MidCoast Regional Organics Processing Solution – Waste Management Plan

A Submission to NALG Envirotech Pty Ltd

13 January 2026

MRA Consulting Group

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Disclaimer

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

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Glossary

Terminology	Definition
AS	Australian Standard
C&D	Construction and Demolition
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
ENM	Excavated Natural Material
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
FOGO	Food and Garden Organics
GLLEP	Great Lakes Local Environmental Plan 2014
GLDCP	Greater Lakes Development Control Plan 2014
LGA	Local Government Area
MGB	Mobile Garbage Bin
MRA	MRA Consulting Group
VENM	Virgin Excavated Natural Material
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WSP	Waste Service Provider
WSRA	Waste Storage and Recycling Area

1 Introduction

MRA Consulting Group (MRA) was engaged by NALG Envirotech Pty Ltd to prepare a Waste Management Plan (WMP) related to the proposed industrial development located at Lot 5 of DP 1089990 Midge Orchid Road, Tuncurry. The site is located within the MidCoast Council Local Government Area (LGA).

The Proposal seeks consent for the construction and operation of a Food and Garden Organics (FOGO) processing facility that intends to receive and process 146,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of input material. This is a State Significant Development (SSD-84090218) under Clause 3 and Clause 23, Schedule 1 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021*.

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:

- Greater Lakes Local Environmental Plan 2014
- Greater Lakes Development Control Plan 2019
- Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for SSD-84090218

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 and Recycling Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the GLDCP 2014, and states the following objectives for waste management:

- To plan for sustainable waste management.
- To develop systems for waste management to ensure waste is transported and disposed of in a lawful manner.
- To provide guidance in regards to space, storage amenity and management of building site waste manage ment facilities.
- To ensure waste management systems are compatible with collection services.
- To minimise risks associated with waste management at all stages of development.
- To maximise reuse and recycling of household, industrial and commercial waste.

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

2 Background

2.1 Description of the Proposed Development

The MidCoast Regional Organics Processing Solution (MC ROPS) is a fully enclosed FOGO facility utilising In-Vessel Composting (IVC) and Dry Anaerobic Digestion (AD) technology to process organic waste and produce high-quality compost end products. The facility will be comprised of:

- A receival building;
- IVC tunnels;
- Maturation building;
- 2 digesters, biogas equipment and 2 Combined Heat and Power units;
- Administration building;
- Weighbridge and office;
- Roads, parking and access;
- Drainage infrastructure; and
- Air treatment system including acid scrubbing and biofiltration.

The proposed operational capacity is 146,000 tpa, providing the capacity to process both MidCoast Council FOGO, and additional organics sourced from commercial and industrial arisings.

2.2 Location

The Subject Site (the Site) is legally defined as Lot 5 DP 1089990 Midge Orchid Rd, Darawank within the MidCoast Council Local Government Area (LGA). The Site is located adjacent to the Tuncurry Waste Management Centre. The Proposal will be an extension of the services offered in the region for waste management; however, it will operate independently of the Tuncurry Waste Management Centre.

