

68-80 Banks Avenue, Pagewood – Construction and Operational Waste Management Plan

A Submission to NSW Land and Housing
Corporation c/o Homes NSW

6th November 2025



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Disclaimer

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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
BDCP	Bayside Development Control Plan 2022
BLEP	Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021
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
RFB	Residential Flat Building
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
VENM	Virgin Excavated Natural Material
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WSP	Waste Service Provider
WSA	Waste Storage Area

1 Introduction

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared by MRA Consulting Group (MRA) as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for a residential development at 68-80 Banks Avenue, Pagewood (the Site).

The site is located at 68-80 Banks Avenue, Pagewood in the Bayside Local Government Area (LGA) and comprises 18 lots with a combined site area of 9,262sqm. It is currently occupied by five (5) 2-3 storey walk up buildings containing 82 social housing dwellings.

The SSD application seeks approval for demolition of all existing structures and construction of residential flat buildings comprising a total of 84 social housing dwellings and 140 private market dwellings.

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

- Bayside Development Control Plan 2022 (BDCP).
- Bayside Local Environment Plan 2021 (BLEP).
- Bayside Council Waste Management Technical Specification 2022.
- Planning Secretary's Environmental Requirements (SEARs) issued for SSD-83256472 (12 May 2025).

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*.

A Waste Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with (DCP), and states the following objectives for waste management:

- O1. To ensure new developments and changes to existing developments are designed to minimise waste generation and maximise resource recovery.
- O2. To encourage waste storage facilities that are designed to enable source separation for recovery.
- O3. To ensure waste and recycling systems are easy to use and complement Council's waste and recycling services.
- O4. To promote safe practices for storage, handling and collection of waste and recycling.
- O5. To prevent stormwater pollution that may result from poor waste and recycling storage and management practices.
- O6. To minimise amenity impacts during the storage, use and collection of waste and recyclables.
- O7. To prevent impacts to the environment that may result from litter, excess waste and illegal dumping.
- O8. To minimise interference of waste collection on pedestrian access, safety and amenity.
- O9. To minimise interference of waste collection on local traffic.

This WMP is used to inform the building design to deliver best practice waste management and promote sustainable outcomes at the construction and operational phases of the development. Detailed waste management for the demolition phase will be addressed by MRA in a separate report.

The WMP addresses waste generation, and storage associated with construction works through redevelopment and ongoing occupation of the proposed use.

1.1 SEARs Requirements

The report has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project (SSD-83256472) on 12 May 2025 as detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Issue	SEARs Requirement	Supporting Sections
17. 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.	Section 3, 4, 0, and 6
	Identify appropriately sited waste storage areas, collection access paths/roads, and appropriate servicing arrangements for the site.	Section 5.3 and Appendix A

This report concludes that the proposed residential development adequately addresses the waste management requirements outlined in the project's SEARs, and aligns with the objectives, controls, and directions of the BDCP2023 and associated Council guidelines.

The development includes appropriately sized waste storage rooms for each building and provides suitable servicing arrangements for residents, building management, and the waste service provider (Bayside Council), so no additional mitigation measures for waste management are considered necessary.

2 Background

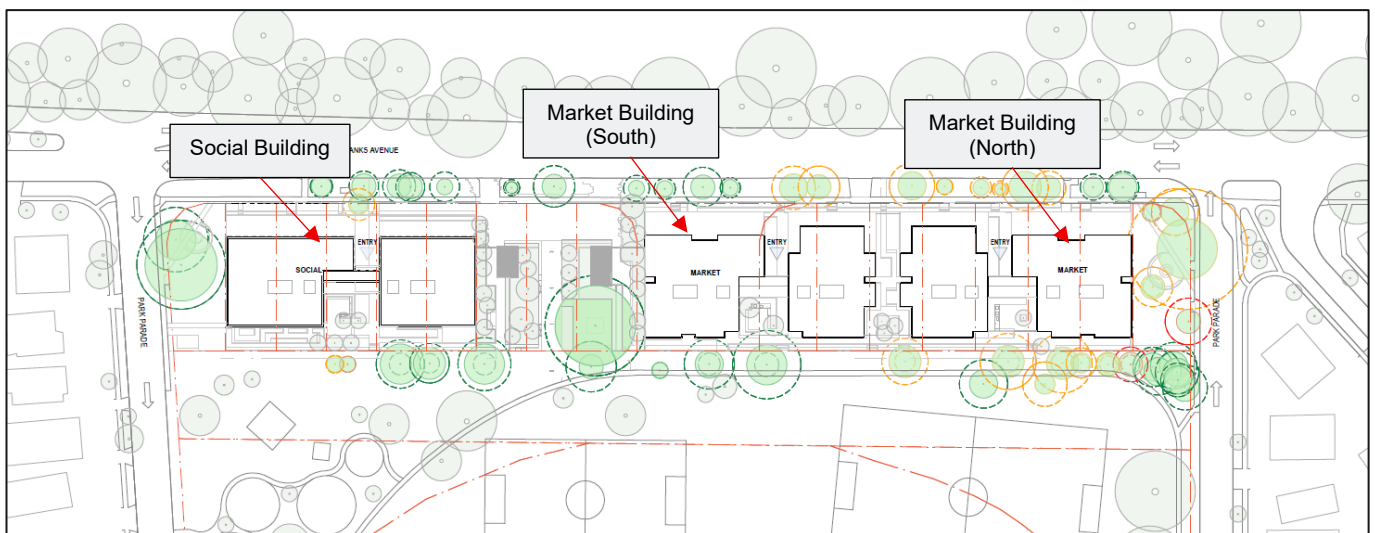
2.1 Description of the Proposed Development

The SSD application seeks consent for the following:

- Demolition of all existing structures on the site, tree removal, excavation and site preparation works
- Construction of new residential flat buildings comprising:
 - A 7-storey social housing residential flat building with 84 dwellings and a single basement level accessed from Park Avenue to the south
 - Two (2) 8-storey private market housing residential flat buildings with 140 dwellings over a consolidated two-level basement accessed from Park Avenue to the north
- Shared servicing access via a lay-by from Banks Avenue
- Associated landscaping and communal open space
- Infrastructure servicing
- Staged delivery to enable relocation of existing tenants and demolition of existing social housing dwellings.

A detailed description of the project is included in the EIS.

Figure 1: Proposed site plan



Source: BVN, 2025.

