



Leichhardt Oval Refurbishment, 68 Mary St, Lilyfield NSW

OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

24/11/2025
Report No. 707944
Revision D

Client

Inner West Council

<https://www.innerwest.nsw.gov.au/>

Architect

Cox Architecture

<https://www.coxarchitecture.com.au/>

REVISION REFERENCE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY	2
2.0	INTRODUCTION	2
2.1	SCOPE OF REPORT	2
2.2	SECRETARY'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS.....	3
2.3	REPORT CONDITIONS	4
3.0	LEGISLATION & GUIDANCE	5
4.0	DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW.....	6
4.1	SITE LOCATION	7
5.0	SPORTING FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT	8
5.1	SPORTING FACILITY BIN SUMMARY	8
5.2	SPORTING FACILITY WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES	8
5.3	SPORTING FACILITY WASTE COLLECTION PROCEDURES	8
5.4	EVENT WASTE MANAGEMENT	8
5.5	OTHER WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS	10
5.5.1	CHANGING FACILITIES	10
5.5.2	BATHROOMS	10
5.5.3	LIQUID WASTE	10
5.5.4	PROBLEM WASTE.....	10
5.5.5	MEDICAL WASTE.....	10
6.0	STAKEHOLDER ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES	11
7.0	SOURCE SEPARATION	12
8.0	EDUCATION	13
8.1	SIGNAGE	13
9.0	POLLUTION PREVENTION	13
10.0	BIN WASHING.....	13
11.0	BIN MOVING PATHS.....	14
12.0	WASTE COLLECTION POINTS	14
13.0	USEFUL CONTACTS.....	15
	APPENDIX A: ARCHITECTURAL PLANS	16
	APPENDIX: A.1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN.....	17
	APPENDIX B: PRIMARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS.....	18
	APPENDIX: B.1 TYPICAL BIN SPECIFICATIONS	19
	APPENDIX: B.2 SIGNAGE FOR WASTE AND RECYCLING BINS.....	20
	APPENDIX: B.3 EXAMPLE COLLECTION VEHICLE INFORMATION.....	22
	APPENDIX C: SECONDARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS	24
	APPENDIX: C.1 EXAMPLE SOURCE SEPARATION RECEPTACLES	25
	APPENDIX D: MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION.....	26

APPENDIX: D.1	EXAMPLE OF MEDICAL WASTE STREAMS and MANAGEMENT.....	27
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TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location.....	7
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LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities	11
Table 2: Operational Waste Streams.....	12
Table 3: Waste Areas.....	14

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

TERM	DESCRIPTION
<i>Bin-Carting Route</i>	Travel path for transporting bins from their allocated storage location to the nominated collection point
<i>Bulk Bins</i>	Containers with a capacity greater than 1100L designed to be collected by a front-loading vehicle
<i>Bulky Waste</i>	Recycling items that are too large to be deposited into bins, including furniture, whitegoods, electronics and mattresses
<i>Collection Area/Point</i>	Designated area or point where bins are loaded onto the collection vehicle for servicing
<i>DA</i>	Development Application
<i>DCP</i>	Development Control Plan
<i>EPA</i>	Environment Protect Authority
<i>General Waste</i>	All non-recyclable and non-hazardous waste that is sent to landfill
<i>HRV</i>	Heavy Rigid Vehicle
<i>L</i>	Litre
<i>LEP</i>	Local Environmental Plan
<i>Mobile Bins</i>	Containers with a capacity up to and including 1100L designed to be collected by a rear-loading vehicle
<i>Onsite Collection</i>	A collection arrangement whereby all bins are serviced by a collection vehicle within the property boundary, either in the building's basement or at grade and off-street.
<i>Owners Corporation</i>	An organisation or group of persons that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as an entity
<i>Recycling</i>	Waste stream that combines all recycling, including comingled recycling, paper/cardboard and metals.
<i>Source Separation Receptacles</i>	Communal containers used throughout the development for the day-to-day disposal of different waste streams
<i>Waste Stream</i>	A classification used to describe waste of a particular type (eg. food waste stream)
<i>WHS</i>	Workplace Health and Safety

1.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

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

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Elephants Foot Consulting (EFC) has been engaged to prepare the following Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) to satisfy the conditions for SEARs for SSDA submission. Inner West Council requires for the sporting facility development located at Leichhardt Park, 68 Mary St, Lilyfield NSW.

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

- i. **Promote responsible source separation** to reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill by implementing convenient and efficient waste management systems.
- ii. **Ensure adequate waste and recycling provisions and procedures** are established that will cater for potential changes during the operational phase of the development.
- iii. **Comply** with all relevant council codes, policies, and guidelines.

To achieve these objectives, this OWMP identifies and details the following components:

- Waste streams expected to be generated onsite and anticipated volumes;
- Suitable bin sizes and quantities;
- Waste and recycling disposal procedures;
- Bin room size estimations and equipment recommendations; and
- Waste collection strategies, locations and frequencies.

It is vital that this OWMP is integrated into the overall management of the building and is clearly communicated to all relevant stakeholders.

