10 Dangar Street, Wickham, NSW

Mixed Use Development

OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

15/04/2026

Revision L

Client

UPG Wickham Pty. Ltd.

Architect

SJB Architects

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SCOPE

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

The waste management of the **construction** and **demolition** phases of the development are not addressed in this report. It is EF's understanding that a construction and demolition WMP will be completed by a separate party and submitted separately to this report. Typically, the head contractor of the site will be responsible for removing all construction-related waste offsite in a manner that meets all authority requirements.

REVISION REFERENCE

Revision	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Description
A	3/09/2018	A Armstrong	E Saidi	Draft
B	10/10/2018	A Armstrong	E Saidi	Amendment
C	17/10/2018	A Armstrong	E Saidi	Amendment
D	11/09/2020	A Armstrong	E Saidi	Amendment
E	25/09/2020	A Armstrong	E Saidi	Amendment
F	10/03/2021	A Armstrong	E Saidi	Amendment
G	05/04/2022	A Armstrong	E Saidi	Amendment
H	16/03/2026	A Palfrey	J Parker	Paid Amendment
I	19/03/2026	A Palfrey	J Parker	Amendment
J	23/03/2026	A Palfrey	J Parker	Amendment
K	31/03/2026	A Palfrey	J Parker	Amendment
L	15/04/2026	A Palfrey	J Parker	Amendment

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Baler	A device that compresses waste into a mould to form bales which may be self-supporting or retained in shape by strapping
Chute	A ventilated, vertical pipe passing from floor to floor of a building with openings as required to connect with hoppers and normally terminating at its lower end at the roof of the central waste room(s)
Chute Discharge	The point at which refuse exits from the refuse chute
Chute Discharge Room	A secure, enclosed area or room housing the discharge and associated equipment for the refuse chute
Collection Area/Point	The identified position or area where general waste or recyclables are actually loaded onto the collection vehicle
Compactor	A machine for compressing waste into disposable or reusable containers
Composter	A container/machine used for composting specific food scraps
Crate	A plastic box used for the collection of recyclable materials
General Waste	All domestic waste (Except recyclables and green waste)
Green Waste	All vegetated organic material such as small branches, leaves and grass clippings, tree and shrub pruning, plants and flowers
Hopper	A fitting into which waste is placed and from which it passes into a chute or directly into a waste container. It consists of a fixed frame and hood unit (the frame) and a hinged or pivoted combined door and receiving unit
L	Litre(s)
Liquid Waste	Non-hazardous liquid waste generated by commercial premises that is supposed to be connected to sewer or collected for treatment and disposal by a liquid waste contractor (including grease trap waste)
LRV	Large rigid vehicle described by AS 2890.2-2002 Parking facilities – Off-street commercial vehicle facilities as heavy rigid vehicle (HRV)
Mobile Garbage Bin(s) (MGB)	A waste container generally constructed of plastic with wheels with a capacity in litres of 120, 240, 360, 660, 1000 or 1100
MRV	Medium rigid vehicle
Putrescible Waste	Component of the waste stream liable to become putrid. Usually breaks down in a landfill to create landfill gases and leachate. Typically applies to food, animal and organic products.
Recycling	Glass bottles and jars – PET, HDPE and PVC plastics; aluminium aerosol and steel cans; milk and juice cartons; soft drink, milk and shampoo containers; paper, cardboard, junk mail, newspapers and magazines
SRV	Small rigid vehicle as in AS 2890.2-2002 Parking facilities – Off-street commercial vehicle facilities, generally incorporating a body width of 2.33

INTRODUCTION

This Operational Waste Management Plan is submitted to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) on behalf of UPG Wickham Pty. Ltd. (the Applicant), to support a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) and concurrent Rezoning Report for the construction of a 43-storey mixed-use development at 10 Dangar Street, Wickham (the site). The site is located within the Newcastle local government area (LGA) and occupies a prominent corner position immediately north of the Newcastle Interchange.

The project has been selected by the NSW Housing Delivery Authority (HDA) as a key development to help accelerate the delivery of well-located, diverse and affordable housing in New South Wales. Commencing in early 2025, the HDA plays a coordinating role across government agencies, focusing on unlocking complex sites through strategic planning, infrastructure coordination, and streamlined assessment pathways.

Following the Applicant's expression of interest (EOI 240837), the HDA considered and recommended to the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces (the Minister) that the project be declared SSD under Section 4.36(3) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) on 23 June 2025. Following this recommendation, the development was declared by the Minister to be SSD pursuant to the *State Significant Development Declaration Order 2025 (No 10),* Part 2, Section 1(a), dated 30 June 2025.

Waste management strategies and auditing are a requirement for new developments to provide support for the building design, and promote strong sustainability outcomes for the building. It is EF'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 provisions and robust procedures*** that will cater for potential changes during the operational phase of the development

iii. ***Compliance*** with all relevant council codes, policies, and guidelines.

To achieve these objectives, this WMP identifies the different waste streams likely to be generated during the operational phase of the development. Associated information includes: how the waste will be handled and disposed of, details of bin sizes/quantities and waste rooms, descriptions of the proposed waste management equipment used and information on waste collection points and frequencies.

It is essential that this waste management plan is integrated into the overall management of the building and clearly communicated to all relevant stakeholders.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The site was identified under the *Wickham Master Plan 2017* as a strategically significant location for increased development capacity, given its proximity to the Newcastle Interchange and its potential to support high-density, mixed-use development. The Master Plan proposed an uplift in planning controls, increasing the permissible building height from 45m to 60m, and the FSR from 5:1 to 6:1, subject to the delivery of public domain improvements, including a 3-metre southern setback adjacent to the transport interchange.

This strategic vision was subsequently reaffirmed in the *Wickham Master Plan 2021 Update* (PP-2021-1506) and further refined in the 2022 amendment, which supported additional incentive-based planning controls. The Community Infrastructure Incentives in Wickham Planning Proposal (PP-2022/1541), endorsed by Council in March 2022 (and subsequently approved 08 November 2022), proposed:

- An incentive FSR of 7:1 for Area E (the site),
- A maximum incentive building height of 60m, and
- Community infrastructure requirements.