Figure 1: Site and surrounding area

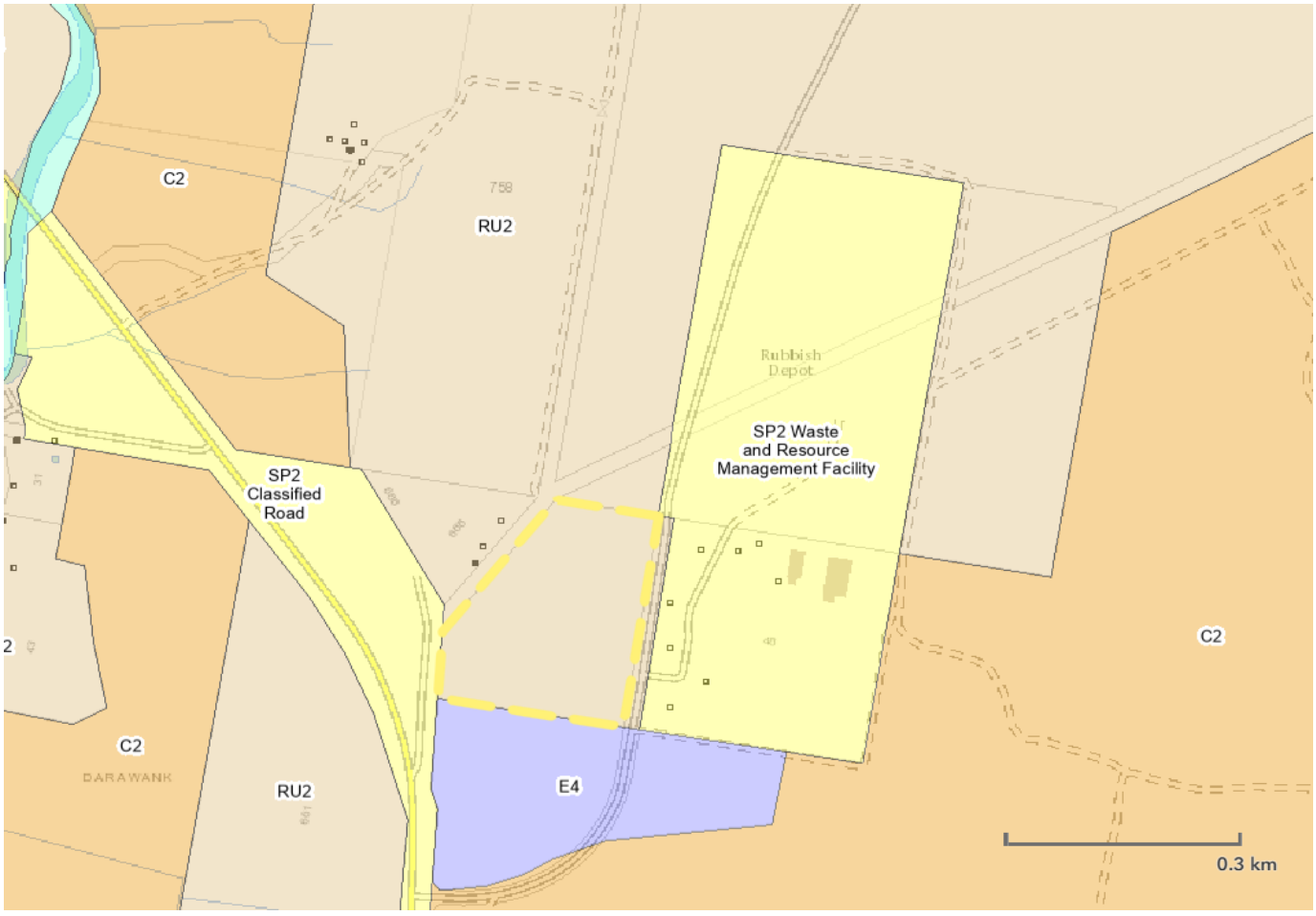
Source: Nearmap, 2025.

2.3 Zoning and Use

The Site is zoned RU2 – Rural Landscape according to the Great Lakes LEP 2014. The objectives of this zone are:

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To maintain the rural landscape character of the land.
- To provide for a range of compatible land uses, including extensive agriculture.
- To provide for rural tourism in association with the primary industry capability of the land which is based on the rural attributes of the land.
- To secure a future for agriculture in the area by minimising the fragmentation of rural land and loss of potential agricultural productivity.

Figure 2: Land use zone map



Source: NSW eSpatial 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: Less Waste, More Resources (DAWE, 2018). The key policy aims that are considered are:

- Avoidance (to prevent the generation of waste);
- Reduce the amount of waste (including hazardous waste) for disposal;
- Manage waste as a resource; and

- Ensure that waste treatment, disposal, recovery and re-use are undertaken in a safe, scientific and environmentally sound manner.