2.1 SCOPE OF REPORT

This OWMP only applies to the **operational** phase of the proposed development; therefore, the requirements outlined in this OWMP must be implemented during the operational phase of the site and may be subject to review upon further expansion of, and/or changes to the development.

The waste management of the **construction** and **demolition** phases of the development are not addressed in this report. A construction and demolition WMP will need to be provided separately.

2.2 SECRETARY'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

Declaration		
Name	Ruban Jayaratnam	
Professional Qualifications	Masters of Sustainability	
The undersigned declares that this Operational Waste Management Plan has been prepared in response to the following SEARs requirements issued for the project on 23 June 2025 for SSD-85149458:		
SEARs item	SEARs Issue and Assessment Requirement	Relevant Section of this Report that addresses SEARs Requirement
20	• Identify, quantify and classify the likely waste streams to be generated during construction and operation. • Provide the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of waste in accordance with any council waste management requirements. • Identify appropriately sited waste storage areas, collection access paths/roads, and appropriate servicing arrangements for the site. • If buildings are proposed to be demolished or altered, provide a hazardous materials survey.	Refer to sections 5 and 7 Refer to sections 5,6,7 and 12 Refer to section 5 Refer to another consultant
Signed	<i>R. Jayaratnam</i>	
Dated	21/11/2025	

2.3 REPORT CONDITIONS

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

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

3.0 LEGISLATION & GUIDANCE

Waste management and resource recovery regulation in Australia is administered by the Australian Constitution, Commonwealth laws, and international agreements. State and territory governments maintain primary responsibility for controlling development and regulating waste. The following legislation has been enacted in New South Wales, and provides the lawful underpinnings of this OWMP.

- NSW Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979
- NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- NSW Waste Avoidance & Resource Recovery Act 2001

At the local level, councils or Local Government Areas (LGAs) require OWMPs to be included in new development applications. This OWMP is specifically required by:

- Leichhardt Development Control Plan 2013
- Inner West Local Environmental Plan 2022

The primary purpose of a Development Control Plan (DCP) is to guide the planning process according to the aims of the corresponding local environmental plan (LEP). The DCP must be read in conjunction with the provisions of the relevant LEP.

Information provided in this OWMP comes from a wide range of waste management guidance at the local, state, and federal levels. The primary sources of guidance include:

- Leichhardt Development Control Plan 2013; Appendix D: Site Waste Minimisation And Management Plan Template.
- NSW Better Practice Guide For Resource Recovery In Residential Developments 2019
- NSW Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities 2012
- NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy 2014-2021
- NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041
- NSW Waste Classification Guidelines 2014
- Australia's National Waste Policy 2018

4.0 DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Refurbishment of the existing Leichhardt Oval at 68 Mary Street, Lilyfield to provide new and upgraded spectator and player amenities, broadcasting facilities, improved accessibility and increased number of fixed seating (no change to overall spectator capacity), including:

- Upgrades to the existing Western Grandstand, including:
 - Demolition of the existing spectator and player amenities located on the ground floor, existing seating, broadcast areas, hospitality and coaching facilities on level 2, existing stairs at the front of the grandstand and some facade elements.
 - Upgrades to the existing ground floor to provide new player change rooms and facilities, medical facilities, facilities for match officials and coaching staff, spectator amenities, utilities and other 'match day' related facilities,
 - Upgrades to and expansion of the mezzanine level within the grandstand to provide a new 'Grandstand Bar', gym, spectator amenities, stairs and storage, as well as the relocation of the existing telecommunications server,
 - Upgrades to the existing level 2 to deliver new spectator seating, corporate suites, television and radio broadcasting facilities, spectator amenities and the upgrading of the existing Centurions Lounge corporate area,
 - Improved spectator circulation and egress arrangements to meet standards and general upgrades and maintenance to the existing building.
- The construction of a new 'Northern Grandstand', including:
 - Earthworks and modification of existing retaining wall and embankment,
 - A new concourse to provide spectator amenities and food and beverage offerings,
 - New spectator seating to level 1 of the grandstand above the concourse,
 - The removal of 13 trees to facilitate the new grandstand,
- The replacement of existing seating to the lower seating bowl surrounding the playing field to provide greater amenity and improved wheelchair accessibility.
-

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

4.1 SITE LOCATION

The site is located at 68 Mary St, Lilyfield NSW, as shown in Figure.1 (boundaries are indicative only). The site has frontages to Mary Street and Glover Street, with vehicle access via Mary Street.

Figure 1: Site Location



Source: Google Earth 2025

5.0 SPORTING FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

5.1 SPORTING FACILITY BIN SUMMARY

As discussed with Inner West Council, the sporting facility has the following bin quantities and collection frequencies are as follows:

<u>General Waste:</u>	40 x 240L bins collected on request
<u>Recycling:</u>	6 x 660L bins collected fortnightly

Bin sizes, quantities, and/or collection frequencies may be modified by management once the proposed development is operational. Inner West Council will be required to negotiate any changes to bins or collections with the collection service provider. Seasonal peak periods and events, extra bins will be provided by Inner West Council.