2.2 Subject Site

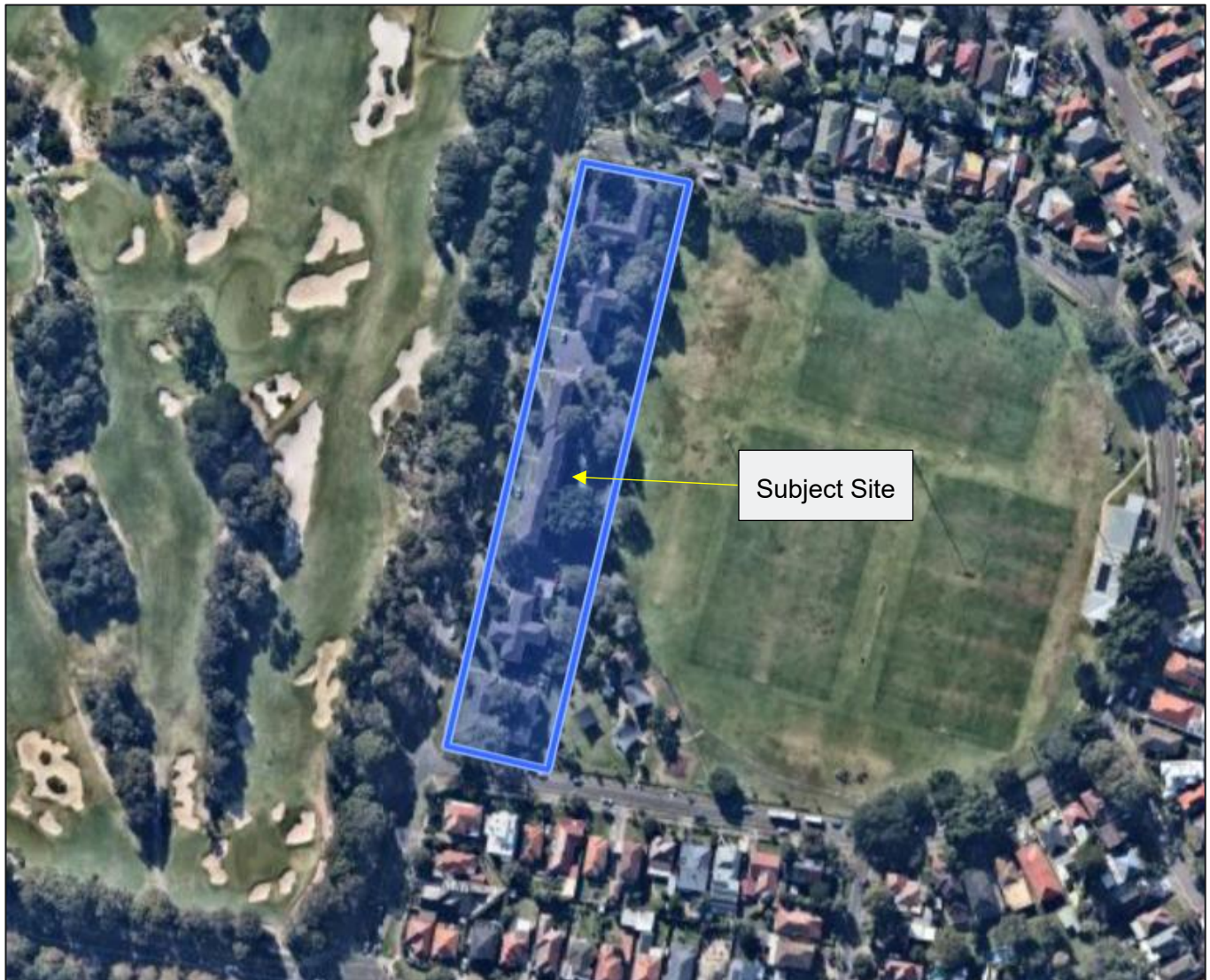
The Site is located at 68-80 Banks Avenue, Pagewood in the Bayside Local Government Area (LGA) and comprises 18 lots with a combined site area of 9,262sqm. It is currently occupied by five (5) 2-3 storey walk-up buildings containing 82 dwellings.

The Site is bound by Banks Road to the west, Park Parade to the north and south, and Jellicoe Park to the east. The Bonnie Doon Golf Course is opposite the site on Banks Avenue to the west.

The Site is located within the residential suburb of Pagewood which comprises largely low-rise residential dwellings, zoned R2 Low Density Residential, and open spaces.

Further south is higher density development being undertaken as part of the Pagewood Centro development, with buildings up to 20 storeys. Westfield Eastgardens is approximately 600m to the south of the site providing extensive local services and amenities and is subject of a Planning Proposal to facilitate expanded retail as well as office uses.

Figure 2: Site and surrounding area



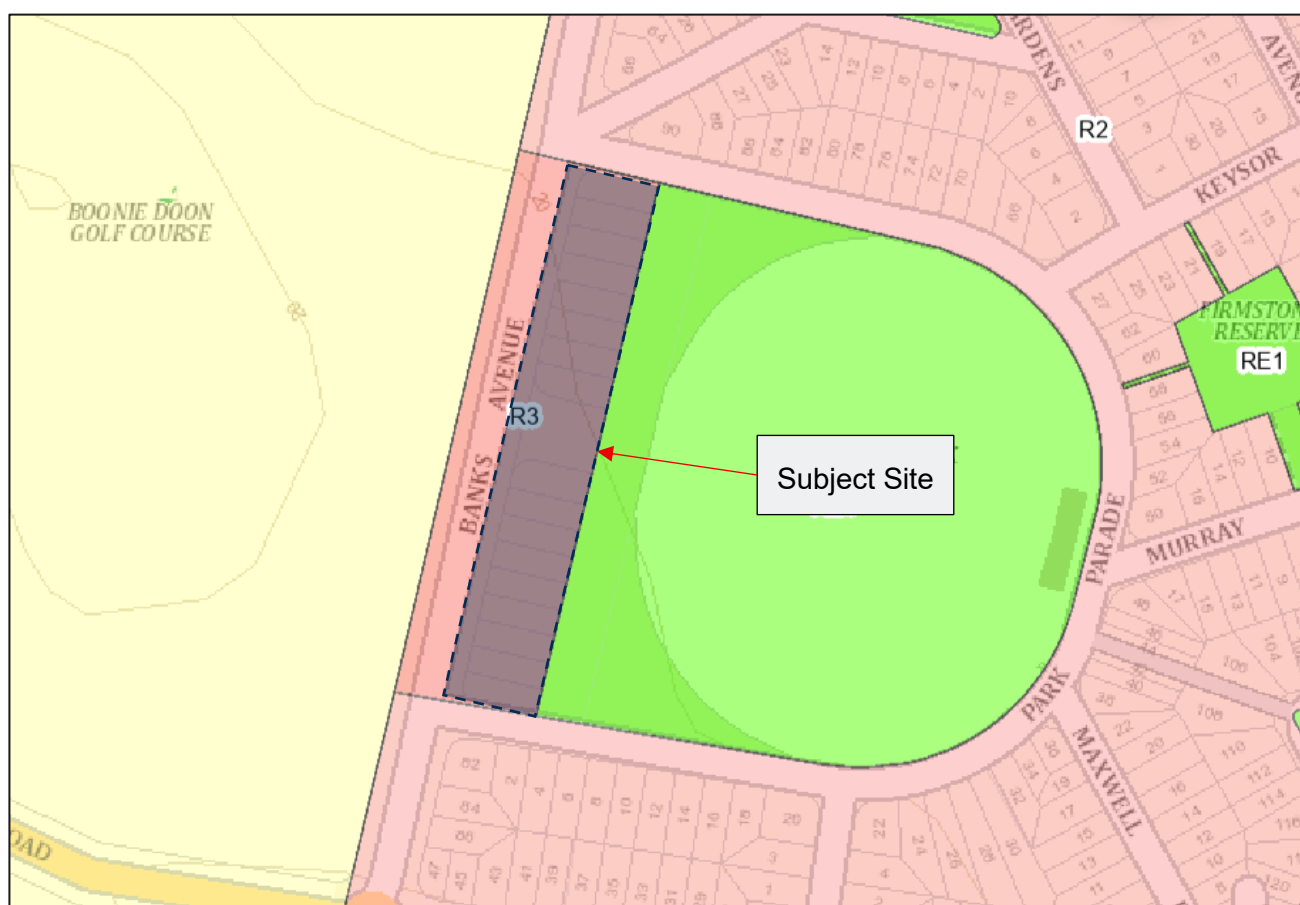
Source: Nearmap, 2025.