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

2.5 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 current design set for the development plan from the project architect, a&n 12/08/2025;
- Waste and recycling volumes are based on information provided from the GLDCP 2014; and
- This WMP is a living document and therefore, waste management equipment and systems described in this report are subject to change based on future operations and available technology.

3 Construction and Demolition

Demolition and construction activities at the site will generate a range of construction and demolition (C&D) waste. The Site is greenfield with no development on it and therefore the demolition component of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste will be limited to material generated through clearing, earthworks and site preparation. Throughout the development process, materials will be reused and recycled where possible, minimising the disposal (landfilling) of materials other than those that are contaminated or unsuitable for reuse or recycling processes.

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

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

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

3.1 Construction and Demolition Waste

Construction and Demolition waste onsite will be derived from:

- Site establishment, vegetation clearing, and earthworks.
- Pavement works including laying of internal roads, hardstand areas, and weighbridge platforms.
- The construction of:
    - A receival building;
    - IVC tunnels;
    - Maturation building;
    - 2 digesters, biogas equipment and 2 Combined Heat and Power units;
    - Administration building;
    - Weighbridge and office;
    - Roads, parking and access;
    - Drainage infrastructure; and
    - Air treatment system including acid scrubbing and biofiltration.

Table 1 outlines indicative volume to weight conversion factors for common construction materials.

Table 1: 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 2 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 2: 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	20,000-30,000	✓	✓	✓	<5%	>95%	Onsite: Reuse for fill and levelling. Offsite: Removed from site for reuse as recycled fill material or soil. Disposal: Removal of any contaminated material for appropriate treatment or disposal.
Concrete	40-50	✓	✓	✓	<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.
Metals (ferrous and non-ferrous)	50 - 60	-	✓	✓	<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.
Packaging materials (pallets, wrap, cardboard, etc)	45 - 50	-	✓	✓	<10%	>90%	Returned to supplier where possible or separated by material type for resource recovery.
Residual waste	20 - 25	-	✓	✓	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)	Landfill	% of landfill diversion	Methods for re-use, recycling or disposal
Green waste	100-150	✓	✓	✓	<5%	>95%	Onsite: Reused as turf Offsite: Reused as turf or sent to recovery facility
Total % Diversion from Landfill Estimated						**>90%**	

3.2 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 3).

Table 3: 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: • Southern Sons Skips Bins • JR Richards & Sons • Flash Skip Bins Or another supplier as elected by the building contractor.
Principal Off-Site Recycler	The following are local C&D processing facilities for consideration in the management of C&D waste generated at the site: • Tuncurry Waste Management Centre • Taree Waste Management Centre Or another appropriate facility as elected by the waste management contractor.
Principal Licensed Landfill Site	• Tuncurry Waste Management Centre Or other appropriate facility as elected by the waste management contractor.

3.3 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 Operational Waste Management

4.1 Overview

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

Operational waste management will be derived from daily office use by staff onsite. Residual waste materials that cannot be processed through the composting system will be separated and managed appropriately, with disposal directed to a licensed waste facility.

The following space calculations are based off the mobile garbage bin (MGB) and bulk bin dimensions sourced from NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments* (2019) (Table 4).

Table 4: Mobile Garbage Bin (MGB) and Bulk Bin capacity and footprint

Bin Capacity (L)	Height (mm)	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Footprint (Approx. m^2)
140	1,065	540	500	0.27
240	1,100	735	580	0.41- 0.43
660	1,250	850	1,370	0.86-1.16
1,100	1,470	1,245	1370	1.33-1.74

Source: Great Lakes DCP (2019) and NSW EPA's Better practice guide for resource recovery in residential developments (2019).

4.2 Waste Management

4.2.1 Waste Generation

4.2.1.1 Office generated waste

Part of the Site is proposed to be used for an administration building. Operational waste management addressed in the following section relates to waste generation associated with ancillary office uses.

The GLDCP specifies generation rates for offices as follows:

- 10L/100m^2 floor area/day.