5.2 SPORTING FACILITY WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

On completion of each event or as required, nominated staff or contracted cleaners will transport all general waste and recycling to the sporting facility waste collection points and place into the appropriate collection bins.

5.3 SPORTING FACILITY WASTE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Council's waste collection vehicle will be engaged to service the sporting facility's general waste and recycling bins as per an agreed collection schedule. As discussed with Inner West Council, the recycling bins will be undertaken collected fortnightly from Mary Street while general waste is collected on a need's basis from Glover Street or rear of Western Grandstand. Once the bins are serviced, the Council's waste collection vehicle will exit the site in a forward direction.

5.4 EVENT WASTE MANAGEMENT

For events where the number of people in attendance require additional crowd management equipment (e.g. port-a-loos, cash machines, etc.), it is recommended that additional bins are used to help manage the increase in general waste and recycling volumes.

These additional bins should be provided in key locations around the event. Bins should be provided in bin stations where a general waste and recycling bin are placed together along with signage indicating what items can be placed into each bin.

Throughout the event, bins will be monitored by the event staff to prevent overflowing. As the bins become full, event staff will replace the full bins with empty or partially filled bins as required. Depending on the event size, the event managers may choose to store spare bins in a back-of-house location.

At the end of the event, cleaning contractor will circulate through the site and collect litter from the grounds for disposal. A nominated contractor will collect and remove the general waste and recyclables from the site, and the same or separate contractor will collect any additional bins used during the event.

The level of additional waste management measures will vary depending on the type of event and the number of people in attendance. Therefore, the event organisers will need to plan the event's waste and recycling strategy as apart of the event planning. This should include:

- Calculating how many additional temporary waste and recycling bins are required for the event;
- Deciding what waste and recycling streams should be collected at the event (e.g. general waste, co-mingled recyclables, glass and plastic bottle recycling, food waste, etc.);
- Determining the location to place the additional bins;
- Arranging the contractors to supply and remove bins;
- Organising signage and education for event patrons, stallholders and other stakeholders;
- Organising any additional staff requirements for implementing waste management.

SPECIAL EVENT WASTE STREAMS

Consideration should be given to special waste that is generated at events that are not suitable for disposal in general waste and recycling bins, or that may cause adverse impacts to human health and the environment if disposed of incorrectly. Special event waste streams include (but are not limited to) liquid and chemical wastes, and nappies.

Disposable nappies are a waste that needs to be considered for events that attract families, or that run for a full day or longer. If baby changing facilities are provided, the site should also provide special bins for nappies and other related items, or else bags for nappies to be wrapped in before disposing in the general waste bin.

5.5 OTHER WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Based on this development, the following waste management practices are recommended.

5.5.1 CHANGING FACILITIES

Receptacles for both waste and recycling will be located at regular intervals throughout the changing facilities.

As is common practice, contract cleaners are expected to circulate around these areas and remove bagged waste and recycling.

5.5.2 BATHROOMS

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

5.5.3 LIQUID WASTE

Liquid wastes as per Leichardt Oval's Hazard report will be stored in a secure room and enclosed by a low wall intended to contain any liquid spillage or inundation to other areas.

5.5.4 PROBLEM WASTE

The Inner West Council is responsible for making arrangements for the disposal and recycling of problem waste streams with an appropriate contractor. Problem wastes cannot be placed in the general waste stream as they can have adverse impacts to human health and the environment if disposed of in landfill. Liaising with the Inner West is a must when disposing of problem waste streams.

Problem waste streams include:

- Chemical Waste
- Liquid wastes
- Lightbulbs
- Batteries

5.5.5 MEDICAL WASTE

It is the Inner West Council's responsibility to determine the types of medical waste that would be generated by their operations and to arrange for the appropriate bins and collection services for the relevant medical waste types.

6.0 STAKEHOLDER ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Table 1: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Council Management	- Co-ordinate the waste strategy within the site. - Purchase any on-going waste management equipment or maintenance of equipment once building is operational
Waste Caretaker	- Co-ordinate general waste, recycling and FOGO collections - Clean and transport bins as required. - Organise replacement or maintenance requirements for bins. - Organise, maintain and clean bin storage areas. - Investigate and ensure prompt clean-up of illegally dumped waste materials. - Prevent storm water pollution by taking necessary precautions (prevent overfilling of bins). - Abide by all relevant WH&S legislation, regulations, and guidelines. - Provide staff/contractors with equipment manuals, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments, and PPE to control hazards associated with all waste management. - Assess any manual handling risks and prepare a manual handling control plan for bin transfers. - Ensure site safety for visitors, staff and contractors; and - Ensure effective signage, communication and education is provided to maintenance staff, and cleaning contractors.
Waste Collection Contractor	- Provide a reliable and appropriate bin collection service. - Work with IWC Property Manager - Leichhardt to customise waste systems where possible.
Gardening/Landscaping Contractor	Remove all garden organics generated during gardening maintenance activities for recycling at an offsite location.