2.3 Zoning and Use

The site is zoned as R3 – Medium Density Residential according to the BLEP. The objectives of this zone are:

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a medium density residential environment.
- To provide a variety of housing types within a medium density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day-to-day needs of residents.
- To ensure land uses are carried out in a context and setting to minimise impact on the character and amenity of the area.
- To enable residential development in accessible locations to maximise public transport patronage and encourage walking and cycling.

Figure 3: Land use zone map



Source: NSW ePlanning Spatial Viewer, 2025.

2.4 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 (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.

2.5 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 surveyors, LTS Surveyors (dated 09 April 2025), and project architect, BVN, 30 October 2025;
- Waste and recycling volumes are based on information provided from the BDCP; 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

Construction and demolition 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 C&D operations involves the stockpiling of reusable materials and the placement of wheeled bins for the separation of 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 demolition 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 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 the 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

This section details the demolition waste materials expected for the proposed development, including their quantities and management options, and was designed with consideration of the requirements in the BDCP.

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

- Demolition of 2 x two storey and 3 x three-storey walk-up brick buildings and supporting structures
- Clearing of land (excluding significant trees to be retained).

Table 2 outlines the expected demolition waste quantities to be generated at the site, in addition to the appropriate management methods for each material type. All materials are intended to be reused to their maximum potential. Materials with limited reuse potential on-site will be removed in bulk bins for recycling at an appropriately licenced and capable recycling facility.

Existing buildings as well as material stockpiled onsite may contain or be constructed of asbestos materials. In a bonded form, asbestos is relatively stable, however, if the material is damaged and friable, health risks could occur. If appropriate safety precautions are used, up to 10m² of bonded asbestos may be removed from the site and disposed of by an appropriately licensed waste contractor.

Table 2: 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
Concrete	1,500 - 2,000	✓	✓	✓	-	<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	45 - 65	✓	✓	✓	-	<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	150 - 200	✓	✓	✓	-	<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.
Tiles	15 - 25	✓	✓	✓	-	<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.

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
Timber (Clean)	15 - 30	✓	✓	✓	-	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)	15 - 30	✓	✓	✓	-	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	15 - 20	-	✓	✓	-	<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)	10 - 15	-	✓	✓	-	<10%	>90%	Onsite: Separated wherever possible to improve resource recovery. Offsite: Removed to C&D facility for recovery and recycling.
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	10 - 20	-	-	-	✓	100%	-	Resource recovery dependant on facility destination capability.

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
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

Construction waste will be generated from the following proposed activities:

- Construction of new residential flat buildings comprising:
 - A 7-storey social housing residential flat building with 84 dwellings and a single basement level accessed from Park Avenue to the south; and
 - Two (2) 8-storey private market housing residential flat buildings with 140 dwellings over a consolidated two-level basement accessed from Park Avenue to the north.
- Provision of communal open spaces, associated landscaping, ground-level waste collection enclosures dedicated to the social and market components, a shared layby and public access paths.

Table 3 outlines indicative volume to weight conversion factors for common construction materials.

Table 3: 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 4 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 4: Construction waste generation estimations

Type of Material	Estimated Volumes (m ³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Landfill	% of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Excavated material	100 – 200m ³	✓	✓	✓	<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	15 – 30m ³	✓	✓	✓	<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	100 – 150m ³	✓	✓	✓	<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	10 – 20m ³	✓	✓	✓	<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 (m ³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Landfill	% of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Timber (clean)	10 – 20m ³	-	✓	✓	<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)	5 – 10m ³	-	✓	✓	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	20 – 30 m ³	-	✓	✓	<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 – 15m ³	✓	✓	✓	<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 and non-ferrous)	20 – 30m ³	-	✓	✓	<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 (m ³)	Re-use on-site	Recycle (Separate collection)	Recycle (Off-site)	Landfill	% of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Floor covering	10 – 15m ³	✓	✓	✓	<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	<5m ³	✓	✓	✓			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	<5m ³	-	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Offcut wires and electronics separated where possible or returned to supplier for reuse.
Packaging materials (pallets, wrap, cardboard, etc)	50 – 100m ³	-	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Returned to supplier where possible or separated by material type for resource recovery.
Residual waste	25 – 50m ³	-	✓	✓	100%	-	Resource recovery dependant on facility destination capability. Landfill for any waste with no resource recovery potential.
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 5).

Table 5: 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: • Empire bins; • Sydney Skip Bins; • W Skips; 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 • BM Recycling; • REMONDIS Taren Point Resource Recovery Facility Or another appropriate facility as elected by the waste management contractor.
Principal Licensed Landfill Site	• Veolia Port Botany Transfer Station 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 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.
- VENM and 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. The reuse and recovery potential for the expected waste product includes (but is not limited to) the methods outlined in Table 4.

4.1.3 Recycling of Materials

Table 6: 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.
Excavated Natural Material	Reuse as fill material. Compliance with ENM order and exemption is required for offsite application.

Waste Material	Reuse or recovery Potential
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.
Hazardous and problem waste streams	Disposal/recycling at a facility which is able to accept the particular type of waste.

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. 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.

4.2 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 waste storage area or where waste materials will be separated at the source. At a minimum, signage should indicate:

- Details regarding acceptable recyclables;
- *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 D).

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), building management and the waste caretaker 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

Waste management strategies related to site operations have been established according to the BDCP and NSW EPA guideline documents.

The following space calculations are based off the mobile garbage bin (MGB) and bulk bin dimensions sourced from Bayside Council Waste Management Technical Specification (2022) (Table 7).