In alignment with these strategies, the site has been subject to successive development consents as outlined in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by Beam Planning. These prior consents have been physically commenced through demolition and excavation works and establish the maximum envelope for basement structures. This SSDA will adopt and refine these commenced elements to expedite the assessment process, continue construction progress on the site, and ensure continuity with previously endorsed planning outcomes.

THE PROPOSAL

REZONING PROPOSAL

To facilitate the proposed development described below, a concurrent Rezoning Proposal is sought to make the following amendments to the *Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012* (Newcastle LEP 2012) in relation to the site:

- Amend Clause 7.9 to permit a maximum building height of RL152 on the site; and,
- Amend the Clause 7.9A to permit a maximum FSR of 14.4:1 on the site.

STATE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

The proposed amendments to the Newcastle LEP 2012, as outlined above, will facilitate the following development, proposed via a concurrent SSDA. Specifically, the proposed works sought under the SSDA include:

- Construction of a 43-storey (+ plant) mixed-use tower, comprising:
  - 245 residential apartments
  - 99 co-living units
  - Ground floor retail premises, to all three street frontages
  - A hotel component within the podium
  - Basement car parking
- Associated landscaping and public domain improvements, including the provision of a pedestrian through-site link that runs east/west adjacent to the Newcastle Interchange.

It is noted that the project will commit to providing 15% of the residential GFA as affordable housing for a minimum of 15 years, to be managed by a registered Community Housing Provider (CHP).

The proposed SSDA will seek consent for the use of basement structures and enabling works approved under DA2018/01197 (as modified).

For a detailed description of the proposed development, refer to the EIS prepared by Beam Planning, and the Architectural Drawings prepared by SJB Architecture.

THE SITE

The site is located at 10 Dangar Street, Wickham, within the Newcastle LGA. The site benefits from triple street frontages, with a primary street frontage of approximately 64m to Dangar Street, and secondary street frontages of approximately 61m to Hannell Street and 50m to Charles Street.

The surrounding locality comprises a diverse mix of land uses including residential, commercial, and light industrial uses, reflecting the area's ongoing transition. The site's frontage to Hannell Street, a major arterial road, supports high levels of connectivity to the broader metropolitan area. The site is located immediately north of the Newcastle Interchange, providing bus, rail and light rail services. Strategically, the site sits at the intersection of the Newcastle West End, Wickham, and Honeysuckle precincts, positioning it to support the city's transition to a higher-density, mixed use metropolitan centre.

The site is currently vacant following demolition works approved under DA2018/01197 (as modified).

Figure 1: Site Location – Aerial View

RELEVANT SEARS/REZONING REQUIREMENTS

This Operational Waste Management Plan addresses the following relevant Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) and Guidance for Concurrent Rezoning Report: SSD Housing issued for the project set out in the table below.

Table 1: SEARs Compliance Table

Requirement	Response/ Section in Report
SEARs Requirement	
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.	Stakeholders Roles and Responsibilities Education Residential Waste Management Source Separation
- Identify appropriately sited waste storage areas, collection access paths/roads, and appropriate servicing arrangements for the site.	Movement and Transportation of Bins Collection of Waste Waste Room Areas Appendix A.1/A.2 Architectural Plans
Rezoning Requirement	
Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Additional Assessment Requirements	
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

REPORT CONDITIONS

The purpose of this report is to document a Waste Management Plan (WMP) as part of a development application and is supplied by EF with the following limitations:

- Drawings, estimates and information contained in this waste management plan have been prepared by analysing the information, plans and documents supplied by the client, and third parties including Council and government information. The assumptions based on the information contained in the WMP is outside the control of EF;
- 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 building managements approach to educating residents and tenants regarding waste management operations and responsibilities;
- The building manager will make adjustments as required based on actual waste volumes (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 or representation is made that the WMP reflects the actual outcome and EF will not be liable to you for plans or outcomes that are not suitable for your purpose, whether as a result of incorrect or unsuitable information or otherwise;
- EF offer no warranty or representation of accuracy or reliability of the WMP unless specifically stated;
- Any manual handling equipment recommended should be provided at the recommendation of the appropriate equipment provider who will assess the correct equipment for supply;
- Design of waste management chute equipment and systems must be approved by the supplier.
- EF cannot be held accountable for late changes to the design after the WMP has been submitted to Council.
- EF will provide specifications and recommendations on bin access and travel paths within the WMP, however it is the architect's responsibility to ensure the architectural drawings meet these provisions.
- EF are not required to provide information on collection vehicle head heights, internal manoeuvring and loading requirements. These variables are considered to be within the applicable Traffic Consultants domain.
- Council are subject to changing waste and recycling policies and requirements at their own discretion.

NEWCASTLE CITY COUNCIL

The residential waste, recycling and FOGO management will be guided by advice/guidelins of the Newcastle City Council and will be collected by Council's waste contractor. The retail and hotel waste will be collected by a private contractor.

All waste facilities and equipment are to be designed and constructed to in accordance with guidance provided in the Newcastle Development Control Plan 2023, Council Advice, Australian Standards and statutory requirements.

COUNCIL OBJECTIVES

- Encourage source separation of waste, reuse, and recycling by ensuring appropriate storage and collection facilities for waste, and quality design of waste facilities.
- Ensure waste management systems are as intuitive for occupants as possible and are readily accessible.
- Ensure appropriate resourcing of waste management systems, including servicing.
- Minimise risk to health and safety associated with handling and disposal of waste and recycled material, and ensure optimum hygiene.
- Minimise adverse environmental impacts associated with waste management.

COUNCIL REQUIREMENTS

Access – Ensure waste systems are easy to use and collection vehicles are able to access buildings to safely remove waste and recycling;

Safety – Ensure safe practises for storage, handling and collection of waste and recycling;

Pollution Prevention – Prevent stormwater pollution that may occur as a result of poor waste storage and management practises;

Noise Minimisation – Provide acoustic insulation to the waste service facilities or residential units adjacent to or above chutes, waste storage facilities, chute discharge, waste compaction equipment and waste collection vehicle access points;

Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) – Promote the principles of ESD through resource recovery and recycling leading to a reduction in the consumption of finite natural resources;

Hygiene – Ensure health and amenity for residents, visitors and workers in the Newcastle City Council.

STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Table 2: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Strata/Management	• Ensuring that all waste service providers submit monthly reports on all equipment movements and waste quantities/weights; • Organising internal waste audits/visual assessments on a regular basis; and • Manage any non-compliances/complaints reported through waste audits.
Building Manager	• Ensuring effective signage, communication and education is provided to occupants, tenants and cleaners; • Providing staff/contractors with equipment manuals, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments, and PPE to control hazards associated with all waste management activities; • Ensuring site safety for residents, children, visitors, staff and contractors; • Abiding by all relevant OH&S legislation, regulations, and guidelines; • Assessing any manual handling risks and prepare a manual handling control plan for waste and bin transfers; • Preventing storm water pollution by taking necessary precautions (securing bin rooms, preventing overfilling of bins) • General maintenance and cleaning of chute doors on each level; • Cleaning and transporting of bins as required; • Organising, maintaining and cleaning the general and recycled waste holding area; • Organising general waste, recycled waste and FOGO pick-ups as required; • Organising replacement or maintenance requirements for bins; • Organising bulky goods collection when required; and • Investigating and ensuring prompt clean-up of illegally dumped waste materials.
Residents/Tenants	• Dispose of all general waste, recycling and FOGO/food waste in the allocated waste chutes and MGBs provided; • Ensure adequate separation of general waste and recycling; and • Compliance with the provisions of Council and the WMP.
Council or Private Waste Contractor	• Provide a reliable and appropriate waste collection service; • Provide feedback to building managers/residents in regards to contamination of recyclables; and • Work with building managers to customise waste systems where possible.
Gardening/Landscaping Contractor	• Removal of all garden organic waste generated during gardening maintenance activities for recycling at an offsite location.
Building Contractors	• Removing all construction related waste offsite in a manner that meets all authority requirements.

EDUCATION

Educational material encouraging correct separation of general waste, recycling and FOGO items must be provided to each resident by building management to ensure correct use of the waste chute/bins. This should include the correct disposal process for bulky goods (old furniture, large discarded items, etc.), and other appropriate materials (electronic, chemical waste, etc.). It is recommended that the building caretaker provides information in multiple languages to support correct practises and minimise the possibility of chute blockages as well as contamination in the collective waste bins.

It is also recommended that the owners' corporation website contain information for residents to refer to regarding use of the chute. Information should include:

- Directions on using the chute doors;
- Recycling and general waste descriptions (council provides comprehensive information);
- How to dispose of bulky goods and any other items that are not general waste or recycling;
- Residents' obligations to health and safety and building management; and
- How to prevent damage or blockages to the chute (example below).

To prevent damage or blockage to chutes DO NOT dispose of any umbrellas, bedding, cigarettes, cartons, coat hangers, brooms, mops, large plastic wrappings from furniture, white goods, any sharp objects, hot liquid or ashes, oil, unwrapped vacuum dust, syringes, paint and solvents, car parts, bike parts, chemicals, corrosive and flammable items, soil, timber, bricks or other building materials, furniture, etc. down the chute. See APPENDIX B.2 for relevant signage.

RESIDENTIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

The NSW *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments* (2019) has been referenced to calculate the total number of bins required for the residential units (including co-living units) as directed by Council advice (See APPENDIX E). Please note that calculations are based on generic figures; waste generation rates may differ according to the residents' waste management practice.

ESTIMATED WASTE VOLUMES AND PROVISIONS

The following table shows the estimated volume (L) of general waste, recycling and FOGO generated by the residential component of the development (for the purpose of waste generation calculation, residential and co-living units have been combined).

Table 3: Calculated Waste Recycling Generation – Residential

Building/ Core	# Units	General Waste Generation Rate (L/unit/week)	Generated General Waste (L/week)	Recycling Generation Rate (L/unit/week)	Generated Recycling (L/week)	FOGO Waste Generation Rate (L/unit/week)	Generated FOGO Waste (L/week)
	344	120	41280	120	41280	25	8600
TOTAL	**344**		**41280**		**41280**		**8600**
Bins and Collections		Bin Size (L)	1100	Bin Size (L)	1100	Bin Size (L)	240
		Bins per Week	38	Bins per Week	38	Bins per Week	36
		Collections per Week	2	Collections per Week	1	Collections per Week	1
		Total Bins Required for Collection	**19**	Total Bins Required for Collection	**38**	Total Bins Required for Collection	**36**

**Note: An additional 1100L MGB should be provided for each chute discharge for use during collection periods. These bins are not included in the above figures.*

Based on the estimated volumes of general waste, recycling and FOGO generated by the residential component of this development, the recommended bin quantities and collection frequencies are as follows:

General Waste: 19 x 1100L bins collected **2 x weekly**

Recycling: 38 x 1100L bins collected **1 x weekly**

FOGO: 36 x 240L bins collected **1 x weekly**

Service Bins: 4 x 1100L bins *(Placed underneath the chute during collection periods)*

RESIDENTIAL WASTE

One (1) general waste chute and 1 recycling chute will be installed with access provided on all residential and co-living levels of the building (compliant with Chapter 9, C-13, Newcastle DCP 2023, Section C6 Waste Management.

General waste discharges into 1100L bins placed on 3-Bin carousel systems with a splitter between the two carousels to achieve 1 days' capacity underneath the chute. Recycling will discharge into 1100L bins placed on 3-Bin carousel systems with a splitter between the two carousels to achieve 1 days' capacity underneath the chute. The chute discharge is located in the Residential Chute Discharge Room on the ground level. General waste and recycling will not be compacted.

The building will be provided with a Communal FOGO Bin Room on the mezzanine level which contains 240L bins for FOGO. The residents will be responsible for walking their own FOGO down to the Communal FOGO Bin Room and placing it into the bins.

Building management is responsible for ensuring that the Communal FOGO Bin Room and FOGO bins are washed down frequently to ensure that hygiene and odour is managed.