7.0 SOURCE SEPARATION

Better practice waste management includes the avoidance, reuse, and recovery of unwanted items, which can be achieved through source separation. The table below outlines what is typically included in various waste streams and how they can be managed. Planet Ark can be accessed online to find other facilities that recover unwanted items.

Table 2: Operational Waste Streams

Waste Stream	Description	Typical Destination	Waste Stream Management
General Waste	The remaining portion of the waste stream that is not recovered for re-use, processing, or recycling. May include soft plastics, food scraps, polystyrene, etc.	Landfill	General waste should be bagged before placing in designated general waste bins.
Recycling	A mixture of items that are commonly recycled usually segregated through a MRF. Typically include food and beverage containers (e.g. aluminium, glass, steel, hard plastics, cartons). Also included cardboard and paper products.	Resource Recovery Centre	Recycling must not be bagged, and instead should be placed loosely in the designated recycling bins. Cardboard should be flattened before placing in the designated recycling bin.
Food Waste	Food waste consists of unwanted or uneaten kitchen scraps that are easily compostable/biodegradable (e.g. vegetable peels, fruit rinds, coffee grounds).	Composting facility or Landfill	Food waste can be composted on-site, off-site, or else included in the general waste stream.
Garden Organics	Garden organics consists of unwanted organic materials that are easily biodegradable and/or compostable (e.g. lawn clippings, branches)	Resource Recovery Centre	Landscape Maintenance Contractors will remove the garden organics from site during scheduled maintenance.
Bulky Waste Items	Items that are too large to place into general rubbish collection. This includes disused and/or broken furniture, mattresses, white goods, etc.	Resource Recovery Centre or Landfill	Council is responsible for removal of their bulky items.
Sanitary Waste	Feminine hygiene waste generated from female bathrooms.	Incineration or Landfill	Sanitary bins are serviced by sanitary waste contractor.
Other	Other recyclable items that require special recovery may include batteries, chemical waste, fluorescent tubes, etc.	Resource Recovery Facility	Council to arrange collection by appropriate recycling services when required.

8.0 EDUCATION

Educational material encouraging correct separation of general waste and recycling must be provided. It is recommended that Inner West Council ensures that information is provided in multiple languages to support correct behaviours, and to minimise the possibility of contamination in communal bins.

Education and communication must be provided consistently on a regular basis to encourage behaviour change and account for transient building personnel. Information should include:

- Descriptions of items accepted in the general waste and recycling streams (refer to Council guidance);
- How to prevent cross contamination among waste streams.

8.1 SIGNAGE

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

Signage should include:

- Clear and correctly labelled bins,
- Instructions for separating and disposing of waste items. Different languages should be considered,
- Locations of, and directions to, the waste storage areas with directional signs, arrows, or lines,

Inner West Council is responsible for safety signage. Appropriate signage must be prominently displayed on doors, walls and above all bins, clearly stating what type of waste or recyclables is to be placed in each bin.

All signage should conform to the relevant Australian Standards.

9.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION

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

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

10.0 BIN WASHING

The bins will be cleaned by the cleaning contractor periodically to ensure hygiene and minimise odour for every six months or on a required basis using clean down facilities (i.e. tap connection and drain). Alternatively, a specialist bin washing contractor can be engaged to clean the bins to an agreed schedule. The specialist bin contractor would collect the bins from the bin holding area and clean the bins with their specialised vehicle.

11.0 BIN MOVING PATHS

There will be movement of bins is anticipated for this site, as bins are to be collected directly from their storage location. The Inner West Council will be responsible for any transportation of bins that does occur.

Any movement of bins should minimise manual handling where possible, as bins become heavy when full. The IWC property manager will assess manual handling risks.

The routes along any bin moving paths should;

- Allow for a continuous route that is wholly within the property boundary.
- Be free from obstruction and obstacles such as steps and kerbs.
- Be constructed of solid materials with a non-slip surface
- If bins are moved manually, the route must not exceed a grade of 1:14.

12.0 WASTE COLLECTION POINTS

The areas allocated for waste storage and collection areas are detailed in the table below and are estimates only.

Table 3: Waste Areas

Level	Waste Room Type	Equipment	Estimated Area Required (m ²)
GF	Bin Collection Area	General Waste: 40 x 240L bins Recycling: 6 x 660L bins	35
GF	Medical Waste Area	<i>Equipment and bins to be determined by Inner West Council</i>	42

The waste areas have been calculated based on equipment requirements and/or bin dimensions with an additional 70% of bin GFA factored in for manoeuvrability.