Weekly generation rates are based on a 7-day week as follows:

Table 5: Waste Generation

Use type	Area (m^2)	Waste Stream	Generation Rate (L/100m^2/day)	Total Weekly Generation (L)
Office areas#	20	General waste	7L	10
		Recycling	5L	7
		Paper and Cardboard**	5L	7

		Organic waste#	3L	4
TOTALS			**General waste**	**14L**
			Recycling	**7L**
			Paper and Cardboard	**7L**

Note: #The lunchroom, meeting room, manager's office, security room, and laboratory are ancillary to the main office function and do not operate as independent tenancies. These areas form part of the overall office use and are therefore captured within the standard office waste generation rate, rather than requiring separate waste calculations

**Office uses are expected to generate a proportion of paper/cardboard waste of total recycling. Therefore, for the purpose of estimating waste generation, 50% of recycling is assumed to be paper and cardboard waste in this instance. Management may like to opt in to a paper & cardboard collection for further source separation at the site.*

***Approximately 30% of general waste generation is assumed to be food waste. Management may like to opt in for an organic waste collection for further source separation at the site.*

Temporary Waste Storage

Interim containers within office areas will be available sufficient for one day's generation of waste and recycling. Cleaning staff/staff will be responsible for the emptying of these bins daily and transporting waste to the site's bin storage area.

Bulky Waste

Bulky waste removal will be organised promptly with the nominated waste collection contractor to avoid overspill into admin and processing areas. Site management are to organise bulky waste collections with Council or private collection when necessary.

4.2.1.2 Residual Process Waste

Input FOGO waste may be contaminated with other non-compostable household wastes such as plastics, metals and oversized materials. Contaminant residual waste will be removed from the organics stream during the sorting stage by screens, magnets and handpicking. The waste receival process would include a few steps to remove contamination, including:

- An initial visual inspection for large contaminants which will be removed by gantry crane and set aside for subsequent inspection;
- Ferrous metals will be removed by the magnets (overhead crane and band).
- Other plastic and metal contaminants will be removed after screening by wind sift screening.

The facility is expected to receive 562 tonnes (562,000 kg) of FOGO input per day. At an assumed contamination rate of 3%, up to 16,860kg of contaminants may be separated as residual waste on any operational day. This equates to approximately 28.1 m³/day or 28,100L/day, assuming the density of received waste is 600 kg/m³.

Metals will be separated and recovered by sending to appropriately licenced recovery facility and remaining contaminants will be disposed of at lawful waste facility.

4.2.1.3 Other waste streams

Laboratory wastes (including sample containers, tested materials such as compost, digestate) would be minimal. Any chemicals used in the testing process are managed using Safety Data Sheets and stored is in accordance with the recommended methodology. A specialised waste licenced contractor will dispose of these materials at a lawful facility.

4.2.2 Waste Storage Requirements

4.2.2.1 Office Generated Waste

Waste storage space for staff and related generated waste has been calculated considering estimations of bin type and collection frequency, as described in the table below Table 6).

Table 6: Waste storage and collection frequency

Waste stream	Waste generation (L/week)	Waste management options (bins and collection frequency)	Minimum Storage Area (m^2)*
General waste	10	1 x 140L** bins collected once **per week**	1
Recycling	7	1 x 140L bins collected once **per week**	1
Paper and Cardboard	7	1 x 140L bins collected once **per week**	1
Organic Waste	4	1 x 140 L bins collected **once per week**	1
		Total minimum space requirement:	**4m^2**

**Note: storage space requirement considers additional space of approximately (m^2 x 1.5) for manoeuvring of bins.*

***Note: 240L bins may be used where the nominated private waste collection contractor confirms they are suitable for collection with their vehicles and equipment.*

140L or 240L bins are expected to be most suitable for the collection of waste to allow for easier manoeuvrability and servicing. Staff can observe the bin fullness levels once the site is fully developed and adjust the number of bins or collections accordingly. The proposed waste storage area (WSA) to store the required number of bins for staff-generated waste is shown in Appendix A.