Table 7: Mobile Garbage Bin (MGB) and Bulk Bin capacity and footprint

Bin Capacity (L)	Height (mm)	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Footprint (Approx. m ²)
240	1,080	735	580	0.43
660	1,250	850	1,370	1.19
1,100	1,485	1,280	1,370	1.83

Source: Bayside Council Waste Management Technical Specification (2022).

5.2 Waste Generation

The development will include 84 social dwellings in a 7-storeys building and 142 market dwellings split across two 8-storey buildings (67 units in the north building and 73 units in the south building).

Waste generation rates have been derived from 'Section 9 Residential Flat Building (RFB): High Rise Units' of Bayside Council Waste Management Technical Specification (2022) and are outlined in Table 8.

Table 8: Waste Generation Rates

Development Type	Waste Generation Rates per Dwelling			
	General Waste	Recycling	FOGO	Bulky Waste
Residential Flat Buildings: High Rise Units	120L/unit/week	120L/unit/week	96L/unit/week	12m ² per 40 units + 3m ² for every additional 10 units

Based on these rates, the proposed development is expected to generate the weekly waste volumes presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Weekly waste generation rates

Building	Units	Waste Stream	Daily Waste Generation (L)	Weekly Waste Generation (L)
Social Building	84	General Waste	1,440	10,080
		Recycling	1,440	10,080
		FOGO	1,152	8,064
Market Building – North	67	General Waste	1,149	8,040
		Recycling	1,149	8,040

Building	Units	Waste Stream	Daily Waste Generation (L)	Weekly Waste Generation (L)
		FOGO	919	6,432
Market Building – South	73	General Waste	1,251	8,760
		Recycling	1,251	8,760
		FOGO	1,001	7,008

5.3 Waste Storage Requirements

The bin requirements for each building presented in Table 10 are based on Council's waste collection service of twice a week for general waste and weekly for recycling. Additionally, food and garden organics (FOGO) is considered to be collected twice a week as specified in the BDCP.

Table 10: Bin requirement and collection frequency

Building	Waste Stream	Weekly Generation (L)	Number of bins / Collection Rate
Social	General Waste	10,080	5 x 1,100L bins / collected twice per week
	Recycling	10,080	10 x 1,100L bins / collected once per week
	FOGO	8,064	17 x 240L bins / collected twice per week
Market Building – North	General Waste	8,040	4 x 1,100L bins / collected twice per week
	Recycling	8,040	8 x 1,100L bins / collected once per week
	FOGO	6,432	14 x 240L bins / collected twice per week
Market Building – South	General Waste	8,760	4 x 1,100L bins / collected twice per week
	Recycling	8,760	8 x 1,100L bins / collected once per week
	FOGO	7,008	15 x 240L bins / collected twice per week

5.3.1 Residential Chutes

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

- The Social building will be serviced by a single chute for general waste, and residents will have access to 1 x 240L recycling and 1 x 240L FOGO bins on each level.
- Each Market Buildings will be serviced by a dual chute system for general waste and recycling, with 1 x 240L FOGO bin provided on every level.
- Since these chutes terminate at the ground level for all buildings, residents of this floor will also have access to an additional 240L bin for general waste.

A bin cupboard will be located on each level to house the chute inlets and the respective 240L bins. These cupboards will be appropriately sized to accommodate the required infrastructure.

The number of bins provided per level will be sufficient to contain one day's waste generated by the units on that level. Building Management will be responsible for monitoring bin fullness, transferring recyclables and general waste from the 240L bins into bulk bins in the building's main waste storage area (WSA), and rotating full FOGO bins with empty ones as required. Decanting of recyclables into the bulk bins will be facilitated by a bin lifter stored in each building's WSA.

5.3.2 Waste Storage Areas

The waste chutes in all buildings will be supported by automatic bin systems to handle at least a day's worth of waste generated. WSAs have been calculated considering estimations of bin type and linear track dimensions, as described in Table 11.

Table 11: Waste handling infrastructure

Building	Waste stream	Daily generation (L)	Infrastructure	Approx. Area Required (m²)
Social Building	General Waste	1,440	2 x 1,100L linear track – 1.6m x 5.3m	8.48 ¹
	Spare general waste bins		3 x 1,100L bins	8 ²
	Recycling bins for 10,080L per week		10 x 1,100L bins	26 ²
	FOGO bins for 8,064L per week		17 x 240L bins	11 ²
	Bulky waste – Social Building			27
Market Building – North	General Waste	1,149	2 x 1,100L linear track – 1.6m x 5.3m	8.48 ¹
	Recycling	1,149	2 x 1,100L linear track – 1.6m x 5.3m	8.48 ¹
	Spare general waste bins		2 x 1,100L bins	5 ²
	Spare recycling bins		6 x 1,100L bins	16 ²
	FOGO bins for 6,432L per week		14 x 240L bins	9 ²
	Bulky waste – Market Building North			21
Market Building – South	General Waste	1,251	2 x 1,100L linear track – 1.6m x 5.3m	8.48 ¹
	Recycling	1,251	2 x 1,100L linear track – 1.6m x 5.3m	8.48 ¹
	Spare general waste bins		2 x 1,100L bins	5 ²
	Spare recycling bins		6 x 1,100L bins	16 ²
	FOGO bins for 7,008L per week		15 x 240L bins	10 ²
	Bulky waste – Market Building South			24
Additional infrastructure – Bin tug				2
Additional infrastructure – Bin lifter				4
Social Building ³ – Bin holding room				60 m ²
Market Building North ³ – Bin holding room				53 m ²

Building	Waste stream	Daily generation (L)	Infrastructure	Approx. Area Required (m ²)
Market Building South⁴ – Bin holding room				52 m²

Note: 1 – includes bin footprint x1.5 m² space for bin manoeuvring

2 – includes space for operational clearance

3 – includes bin tug and bin lifter storage

4 – includes bin lifter storage

The following bin storage areas have been allocated on the Ground floor of each building (see Appendix A) to accommodate the bin numbers and infrastructure presented in Table 11:

- Social Building – 69.09m²
- Market Building North – 69.75m²
- Market Building South – 62.22m²

Building management will switch out full bins on the linear tracks every 1-2 days, or as needed, with spare bins stored in the WSAs. Only management will have access to these areas.

Temporary waste storage and disposal

Each dwelling is to be provided with space to store at minimum one day's garbage waste, recycling and food waste generated.

5.3.3 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.

Separate bulky waste rooms will be provided adjacent to the ground-level bin rooms in all buildings for residents to temporarily store bulk items awaiting removal. The Social Building and Market Building North will have rooms sized approximately at 26m², and Market Building South will have an area of approximately at 20m².