13.0 USEFUL CONTACTS

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

LOCAL COUNCIL

Inner West Customer Service	Ph: (02) 9392 5000	E: council@innerwest.nsw.gov.au
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PRIVATE WASTE COLLECTION PROVIDER

Capital City Waste Services	Ph: 02 9599 9999	E: service@ccws.net.au
Sydney Waste	Ph: 02 8661 0031	
Waste Clear	Ph: 1300 525 352	E: admin@wasteclear.com.au

BIN MOVING DEVICE SUPPLIERS

Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au
Sitecraft	Ph: 1300 363 152	E: sales@sitecraft.com.au

BALER SUPPLIERS

Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au
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ORGANIC DIGESTERS AND DEHYDRATORS

Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au
Waste Master	Ph: 1800 614 272	E: hello@wastemasterpacific.com.au

COOKING OIL CONTAINERS AND DISPOSAL

Cookers	Ph: 1300 882 299	E: info@cookers.com.au
Auscol	Ph: 1800 629 476	E: sales@auscol.com

ODOUR CONTROL

Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au
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SOURCE SPERATION BINS

Method Recycling	Ph: 0499 890 455
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BINS AND BIN EQUIPMENT

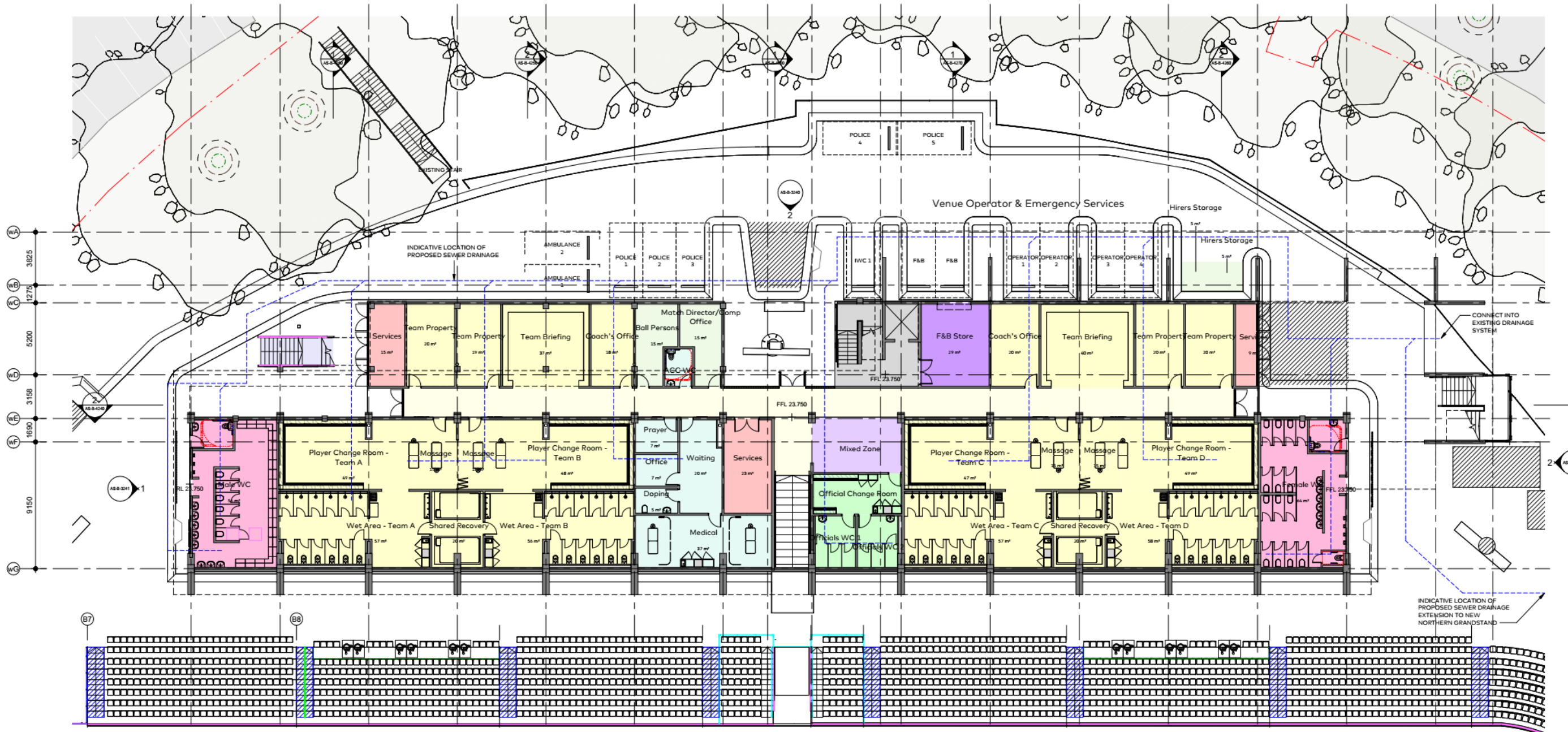
Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au
SULO	Ph: 1300 364 388	E: sulosales@pactgroup.com

CHUTES, COMPACTORS AND EDIVERTER SYSTEMS

Elephants Foot Chute Solutions	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: chutes@elephantsfoot.com.au
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APPENDIX A: ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

APPENDIX: A.1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN



Source: Cox Architecture, 225069, AS-B-2130, AS4, 24/10/2025, Western Grandstand Plan Ground.

APPENDIX B: PRIMARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

APPENDIX: B.1 TYPICAL BIN SPECIFICATIONS

Mobile bins

Mobile bins come in a variety of sizes and are designed for lifting and emptying by purpose-built equipment.