SOURCE SEPERATION

Waste avoidance, recovery and reuse of discarded materials and responsible management of hazardous waste are all crucial elements of sustainable development. Effective waste management practices in residential developments significantly improve environmental, social, and economic outcomes on both a local and regional scale, and should be integrated into the waste management processes.

GENERAL WASTE

Residents will be supplied with a collection area in each unit to deposit general waste and collect recyclable material suitable for one day's storage. This is typically located generally in the kitchen, under bench or similar alternate area. Residents should wrap or bag their general waste; bagged general waste should not exceed 3kg in weight or 35cm x 35cm x 35cm in dimension.

RECYCLING

Recycling must not be bagged. It is recommended that residents use a crate or dedicated bin for collecting recyclables within the allocated residential space provided to ensure correct separation.

Cardboard furniture boxes or large cardboard containers should not be included in the recycling chute – residents will liaise with the building manager to deposit large cardboard.

FOGO (FOOD ORGANICS AND GARDEN ORGANICS)

The majority of organics waste generated from multi-unit residential developments (MUD's) comprises of food waste as opposed to garden waste. As such, calculations and management recommendations provided in this report considers that FOGO bins will primarily comprise of food organics. The residents of each unit will be provided with a kitchen caddy for the separation of FOGO. Food organics must be contained in accordance with Newcastle Council's future FOGO collection service procedures (for example a compostable liner). Any plant clippings from residential units can also be disposed of with the FOGO.

BULKY GOODS

A room or caged area will be made available for the storage of discarded residential bulky items (e.g. whitegoods, furniture, etc.). This room must have a minimum doorway width of 2.5m to allow for easy movement of large waste items in and out of the room.

Prior to collection, the Building Manager will move the bulky goods from the mezzanine level to the loading dock via the bin hoist. On the day of servicing the Council waste vehicle will enter the site via Dangar Street and park in the loading bay. The collection staff will exit the vehicle and collect the bulky waste from the Temporary Retail/Hotel Waste Collection Area (due to the reduced collection frequency of bulky waste, it is reasonable for bulky waste to utilise the collection zone on the loading dock with the retail/hotel tenants). Following servicing the waste vehicle will exit the site onto Charles Street in a forward direction. Bulky waste

collections should be scheduled on days when retail/hotel waste is not being collected to ensure the collection area is not in use.

The bulky waste room calculation is as follows:

The size of the bulky household goods area for developments of 20 or more dwellings is based upon the following calculation: Bulky Goods Area (m^2) = [number of units x 4] / 26

Based on this rate, the Bulky Waste Room required for the residential component of the development is **54m^2**. The spatial requirement for Bulky Waste Room has been fulfilled for the development.

These areas are crucial to prevent residents from illegally dumping bulky waste on the footpath outside Councils scheduled collection times. Regular illegal dumping can attract other dumped waste, generate litter, detract significantly from the quality and appearance of the development and reduce amenity of the street.

Residents will be required to liaise with building management regarding the transportation and disposal of bulky goods. Donations to charitable organisations should be encouraged. Donations can be arranged with the assistance of the building manager/waste caretaker.

E-WASTE

E-waste (electronic waste) refers to any equipment containing printed circuit boards. E-Waste must not be placed in standard general waste or recycling, E-Waste can potentially contaminate soil and surrounding water bodies if not disposed of correctly. The best disposal method for e-waste is recycling through a private e-waste service.

Disposal or recycling of electronic waste will be organised with the assistance of the building caretaker. Residents and/or the building manager may choose to contact Council to find out about new or existing strategies for the disposal and collection of electronic waste.

CHEMICAL WASTE

Chemical wastes (e.g. cleaning chemicals, paints, oils solvents) pose detrimental effects to human health and the environment if not disposed of correctly. Chemical wastes should be disposed of at a suitable licensed disposal facility. No liquid wastes or wash down waters should be disposed of via the storm water drainage system.

Residents will need to liaise with the building manager when disposing of their chemical wastes. The building manager will be responsible for arranging the correct disposal of chemical waste. Household Chemical CleanOut events are held at various locations throughout NSW on specified dates throughout the year. Locations and dates are subject to change. It is recommended that the building manager confirm these details with their local Council.

COMMUNAL AREAS

Residential common areas will be supplied with suitably branded source separation receptacles where considered appropriate. Receptacles should be placed in convenient locations which are accessible to all residents. The building manager will monitor the capacity of these receptacles and empty the contents into the central collection bins as required.

CLOTHING WASTE

Clothing is becoming an increasingly large waste stream for domestic dwellings. Unwanted clothing that is clean and undamaged can be donated to charities. Building management may choose to provide clothing donation bins for residents to donate their unwanted clothing. Building management can directly contact a charity to supply a donation bin or choose to provide their own nondenominational donation bin. Once a sufficient amount of clothing has been collected, the building management will be responsible for arranging the collection of donated items with the relevant charity.

HOTEL AND RETAIL WASTE MANAGEMENT

The NSW *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments* (2019) has been referenced to calculate the total number of bins required for the retail and hotel tenancies. Calculations are based on generic figures; waste generation rates may differ according to the tenants' waste management practices.

ESTIMATED WASTE VOLUMES AND PROVISIONS

The following tables show the estimated volume (L) of general waste and recycling generated by the hotel/retail component of the development. A seven-day operating week has been assumed for the retail tenants and hotel.