5.3.4 Waste Collection Areas

Two ground-level collection stores will be provided adjacent to the service vehicle layby – one dedicated to the Social Building and one shared by the Market Buildings. The two sides of the collection stores facing the public will be enclosed by a 2m high brick wall and the other two by a 2m high fence. The perimeter will be built of materials consistent with the development and the street-facing façade will be sufficiently screened by vegetation. The collection store is sized at approximately 33m² for the Social Building and 47m for the Market Buildings, which are sufficient to accommodate all bins required for Council collection.

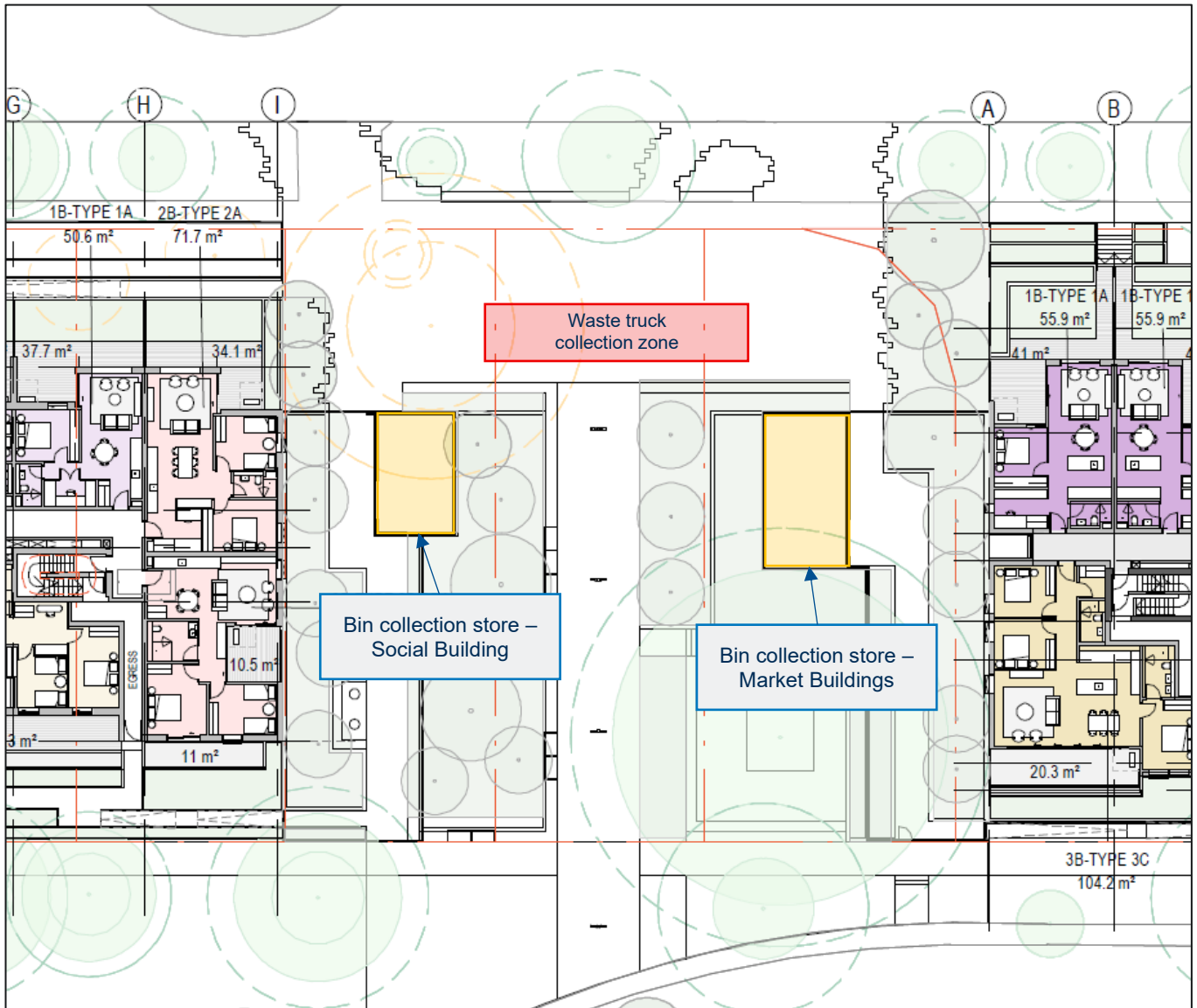
Building Management will be required to transfer bins from each building's Waste Storage Area (WSA) to the bin collection stores prior to collection and returned afterwards. Bin transfers will be facilitated using a bin tug, which will be stored within the WSAs.

5.3.5 Collection Schedule

Waste generated from the proposed buildings will be collected by Council collection at frequency of twice a week for general waste and FOGO, and once a week for recycling.

Building management will coordinate a bulky waste collection schedule with Council to suit the development and avoid conflicts with regular bin collection days. Discarded items will be transferred from the bulky waste rooms to the collection enclosures by building management the day prior to collection.

Figure 4: Waste collection areas



Source: BVN, October 2025.

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.
- **Paper and Cardboard:** Should large quantities of paper and cardboard waste be generated from proposed site uses a separate service may be suitable for application at the site. The contracted waste service provider may be able to provide separate paper and cardboard bins for the source separation and collection of paper and cardboard waste.
- **Food Waste:** Residential food organics waste generation from the development can be collected and treated on-site at small scale should management decide to do so. Organics treatment can be used to produce conditioners, compost or vermiculture castings for application on or off-site. Equipment options include different size and capacity composters, dehydrators, worm farms and macerators. For organics treated to acceptable standards, discharge of effluent or any output to sewer as commercial trade wastewater may be permitted.
- **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.

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 dispose waste into the building's respective chute inlet and 240L bins available on each habitable level.
3. Site management is responsible for monitoring bin fullness and switching out full bins. Site management are also responsible for maintenance of bins, the waste storage and collection rooms, and ensuring bins are clean and in working order.
4. Site management is to ensure contracts with Council, 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 site 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

Waste will be collected from the ground-level collection enclosures, which are accessible via the shared layby. Waste collection vehicles will enter and exit the site from Banks Avenue in a forward direction.

Table 12: Collection points and loading areas requirements and specification

Component	Requirement	Specification
Collection point	Allow safe waste collection and loading operations	- Adequate clearance and manoeuvring space; - Sufficient clearance for the safe handling of materials and equipment; and - Sectioned loading bay 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 each site use loading area by a rear lift collection vehicle; - Adequate loading bay 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 will be arranged 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 DCP, 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;
- Waste handling, storage and collection systems for residential waste to be self-contained;

- 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; and
- 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 D).