Mobile bins with capacities of up to 1700L must comply with *AS4123.6-2006 Mobile waste containers* which specifies standard sizes and sets out the colour designations for the bodies and lids of mobile waste containers indicating the type of materials they are used to collect.

The most common bin sizes are provided below, although not all sizes are shown. The dimensions are a guide only and differ slightly between manufacturers. Some bins have flat or domed lids and are used with different lifting devices. Refer to *AS4123.6-2006* for further details.

Table G1.1: Average dimension ranges for two-wheel mobile bins



Bin capacity	80L	120L	140L	240L	360L
Height (mm)	870	940	1065	1080	1100
Depth (mm)	530	530	540	735	820
Width (mm)	450	485	500	580	600
Approximate footprint (m ²)	0.24	0.26–0.33	0.27–0.33	0.41–0.43	0.49
Approximate weight (kg)	8.5	9.5	10.4	15.5	23
Approximate maximum load (kg)	32	48	56	96	Not known

Wheelie bin

Sources include Sulo, Single Waste, Cleanaway, SUEZ, just wheelie bins and Perth Waste for two-wheel mobile bins

Table G1.2: Average dimension ranges for four-wheel bulk bins



Bin capacity	660L	770L	1100L	1300L	1700L
Height (mm)	1250	1425	1470	1480	1470
Depth (mm)	850	1100	1245	1250	1250
Width (mm)	1370	1370	1370	1770	1770
Approx footprint (m ²)	0.86–1.16	1.51	1.33–1.74	2.21	2.21
Approx weight (kg)	45	Not known	65	Not known	Not known
Approx maximum load (kg)	310	Not known	440	Not known	Not known

Dome or flat lid container

Sources include Sulo, Signal Waste, Cleanaway, SUEZ, Just Wheelie Bins and Perth Waste

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

APPENDIX: B.2 SIGNAGE FOR WASTE AND RECYCLING BINS

Waste signs

Signs and educational materials perform several functions including:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

Problem waste signs

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

Figure I2.1: Problem waste signs



Safety signs

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

Figure I3.1: Example safety signs



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

APPENDIX: B.3 EXAMPLE COLLECTION VEHICLE INFORMATION

General

Appropriate heavy rigid vehicle standards should be incorporated into the road and street designs in new developments where onsite collections are proposed. Road and street designs must comply with relevant Acts, regulations, guidelines, and codes administered by Austroads, Standards Australia, NSW Roads and Maritime Services, WorkSafe NSW and any local council traffic requirements.

Applicants and building designers should consult with councils and other relevant authorities before designing new roads or streets and access points for waste collection vehicles to establish specific design requirements.

Table H4.1: Australian Standards for turning circles for medium and heavy rigid class vehicles

Vehicle class	Overall length (m)	Design width (m)	Design turning radius (m)	Swept circle (m)	Clearance (travel) height (m)
Medium rigid vehicle	8.80	2.5	10.0	21.6	4.5
Heavy rigid vehicle	12.5	2.5	12.5	27.8	4.5

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

Large collection vehicles

Waste collection vehicles may be side-loading, rear-loading, front-lift-loading, hook or crane lift trucks. Vehicle dimensions vary by collection service, manufacturer, make and model. It is not possible to provide definitive dimensions, so architects and developers should consult with the local council and/or contractors.

The following characteristics represent typical collection vehicles and are provided for guidance only. Reference to *AS2890.2 Parking facilities: off-street commercial vehicle facilities* for detailed requirements, including vehicle dimensions, is recommended.

Table B2.1: Collection vehicle dimensions

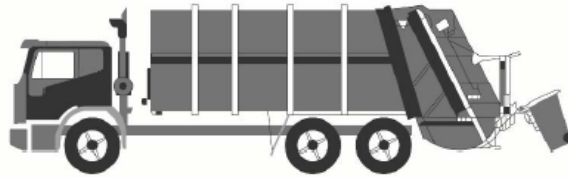
Vehicle type	Rear-loading	Side-loading*	Front-lift-loading	Hook truck	Crane truck
Length overall (m)	10.5	9.6	11.8	10.0	10.0
Width overall (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5
Travel height (m)	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.7	3.8
Operational height for loading (m)	3.9	4.2	6.5	3.0	8.75
Vehicle tare weight (t)	13.1	11.8	16.7	13.0	13.0
Maximum payload (t)	10.0	10.8	11.0	14.5	9.5
Turning circle (m)	25.0	21.4	25.0	25.0	18

* The maximum reach of a side arm is 3 m.

Sources: JJ Richards, SUEZ, MacDonald Johnson, Cleanaway, Garwood, Ros Roca, Bingo and Edbro. Figures shown represent the maximum dimensions for each vehicle type.