Table 4: Calculated Waste and Recycling Generation – Hotel

Location	Waste Generation Rate Type	No. Rooms	General Waste Generation Rates (L/100m^2/day)	Generated General Waste (L/week)	Recycling Generation Rate (L/100m^2/day)	Generated Recycling (L/week)
L1-L5	Hotel Rooms	171	10	11970	5	5985
Location	**Waste Generation Rate Type**	**NLA (m^2)**	**General Waste Generation Rates (L/100m^2/day)**	**Generated General Waste (L/week)**	**Recycling Generation Rate (L/100m^2/day)**	**Generated Recycling (L/week)**
L6	Ballroom	417	100	2919	125	3648.75
L6	Function Room	68	50	238	225	1071
L6	Health Club	71	20	99.4	15	74.55
L6	Boardroom	79	10	53.3	15	82.95
L6	All day Dining	366	400	10248	280	7173.6
TOTAL		**1001**		**25529.7**		**18036**
Equipment and Collections		Bin Size (L)		1100	Bin Size (L)	1100
		Bins Per Week		24	Bins Per Week	17
		Collections per Week		3	Collections per Week	3
		Total Bins Required		**8**	Total Bins Required	**6**

Based on the estimated volumes of general waste and recycling generated by the hotel tenancy, the recommended bin quantities and collection frequencies are as follows:

General Waste: 8 x 1100L bins collected **3 x weekly**

Recycling: 6 x 1100L bins collected **3 x weekly**

Table 5: Calculated Waste and Recycling Generation - Retail

Location	Waste Generation Rate Type	NLA (m^2)	General Waste Generation Rates (L/100m^2/day)	Generated General Waste (L/week)	Recycling Generation Rate (L/100m^2/day)	Generated Recycling (L/week)
G	Restaurant	150.9	400	4225.2	280	2957.6
G	Food Retail	150.9	120	1584.45	80	1056.3
G	Non-Food (>100m^2) Retail	150.9	5	52.8	20	211.3
TOTAL		**452.7**		**5862.5**		**4225.2**
Equipment and Collections		Bin Size (L)		1100	Bin Size (L)	1100
		Bins Per Week		6	Bins Per Week	4
		Collections per Week		3	Collections per Week	2
		Total Bins Required		**2**	Total Bins Required	**2**

Based on the estimated volumes of general waste and recycling generated by the retail tenancies, the recommended bin quantities and collection frequencies are as follows:

General Waste: 2 x 1100L bins collected **3 x weekly**

Recycling: 2 x 1100L bins collected **2 x weekly**

HOTEL AND RETAIL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Tenants will be responsible for their own storage of general waste and recycling back of house (BOH) during daily operations. On completion of each trading day or as required, nominated retail staff or cleaners will transport their general waste and recycling to the respective hotel and retail bin rooms (segregated from residential waste, in accordance with Chapter 10, C-1, Newcastle DCP 2023, Section C6 Waste Management) on the mezzanine level and place the general waste and recycling into the appropriate collection bins.

Cardboard is a major component of the waste generated by retail tenancies. All cardboard should be flattened (to save bin space), placed in and collected from bulk bins.

To ensure the proper management and disposal of waste, tenants must be made aware of the following practices:

- All general waste should be bagged;
- Bagging of recyclables is not permitted;
- All interim waste storage is located BOH during operations;
- Individual recycling programs are recommended for retailers to ensure commingled recycling is correctly separated;
- Any food and beverage tenants will make arrangements for storing used and unused cooking oil in a bunded storage area;
- The operator will organise grease interceptor trap servicing;
- A suitable storage area needs to be provided and effectively bunded for chemicals, pesticides and cleaning products;
- Dry basket arrestors need to be provided to the floor wastes in the food preparation and waste storage areas; and

- All flattened cardboard will be collected and removed to the waste rooms recycling bins

It is the responsibility of the building manager to monitor the number of bins required for the development. As waste volumes may change according to the building management, customer base and retail tenancy attitudes to waste disposal and recycling, bin numbers and sizes may need to be altered to suit the building operation. Seasonal peak periods i.e. public and school holidays should also be considered.

WASHROOMS

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 private contractor.

WASTE OILS

Consideration should be given to the use of cooking oil collection systems. The development will provide a grease arrestor room located at the B3 level. See APPENDIX D.2 for Typical Cooking Oil Collection System or refer to the Services Consultant for further information.

MOVEMENT AND TRANSPORTATION OF BINS

The Building Manager is responsible for the transportation of bins from their designated operational locations to the collection point at the ground level loading dock prior to scheduled collection times, and returning them once emptied to resume operational use (compliant with Chapter 9, C-11, Newcastle DCP 2023, Section C6 Waste Management.

Transfer of waste and all bin movements require minimal manual handling; the operator must assess manual handling risks and provide any relevant documentation to building management. If required the developer should contact a bin-tug, trailer or tractor consultant to provide equipment recommendations. Examples of motorised bin moving equipment can be found in APPENDIX B.4.

Bins may have to be fitted with hitches to enable the simultaneous transportation of multiple bins to the collection area. Council must be informed of any hitch attachments required to be installed on bins.

COLLECTION OF WASTE

RESIDENTIAL COLLECTION METHOD

The Council will be engaged to service the residential component of the site twice weekly for general waste and weekly for recycling and FOGO. Prior to operation, a separate collection day will be nominated for FOGO waste with Council.

Prior to servicing, the Building Manager will be responsible for ensuring that full general waste bins and recycling bins are moved from the Chute Discharge Room and FOGO bins/bulky waste are taken down (from the mezzanine level Communal FOGO Bin Room/Bulky Waste Room) to the ground floor Residential Bin Holding Area at the loading dock for collection.

On collection days, the Council waste vehicle (Heavy Rigid Vehicle) will enter the site via Dangar Street and park in the loading bay (compliant with Chapter 9, C-6 and C-7, Newcastle DCP 2023, Section C6 Waste Management). The collection staff will exit the vehicle and service the bins from the Residential Bin Holding Area.

Following servicing the waste vehicle will exit the site onto Charles Street in a forward direction. The Building Manager will ensure that the bins are returned to their operational locations in the Communal FOGO Bin Room via the bin hoist and in the Chute Discharge Room on ground level.

RETAIL/ HOTEL COLLECTION METHOD

A private waste contractor will be engaged to service retail and hotel bins three times weekly for general waste and recycling. Prior to collections, the Building Manager will move the retail and hotel bins from the respective bin rooms on the mezzanine level via the service lift, to a temporary waste collection area on the loading dock (ensuring the bins do not impede waste collection vehicle access).

On the day of collection of retail or hotel waste, the private waste collection vehicle (up to a HRV can be accommodated) will enter the site via Dangar Street and park in the loading bay. The collection staff will exit the vehicle and service the bins from the Temporary Retail/Hotel Waste Collection Area. Following servicing the waste vehicle will exit the site onto Charles Street in a forward direction. It is recommended that hotel/retail waste collection is scheduled on separate days/times to residential waste collection to ensure segregation of waste streams.

INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT AND DESIGN

EQUIPMENT SUMMARY

Table 6: Equipment Summary

Component	Part	Qty	Notes
Chutes	Please refer to supplier's information	**1**	(See APPENDIX C.1APPENDIX C for Typical Chute Section)
Equipment A	General Waste 3-bin 1100L MGB Carousel System with Splitter	**2**	(See APPENDIX C.2 for Typical Carousel System)
	Recycling 3-bin 1100L MGB Carousel System with Splitter	**2**	See APPENDIX C.2 for Typical Carousel System)
Equipment B	Suitable Bin Moving Equipment	**1**	Optional (See APPENDIX B.4 for Typical Bin Mover)

WASTE ROOM AREAS

All waste discharge points should be caged off to ensure the safety of any personnel accessing the waste room. Access to waste discharge rooms should be provided to the building manager/waste caretaker **only**. Under no circumstances should access be provided to any residents.

Chute discharge requires a minimum of 3000mm distance from floor to ceiling and needs to be free of service pipes and other overhead obstacles within the immediate space around the chute discharge.

The areas allocated for waste storage and collection areas are detailed in Table 7 below. The waste room areas have been calculated based on equipment requirements and/or bin dimensions with an additional 70% of bin GFA factored in for manoeuvrability.

In accordance with the Newcastle DCP 2023, a total waste storage area for waste disposal/collection of 460m^2 is a requirement. It is proposed to provide 691.1m^2 (including loading area/vehicle access), which exceeds the requirements. The areas provided below are estimates only. Final areas will depend upon room and bin/equipment configuration.

Table 7: Waste Room Areas

Level	Waste Room Type	Equipment	Recommended Area (m^2)
G	Residential Chute Discharge Room	4 x 1100L Service Bins 2 x 3-Bin 1100L Carousel Systems with splitter (General waste) 2 x 3-Bin 1100L Carousel Systems with splitter (Recycling)	94
G	Residential Bin Holding Room/Area	19 x 1100L bins (General waste) 38 x 1100L bins (Recycling) 36 x 240L bins (FOGO) 1 x Bin moving device	199
M	Communal FOGO Bin Room	36 x 240L bins (FOGO)	31
M	Residential Bulky Waste Room		54
M	Retail Bin Room	2 x 1100L bins (General waste) 2 x 1100L bins (Recycling)	12
M	Hotel Bin Room	8 x 1100L bins (General waste) 6 x 1100L bins (Recycling)	41
G	Retail/Hotel Temporary Waste Collection Area	*(Sized for the largest non-residential waste collection – hotel tenancy, with additional 20% of bin GFA factored in for manoeuvrability during collection).*	29

WASTE ROOMS

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

The waste room will be required to contain the following facilities to minimise odours, deter vermin, protect surrounding areas, and make it a user-friendly and safe area:

- Waste room floor to be sealed with a two pack epoxy;
- Waste room walls and floor surface is flat and even;
- All corners coved and sealed 100mm up, this is to eliminate build-up of dirt;
- For residential: a hot and cold water facility with mixing facility and hose cock must be provided for washing the bins;
- For retail/commercial: a cold water facility with hose cock must be provided for washing the bins;
- Any waste water discharge from bin washing must be drained to sewer in accordance with the relevant water board. (Sydney water);
- Tap height of 1.6m;
- Storm water access preventatives (grate);
- All walls painted with light colour and washable paint;
- Equipment electric outlets to be installed 1700mm above floor levels;
- The room must be mechanically ventilated;
- Light switch installed at height of 1.6m;
- Waste rooms must be well lit (sensor lighting recommended);
- Optional automatic odour and pest control system installed to eliminate all pest types and assist with odour reduction – this process generally takes place at building handover – building management make the decision to install;
- If 660l or 1100l bins are utilised, 2 x 820mm (minimum) door leafs must be used;
- All personnel doors are hinged, lockable and self-closing;
- Waste collection area must hold all bins – bin movements should be with ease of access;
- Conform to the building code of Australia, Australian standards and local laws; and
- Childproofing and public/operator safety shall be assessed and ensured

SIGNAGE

The building manager is responsible for waste room signage including safety signage (*see APPENDIX B.2*). 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 the bin underneath.

All chute doors on all residential levels will be labelled with signs directing chute operations and use of chute door.

VENTILATION

Waste and recycling rooms must have their own exhaust ventilation system either;

- Mechanically - exhausting at a rate of 5L/m² floor area, with a minimum rate of 100L/s minimum; or
- Naturally - permanent, unobstructed, and opening direct to the external air, not less than one-twentieth (1/20) of the floor area

Mechanical exhaust systems shall comply with AS1668 and not cause any inconvenience, noise or odour problem.

USEFUL CONTACTS

Elephants Foot Recycling Solutions does not warrant or make representation for goods or services provided by suppliers.

Newcastle City Council Customer Service
Phone: 02 4974 2000

SULO MGB (MGB, Public Place Bins, Tugs and Bin Hitches)
Phone: 1300 364 388

CLOSED LOOP (Organic Dehydrator)
Phone: 02 9339 9801

ELECTRODRIVE (Bin Mover)
Phone: 1800 333 002 Email: sales@electrodrive.com.au

RUD (Public Place Bins, Recycling Bins)
Phone: 07 3712 8000 Email: Info@rud.com.au

CAPITAL CITY WASTE SERVICES (Private Waste Services Provider)
Phone: 02 9359 9999

REMONDIS (Private Waste Services Provider)
Phone: 13 73 73

SITA ENVIRONMENTAL (Private Waste Services Provider)
Phone: 13 13 35

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHARITABLE RECYCLING ORGANISATIONS INC. (NACRO)
Phone: 03 9429 9884 Email: information@nacro.org.au

PURIFYING SOLUTIONS (Odour Control)
Phone: 1300 636 877 Email: sales@purifyingsolutions.com.au

MOVEXX (Bin Movers)
Phone: 1300 763 444

AUSCOL (Recycling Oils & Animal Fats)
Phone: 1800 629 476

ELEPHANTS FOOT (Chutes, Compactors and eDiverter Systems)
Free call: 1300 435 374 Email: chutes@elephantsfoot.com.au

KOMPACT EQUIPMENT (Waste Handling Equipment Sales, Servicing and Maintenance)
1/81 Governor Macquarie Drive
Chipping Norton NSW 2170
Free call: 1800 566 722 Email: info@kompactequipment.com.au

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING EXERPTS

APPENDIX A.1 GROUND LEVEL DISPLAYING WASTE ROOMS AND LOADING AREA

Source: SJB Architects, DA-1009, Floor Plan – Level 00. Rev A. 27/03/2026.