4.2.2.2 Residual Process Waste

Most contamination will be removed during the screening stages within the sorting cabin. An industrial-sized (expected to be 660L) steel bin will be positioned beneath each of the four negative sorting chutes to collect contaminants and a spare bin for each line will be available. These bins will be replaced as required using a forklift or material handler, with the collected waste transferred into large hook-lift (roll-on/roll-off) bins for disposal. The proposed waste storage area for spare steel bins and hook lift bins for process waste is shown in Appendix A.

A small volume of bound sulphur from the biotrickling filter would be generated. This will be removed from Site during maintenance of the plant.

5 Waste Management Systems

5.1 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 alterative 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.
- **Site 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 carboard 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:** Staff can make arrangements for the separate collection of its organics by its waste management contractor. Food waste can be stored in 140L or 240L sealed bins prior to collection
- **Secure Documents:** Separate bins for secure document waste may be retained in office spaces, to be serviced by a specialist secure document destruction contractor.
- **Other (Problem) Waste:** The disposal of hard, bulky, electronic, liquid or potentially hazardous wastes shall be organised between the operator and staff as necessary.

5.2 Waste Management and Recycling Method

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

1. Waste is temporarily stored at its point of generation in an appropriately sized receptacle, clearly marked for type of waste;
2. Site cleaners and staff are to transfer waste to the respective waste storage area for appropriate disposal into the respective bin.
3. Cleaning staff and site management are responsible for maintenance of bins and the waste storage areas, ensuring bins are clean and in working order. Cleaning staff and site management are also responsible for switching out full bins and monitoring bin fullness;
4. Site management is to ensure contracts with private waste contractor, 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.

5.3 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;

- 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.

5.4 Collection Method and Loading Areas

Waste will be collected onsite via a private waste contractor. Bins will be collected from the internal driveways adjacent to the proposed waste storage areas.

Table 7: 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	- 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.

5.5 Waste and Recycling Storage Areas

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

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

5.6 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 A).

5.7 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.

6 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.

Great Lakes Development Control Plan 2014

Great Lakes Local Environmental Plan 2014

NSW EPA (2012) Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities.

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 EPA (2021) NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041.

NSW Government (1979) Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.