Rear-loading collection vehicles

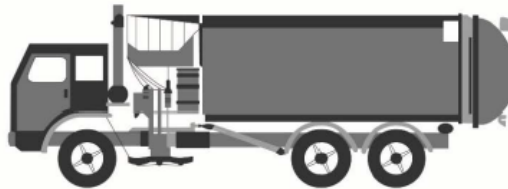
These vehicles are commonly used for domestic waste collections from MUDs and RFBs and sometimes for recycling. They can be used to collect waste stored in mobile bins or bulk bins, particularly where bins are not presented at the kerbside. They are also used for collecting bulky waste.



Rear-loading waste collection vehicle

Side-loading collection vehicles

This is the most commonly used vehicle for domestic waste, recycling and organics collections. It is only suitable for collecting mobile bins up to 360L in capacity.



Side-loading waste collection vehicle

Front-lift-loading collection vehicles

These vehicles are commonly used for collecting commercial and industrial waste. They can only collect specially designed front-lift bulk bins and not mobile bins.



Front-lift-loading waste collection vehicle

Small collection vehicles

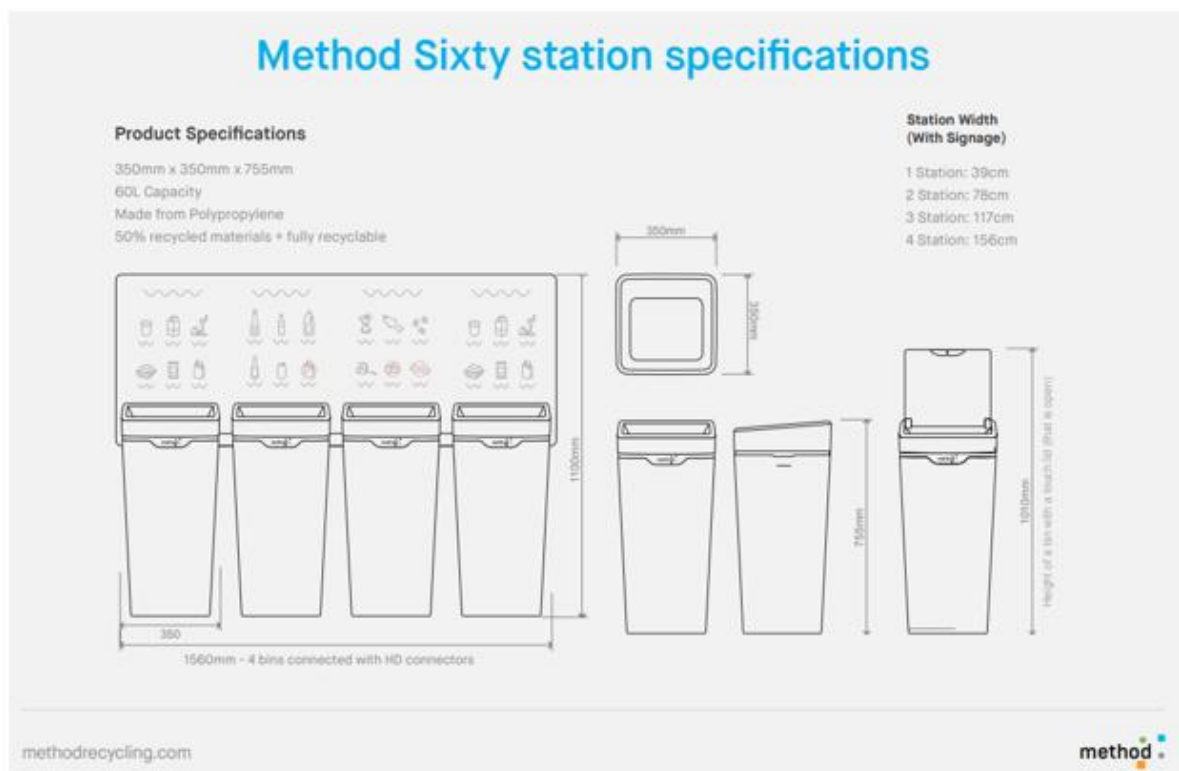
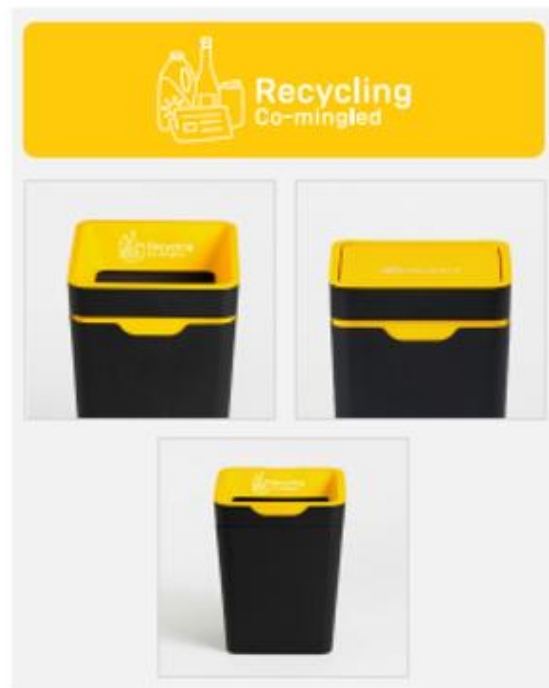
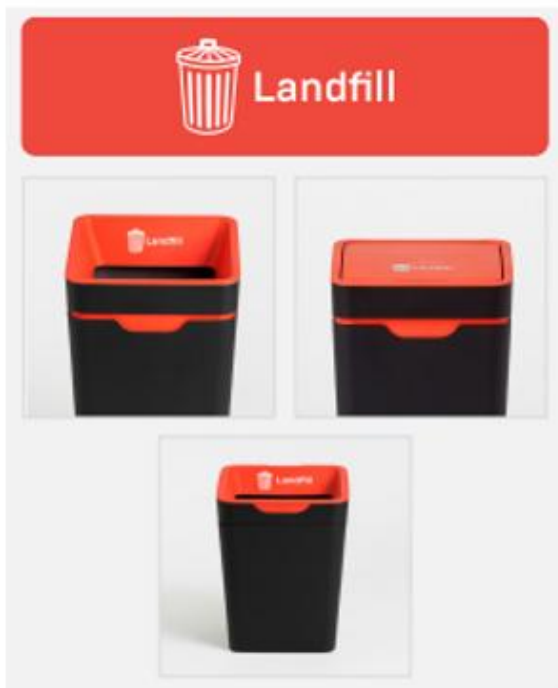
Typically, councils and their contractors operate with large collection vehicles (heavy rigid class vehicles) because they carry greater payloads and allow for more cost-effective collection services. Some councils, or their contractors, may have smaller collection vehicles in their fleet. Early discussion with the council is important to confirm this, but it should not be assumed that the council will have access to small collection vehicles.