APPENDIX A.2 MEZZANINE LEVEL DISPLAYING WASTE ROOMS

Source: SJB Architects, DA-1010, Floor Plan – Level 00B Mezzanine. Rev A. 27/03/2026.

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

Wheelie bin

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

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

Dome or flat lid container

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

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 & RECYCLING BINS

WASTE SIGNS

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

APPENDIX B.3 TYPICAL 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

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

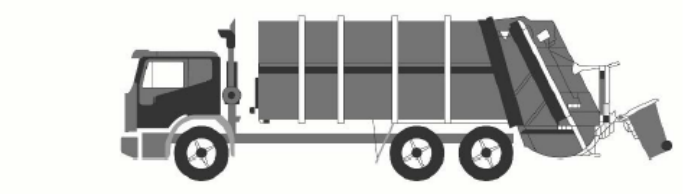
* The maximum reach of a side arm is 3 m.

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

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

Rear-loading collection vehicles

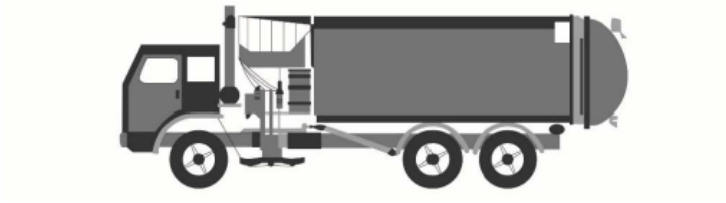
These vehicles are commonly used for domestic waste collections from MUDs and RFBs and sometimes for recycling. They can be used to collect waste stored in mobile bins or bulk bins, particularly where bins are not presented at the kerbside. They are also used for collecting bulky waste.



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.

APPENDIX B.4 TYPICAL MOTORISED BIN TUG

movexx
smart electric tugs

MOVEXX T2500
BIN MOVER BATTERY ELECTRIC

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

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

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

SPECIFICATION

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

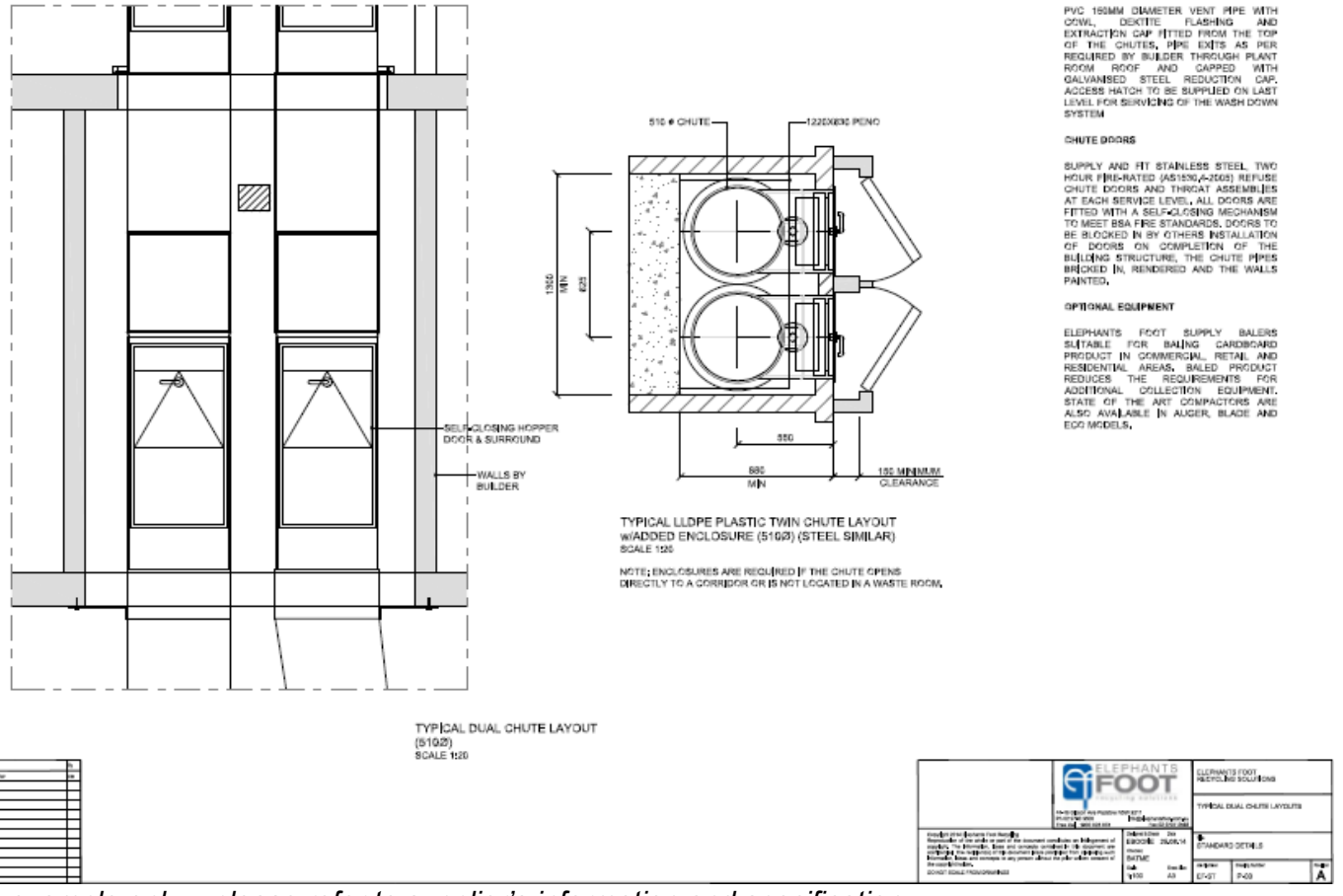
TOWING CAPACITY - ON FLAT GROUND (all models)	TOWING CAPACITY - SLOPE (all models)
Towing up to 4x 660 lt. Wheelie Bin	Towing up to 2x 660 lt. Wheelie Bin Up / Down maximum 25% (1:4 slope)
Towing up to 4x 1100 lt. Wheelie Bin	Towing up to 1x 1100 lt. Wheelie Bin Up / Down maximum 25% (1:4 slope)
	**Electromagnetic brake for use on ramps and slopes

Please Note: This is an example only – please contact supplier for specific recommendations.