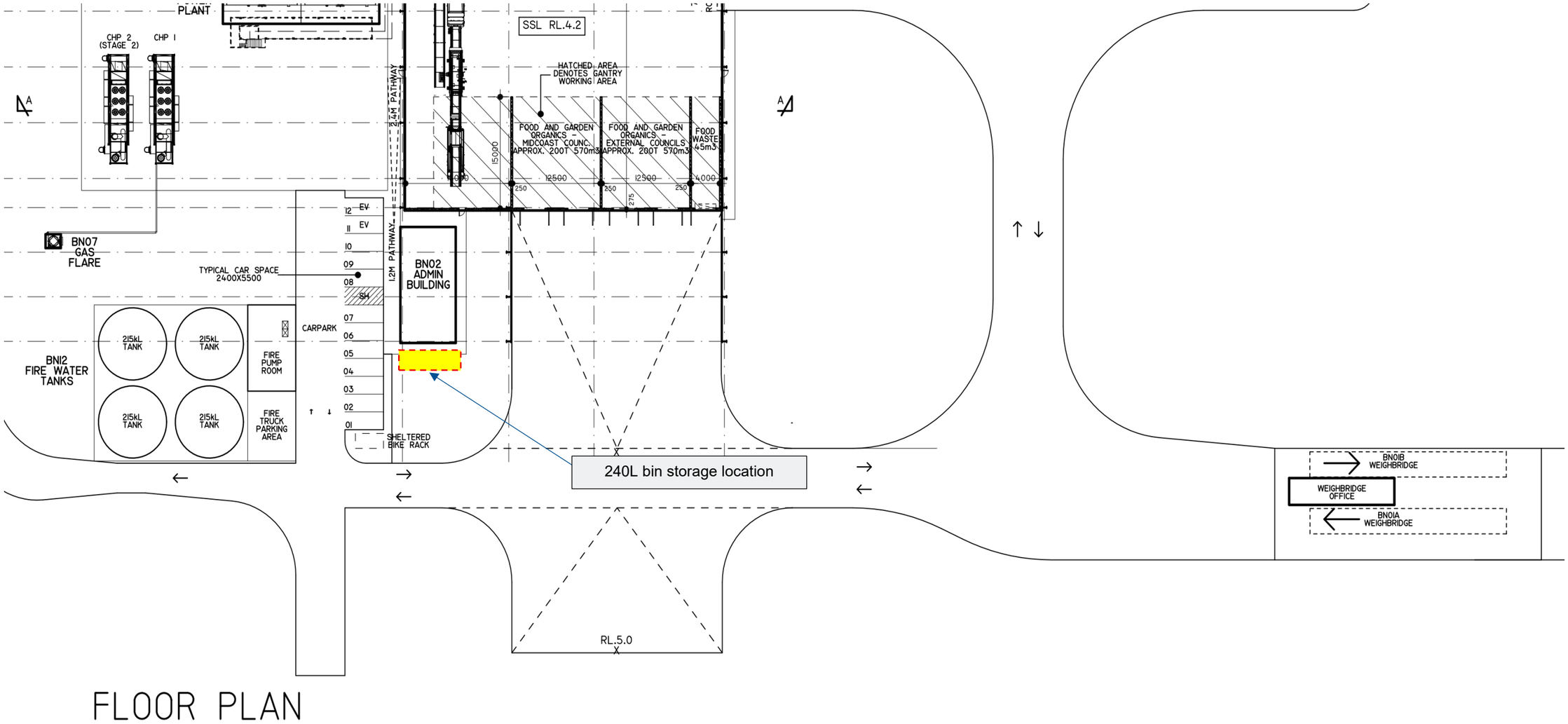
NSW Government (1997) Protection of the Environment Operations Act.

NSW Government (2000) Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation.

NSW Government (2001) The Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act