The waste management systems and the location of the collection point should always be designed so that the council can provide the standard domestic waste service.

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

APPENDIX C: SECONDARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

APPENDIX: C.1 EXAMPLE SOURCE SEPARATION RECEPTACLES



Source: Method Recycling - www.methodrecycling.com

APPENDIX D: MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

APPENDIX: D.1 EXAMPLE OF MEDICAL WASTE STREAMS AND MANAGEMENT

The following are the various medical waste streams and their storage guidelines as detailed in NSW Health's *Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services 2017*.

Medical Waste Stream	Medical Waste Stream Description and Management	Container Example
Sharps Waste	Any clinical object capable of inflicting a penetrating injury which may or may not be contaminated with blood and or body substance. This includes needles, ampoules and any other sharp objects or instruments designed to perform penetrating procedures Sharps container should be located adjacent to the work area where sharps are used. When the sharps residue container is filled to the black line, the container should be sealed and labelled.	
Pharmaceutical Waste	Pharmaceutical waste refers to any waste pharmaceuticals or other chemical substances specified as regulated goods in the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2008. Includes any substance specified in a Schedule of the Poisons List under the Act, as well as any therapeutic good which is unscheduled. It also includes expired or discarded pharmaceuticals, filters or other material contaminated by pharmaceutical products. Pharmaceutical waste bins must be lockable	
Clinical Waste	Clinical waste with the potential to cause injury, infection or offence: • Unrecognisable human tissue (excluding hair, teeth, nails and anatomical waste) • Bulk blood or other body fluids (or body substances) • Material and equipment visibly stained by blood or body fluids (includes incontinence pads and disposable nappies that come from an infectious patient)[3] • Lab specimens, cultures or other waste from lab investigations • Waste from medical or veterinary research • Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) For incineration or autoclaving and shredding. Autoclave tape and bag indicators must be used to show autoclaving has been completed. Fluid may be able to be discharged into sewer depending on Liquid Trade Agreement between the health service and water utility All clinical waste once treated by a process acceptable to NSW Health may be reclassified in accordance with the Waste Classification	 

Cytotoxic Waste	Material contaminated with residues or preparations containing materials toxic or otherwise harmful to cells. This includes any residual cytotoxic drug or laboratory chemical and any discarded material or clinical waste associated with the preparation or administration or excretion of cytotoxic drugs May include Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) or tissues containing GMOs If Cytotoxic waste generated it must be placed within an approved purple cytotoxic bag or container. When this container is full, it is to be placed in a locked purple cytotoxic waste wheelie bin. Once the larger wheelie bin is full, its collection should be organized.	
Radioactive	Waste material, including sharps and clinical waste contaminated with a radioisotope which arises from the medical or research use of radionuclides, e.g. during nuclear medicine, radioimmunoassay and bacteriological procedures, and may be in solid, liquid or gaseous form, and which emits a level of radiation above the level set by regulatory authorities Radioactive material to be stored onsite in appropriate storage area until it decays to below the thresholds of a "radioactive substance" as defined under the Radiation Control Act and Regulation. Handling and storage to comply with a Radiation Management Plan in accordance with the Code of Practice for Radiation Protection in the Medical Applications of Ionizing Radiation (ARPANSA 2008)	
Anatomical Waste	Identifiable human body parts such as limbs, organs, placenta and recognisable or large pathological specimens resulting from investigation or treatment of a patient It does not include deceased bodies	

Please note: Containers shown above are examples only; please refer to supplier information.