Source: Sitecraft - www.sitecraft.net.au

APPENDIX C INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT AND WASTE ROOM LAYOUTS

APPENDIX C.1 TYPICAL DUAL WASTE CHUTE SPECIFICATIONS



Please note: this is an example only – please refer to supplier's information and specification

APPENDIX C.2 TYPICAL CAROUSEL SYSTEM FOR 1100L MGBS

ELEPHANTS FOOT recycling solutions

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

1100 LITRE CAROUSEL SYSTEM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Elephants Foot 1100 Litre bin Carousel System is a versatile waste handling solution for many types of multi-storey or multi-level developments. The Carousel 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 positioned on the unit. Electromechanically driven with automated operation, the Carousel System automatically replaces full bins by a revolving circular platform. Once all the bins on the system 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 660litre bin Carousel System is available in standard 2, 3 or 4 bin options. Our 5 Bin option is available as a special order.

SPECIFICATIONS

System Control	Electric PLC
Power Supply	415 V AC / 10A / 5 PIN
Motor Size (kW)	0.37
Maximum bin load	440 kg
Noise (dBA)	<85
Bin Size (L)	660
Cycle time (sec)	60
Bin Quantity options	2, 3, 4 or 5

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

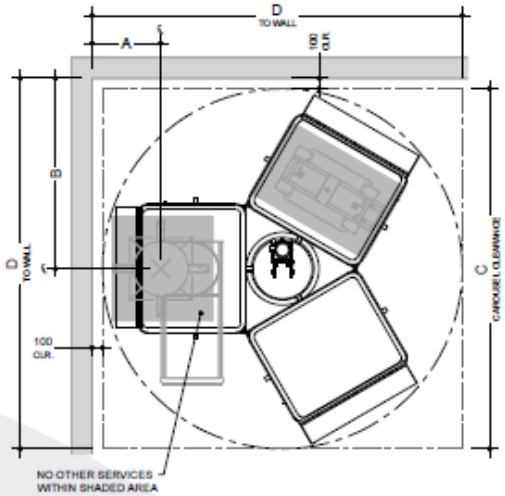
Chute Solutions.™
an Elephants Foot Company

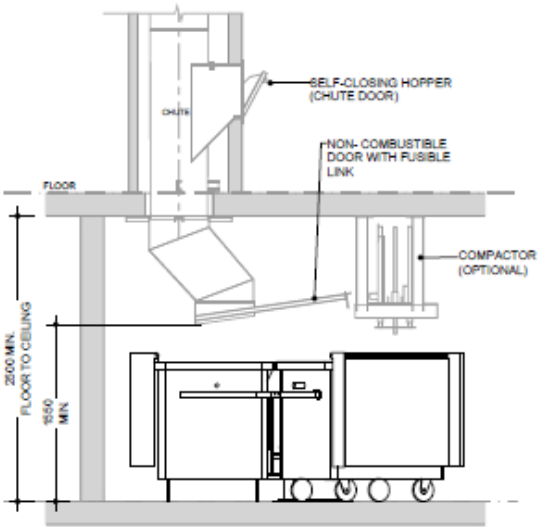
ELEPHANTS FOOT

1,100 LITRE CAROUSEL SYSTEM

No. of Bins	Reference (mm)			
	A	B	C	D
2	650	1700	3200	3350
3	650	1850	3460	3600
4	650	2050	3940	4050

Available with or without compaction unit, our standard 1100 litre bin Carousel System is available in standard 2, 3 or 4 bin options. Our 5 Bin option is available as a special order.





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

Please note: this is an example only – please refer to supplier's information and specification.

APPENDIX D SECONDARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

APPENDIX D.1 TYPICAL APARTMENT STYLE COMPOST BINS

Apartment Style Compost bin – available from hardware stores

Suitable for:

- Vegetables
- Coffee grounds and filters
- Tea and tea bags
- Crushed eggshells (but not eggs)
- Nutshells
- Houseplants
- Leaves
- Cardboard rolls, cereal
- Boxes, brown paper bags
- Clean paper
- Shredded newspaper
- Fireplace ashes
- Wood chips, sawdust,
- Toothpicks, burnt matches
- Cotton and wool rags
- Dryer and vacuum cleaner lint
- Hair and fur
- Hay and straw

APPENDIX D.2 COOKING OIL CONTAINERS

AUSCOL
A GrainCorp business

Home | About | Services | Our Parent Company | Contact

The RIGHT WAY for Cooking Oil Collection Systems

Drums 205L

Pour in Bulk Tank

View Brochure

Oil Kaddy System

View Brochure

- Collection Service
- Collection Systems
- Recycling & Environment
- Safety
- Fresh Oil *(WA Only)*

Eco Systems

Direct-Connect to Fryer

APPENDIX D.3 TYPICAL BACK OF HOUSE BINS FOR RETAIL/HOTEL OPERATIONS

APPENDIX E COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE ADVICE

Date	Context/Outcome	Council Contact
30/01/2026	FOGO collection on a separate day to general waste and recycling.	Tanya Guthrie tguthrie@ncc.nsw.gov.au
29/05/2025	Twice weekly collection frequency for general waste. Weekly collection frequency for recycling.	David Thomas dthomas@ncc.nsw.gov.au
29/05/2025	Use NSW EPA Better Practice Guide for residential waste generation rates.	David Thomas dthomas@ncc.nsw.gov.au