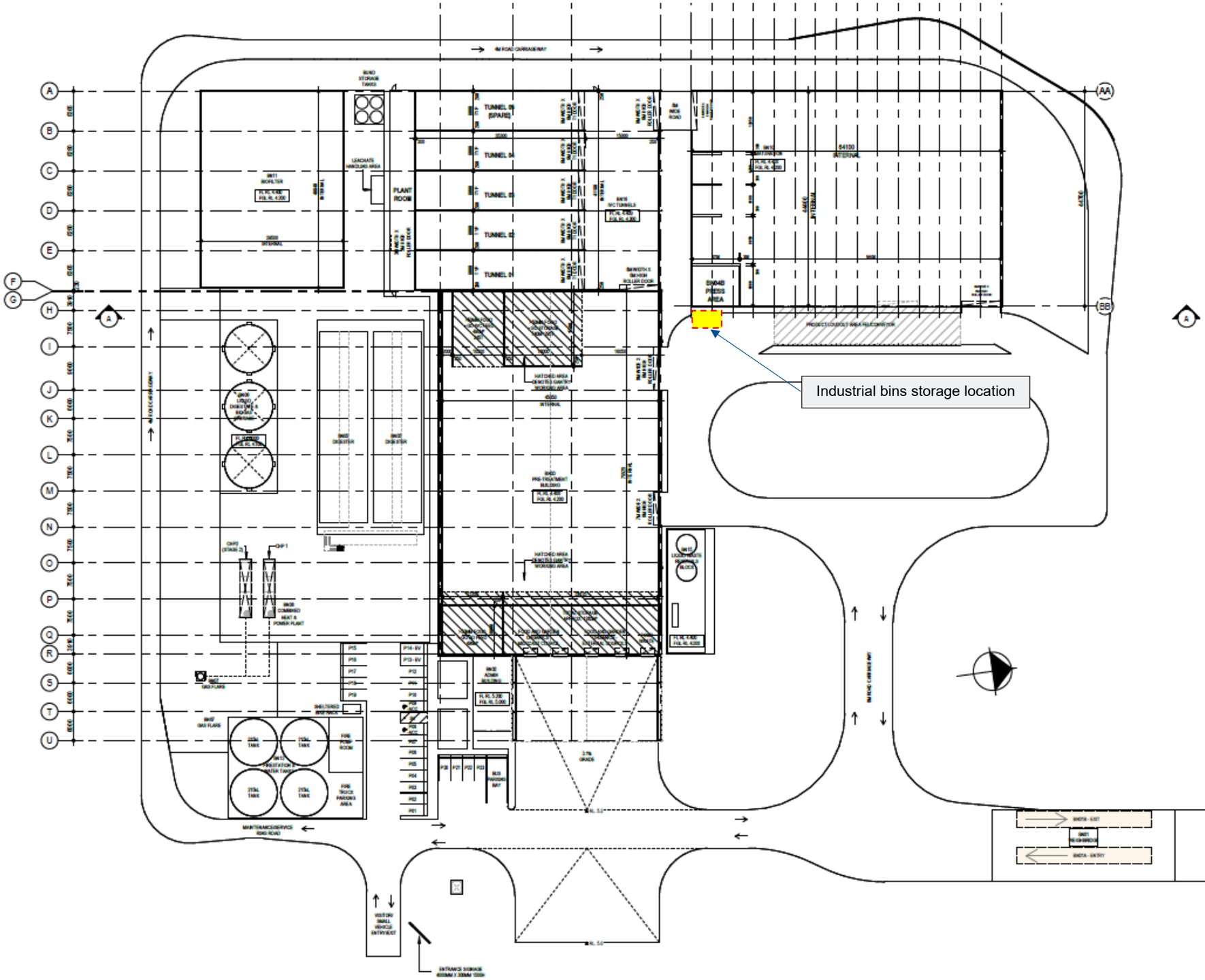
Appendix A Proposed Site Plans

Proposed waste storage location for staff generated waste



Source: a&n, 2025.

Proposed waste storage location for process waste



Source: a&n, 2025.

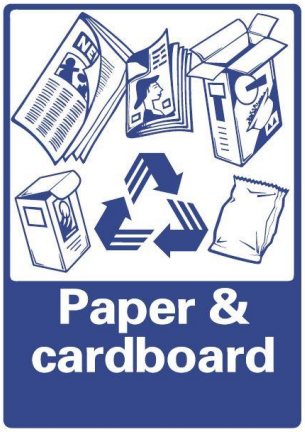
Appendix B Standard Signage

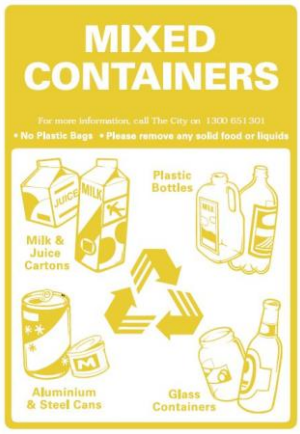
Waste Signage

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).

Examples of standard signage for bin uses





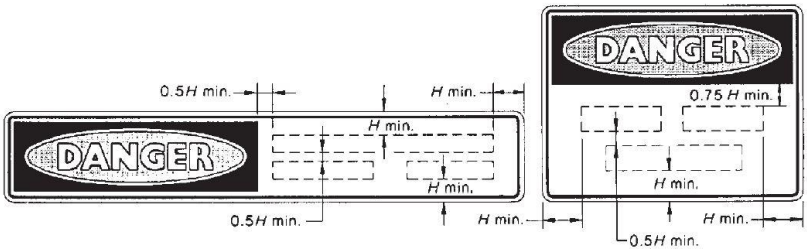
Safety Signs

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

Example and layout of safety signage

(d) Horizontal

FIGURE D5 TYPICAL ARRANGEMENTS OF DANGER SIGNS



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