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:

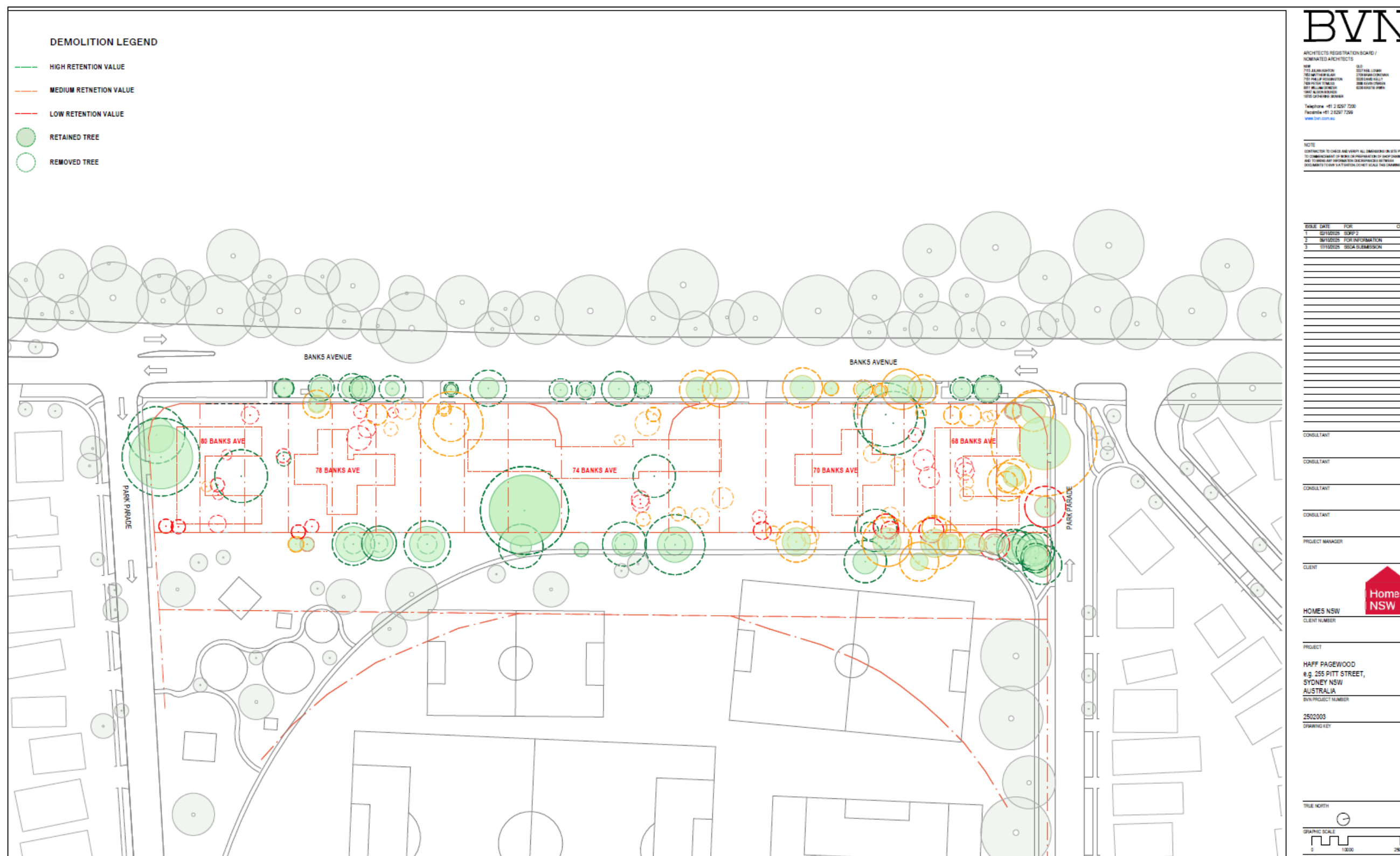
- Maintenance of open and common site areas;
- Ensuring waste areas are well maintained and kept clean;
- Securing the waste storage area from vandalism and the escape of litter;
- Identification and appropriate disposal of goods with hazardous material content (paints, e-waste, fluorescent tubes);
- 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.
- Bayside Development Control Plan 2022
- Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021
- Bayside Council Waste Management Technical Specification 2022
- NSW EPA (2012) Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities.
- NSW EPA (2021) NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041.
- 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.

