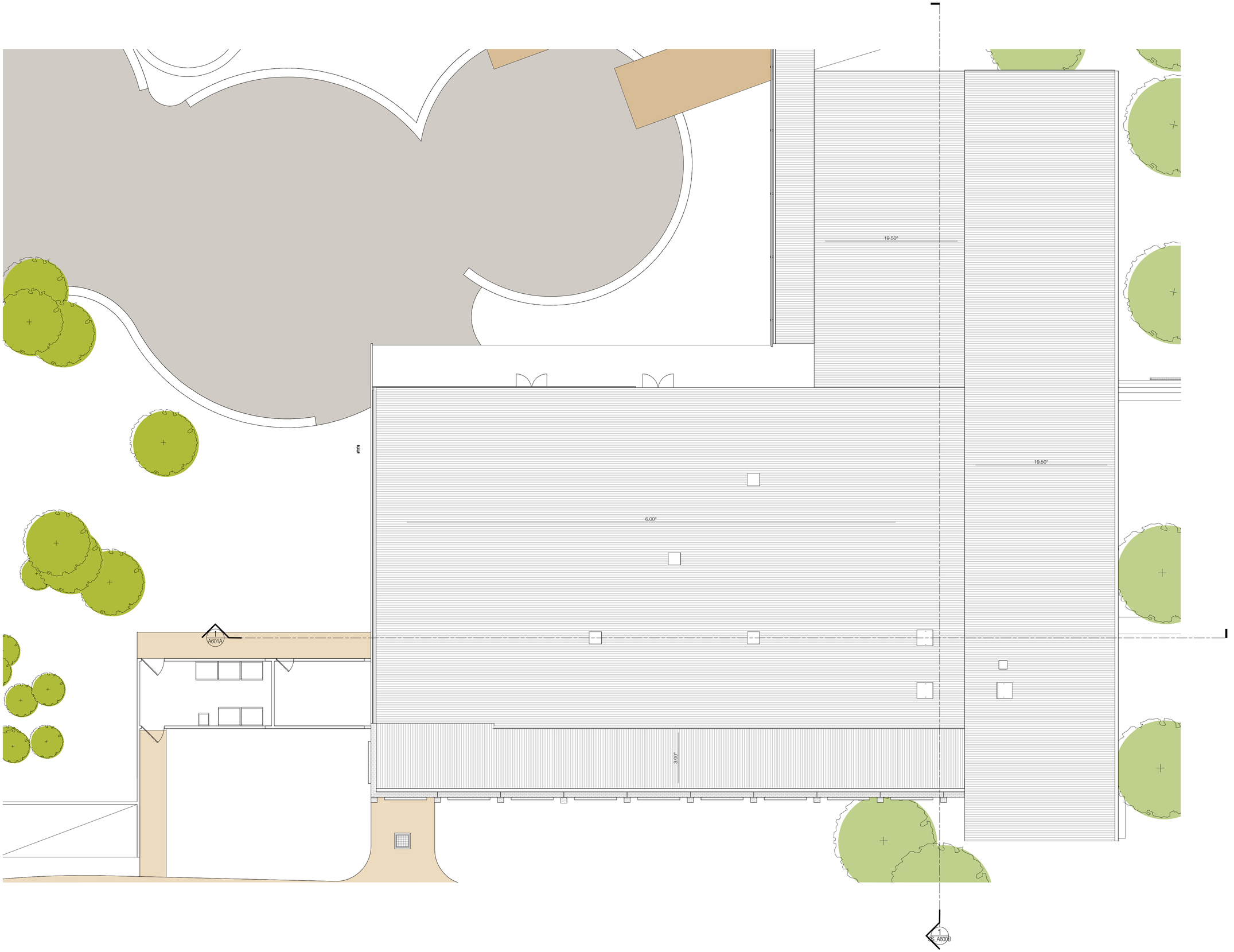
Date	<Project Date>
Drawn	Author
Architect	Checker

Project
Blessed Carlo Acutis College
<Project Address>

Drawing
BUILDING A GROUND LEVEL PLAN - Stage 2

Drawing No.
210026/A100A a

A1



Revision/Issue		Date
a	For Information	10.12.2021

NSW Nominated Architect: Jordan Curran (10259)

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Scale	1 : 100 @ A1
Date	<Project Date>
Drawn	Author
Architect	Checker

Project

Blessed Carlo Acutis College
<Project Address>

Drawing

RECEPTION ROOF PLAN

Drawing No.

210026/A101A a

A1

Service. Approachability. Loyalty. Transparency.

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