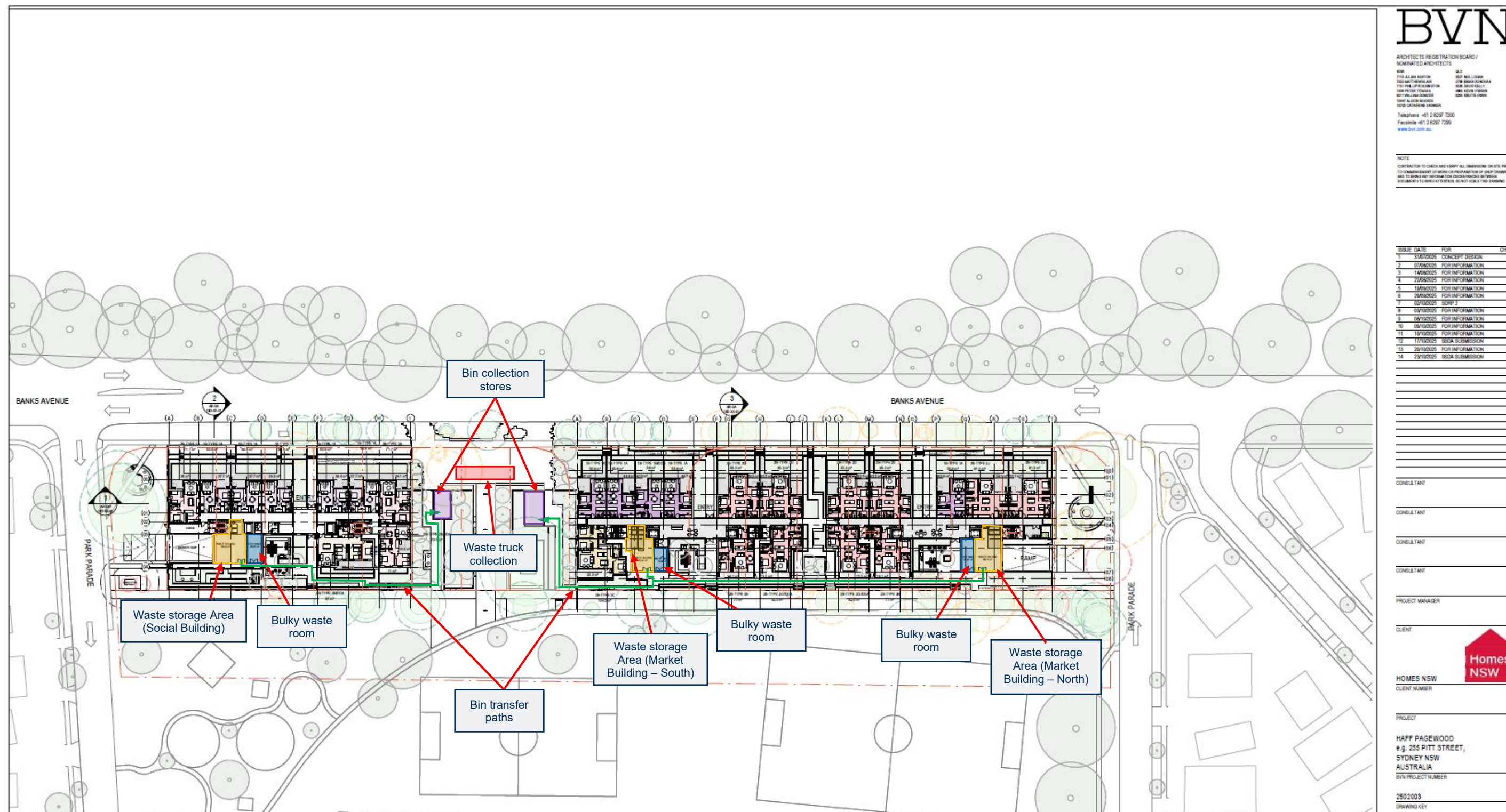
Appendix A Proposed Site Plans

Figure 5: Proposed demolition plan



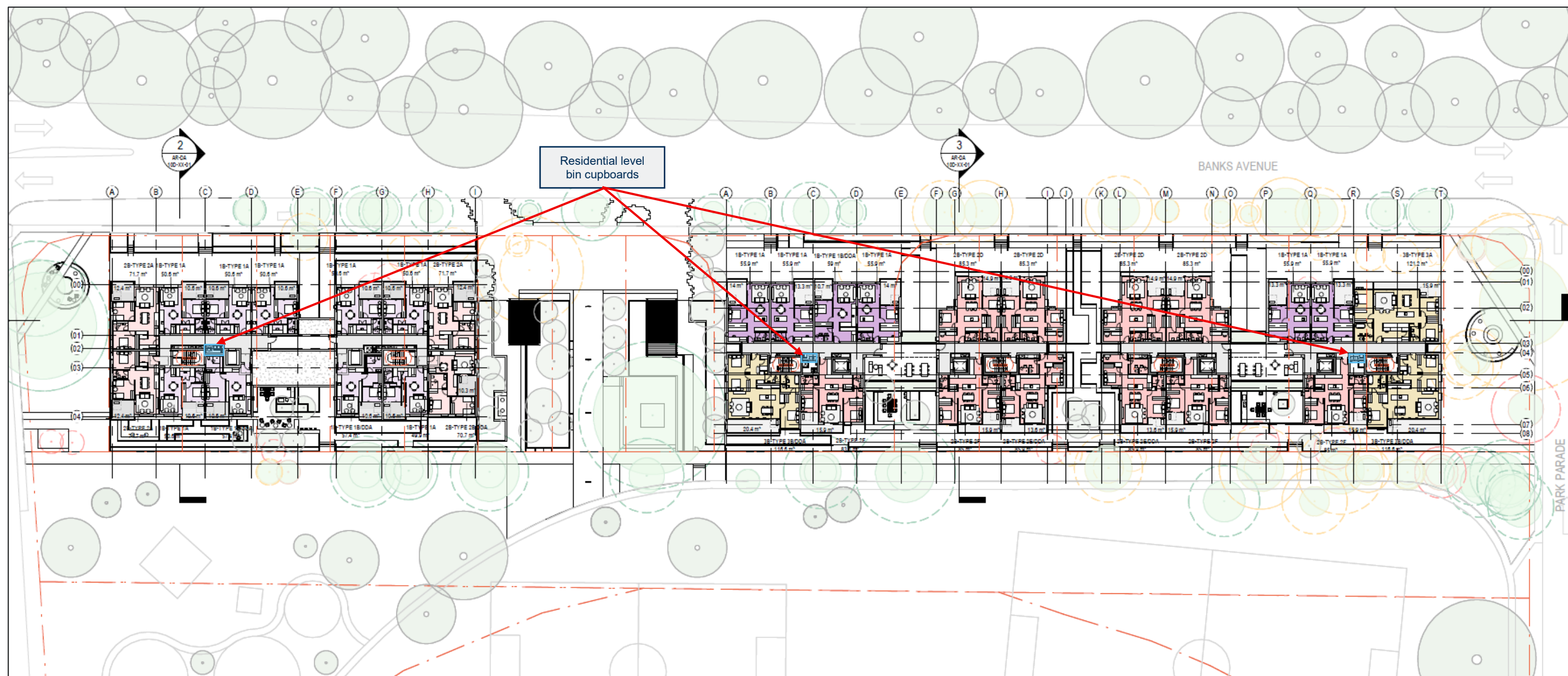
Source: LTS Surveyors, April 2025.

Figure 6: Proposed ground-level plan



Source: BVN, October 2025.

Figure 7: Proposed residential level 1



Source: BVN, October 2025.

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


MRA
 Consulting Group

Source: NSW Government, 2025.

Appendix C Waste Equipment Options

Tug Compact POWERED TUG



A nimble powered tug that allows a user to tow up to 500 kg safely. It is the ideal tug for towing document, stock, bin, linen and medical trolleys in and around tight spaces and aisles with ease.

Using the tiller handle to tow the tug, the operator is in front of the load, increasing visibility and reducing the risk of collisions.

Powered towing can eliminate push/pull injuries caused by manually moving heavy trolleys or repetitive movements.



Typical applications

Suitable for warehouses, hospitals, linen service, casinos, hospitality, universities.

Features

Tow capacity	500 kg on flat ground.
Max. speed	Up to 5 km/hour
Speed mode	Three speed control with forward, reverse and emergency stop.
Usability	• Grey non-marking tyres. • No driver's licence required. • Simple to use. • Quiet, smooth operation. • Zero emissions.
Hitching	• Supplied with a pin hitch. • Wide variety of hitches available for easy attachment to trolleys.
Dimensions (L/W/H)	1100/609/891 mm (handle down)
Battery	Two 12V 33Ah MK-gel batteries with 24V smart charger

Safety features

- Intuitive control with standard automatic safety brake, forward and reverse drive.
- Emergency stop button.
- Emergency back-off button.

ORDER CODES

Tug Compact 500 kg	TUGCOM500NH
Pin hitch (16 mm)	EDHT1810-002
Pin hitch (19 mm)	EDHT1810-043
Clamp hitch*	EDHTCLAMP001
Self-centering hitch	EDHT1810-006

* Each clamp hitch must be supplied with EDHT1810-006 (self-centering hitch) for the Tug Compact.

www.electrodrive.com.au | 1300 934 471

1100 LITRE LINEAR TRACK SYSTEM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Elephants Foot 1100 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 1100 litre bin Linear Track System is available in the standard 2 bin option. Our 3 Bin option is available as a special order.



SPECIFICATIONS

System Control	Electric PLC
Power Supply	415 V AC / 20A / 5 PIN
Motor Size (kW)	1.1
Maximum bin load	440 kg
Noise (dBA)	<85
Bin Size (L)	1100
Cycle time (sec)	60
Bin Quantity options	2 or 3

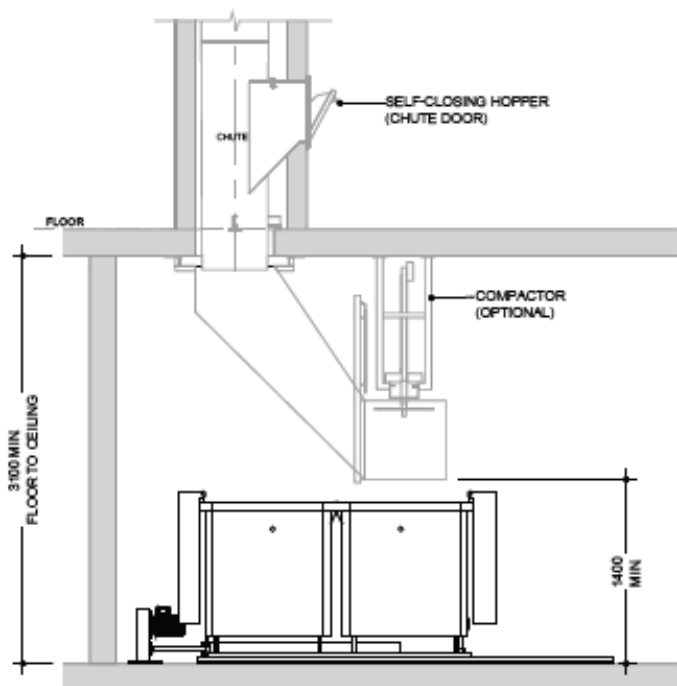
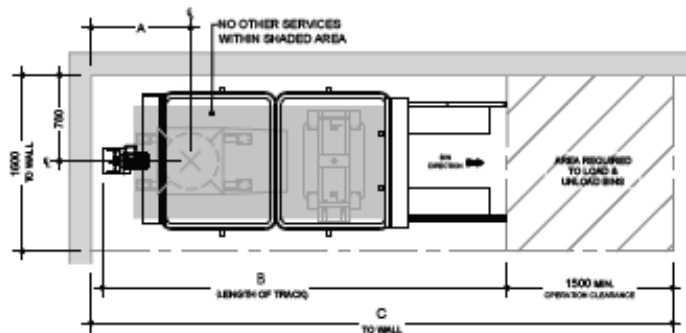
OPTIONAL EXTRAS

- 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

LINEAR TRACK SYSTEM



1100 LITRE BIN

1100 LITRE BIN LINEAR TRACK SYSTEM			
No. of Bins	Reference (mm)		
	A	B	C
2	900	3700	5300
3	2100	5040	7550

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

Source: Elephants Foot, 2023.



Maxitip BIN LIFTER

Features

The Maxitip bin lifter, an extra heavy-duty industry-rated lifter, quickly empties 240, 660, & 1100 litre bins. Widely used in waste management, construction, education, and healthcare, it offers a reliable solution for efficient waste disposal, operated by a single user.

maxitip



Quality

The Australian-made Maxitip Bin Lifter prioritises safety and quality for industrial use, ensuring customer satisfaction.

Ergonomics

Maxitip bin lifter reduces manual handling risks, optimising operator ergonomics during wheeled bin emptying.

Safety

Maxitip's design prioritises operator safety with class-leading features to maintain operational speed and efficiency.

Features

- Tip height options of **1200, 1500 and 1800 mm tip.**
- Versatile design suits mobile rubbish bins from **80 to 1100 litres**, and up to **600 kg (SWL).**
- Bin cradle lowers to ground level for easy access.
- No lifting required for bin tipping.
- Bin securely held by wheels, no need for strapping.
- Full height door for convenient loading/unloading.
- High-quality castors for smooth maneuverability.
- Two rear push handles for secure grip while moving.
- Built-in forklift pockets for safe transportation if needed.
- Full-height guarding with foot guards for safety.
- Dual hand controls ensure proper operator positioning.
- Interlocked door prevents operation when open.
- Keyed on/off switch for control access.

Options



- Flexible power options: battery, solar, single phase, and 3 phase electric.
- Customizable tip height options for diverse bin emptying needs.



WASTEQUIP

Specifications

	Maxitip		
	1200	1500	1800
Dimensions			
Width (mm)	1900	1900	1900
Height (mm)	2520	2520	2350
Length (mm)	1860	1860	1860
Capacity			
Wheelie Bin Capacity (L)	80, 120, 140, 240, 660, 1100		
Capacity (kg) (SWL)	600		
Tipping Height	1200	1500	1800
Power			
Battery			
Single Phase	Optional	Optional	Optional
3 Phase			
Solar			

Also available:
Other variations, customisations and models
such as the Litetip and Versatip Bin Lifters.



Dimensions and technical information without obligation. Subject to change.



1800 44 11 00 | www.wasteinitiatives.com.au



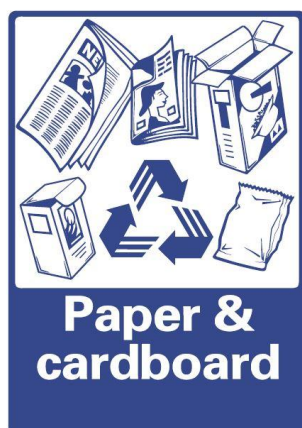
Source: Waste Initiatives, 2025.

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).



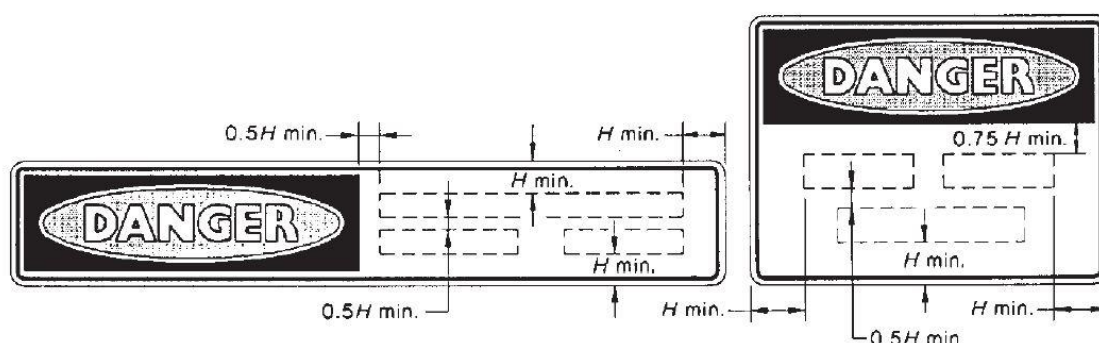
Safety Signs

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.



(d) Horizontal

FIGURE D5 TYPICAL ARRANGEMENTS OF DANGER SIGNS



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