



Coffs Harbour Uniting Church
19A-21 Gordon St, Coffs Harbour NSW
Mixed-Use Development

OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Client

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Architect

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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>Bin Hoist</i>	A device used for lifting or lowering bins between different levels
<i>Bin Lifter</i>	A device used to mechanically lift bins for the purpose of emptying them into larger bins and/or compactors.
<i>Bin Mover</i>	Either a handheld device (commonly referred to as a bin tug) or a ride-on device (typically a tractor or Class C vehicle with an attached bin trailer) used to facilitate the movement of bins across long distances or up ramps
<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>Comingled Recycling</i>	Waste stream for the recycling of plastic bottles, other plastics, paper, glass and metal containers
<i>Communal Bin Room</i>	A central, shared bin room accessible to all residents or staff to dispose of their waste stream
<i>DA</i>	Development Application
<i>DCP</i>	Development Control Plan
<i>EPA</i>	Environment Protect Authority
<i>FOGO</i>	Food Organics and Garden Organics
<i>General Waste</i>	All non-recyclable and non-hazardous waste that is sent to landfill
<i>HRV</i>	Heavy Rigid Vehicle
<i>Kerbside Collection</i>	A collection arrangement whereby bins are presented in a single row along the kerb and serviced by a collection vehicle on the street.
<i>L</i>	Litre
<i>LEP</i>	Local Environmental Plan
<i>Mixed Use Development</i>	A development comprising a combination of both residential and commercial units or two or more different land uses within the one development.
<i>Mobile Bins</i>	Containers with a capacity up to and including 1100L designed to be collected by a rear-loading vehicle
<i>Multi-unit Residential Development</i>	Also known as MUD's, residential flat buildings, or apartment blocks, this is a residential development with multiple units that typically share facilities and services such as bins and collections.

<i>MRV</i>	Medium Rigid 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>Paper/ Cardboard Recycling</i>	Waste stream for the recycling of paper and cardboard only.
<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>SRV</i>	Small Rigid Vehicle
<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
<i>Wheel-Out Wheel Back</i>	A collection arrangement whereby a collection vehicle parks on the street and collection staff exit the vehicle to wheel each bin from a designated storage area to the vehicle for servicing and returns them upon completion.

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

This Operational Waste Management Plan has been prepared by Ruban Jayaratnam on behalf of The Uniting Church In Australia Property Trust (NSW) ('the Applicant'). It supports a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) and concurrent Rezoning Proposal for a mixed-use development at 19A–21 Gordon Street, Coffs Harbour ('the site').

This report has been prepared to satisfy the conditions of the State Significant Development Application requires for the mixed-use development located at 19-21A Gordon St, Coffs Harbour NSW.

This report has been prepared to respond to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) dated 4 September 2025 for SSD-91539707. Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to those SEARS outlined in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: SEARs Reporting

Waste Management	Relevant Section of Report
<i>Provide the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of waste, including in accordance with any council waste management requirements</i>	Sections 5, 6 and 11
<i>Identify appropriate sited waste storage areas, collection access paths/roads</i>	Sections 5.5 and 6.4

This report accompanies a SSDA that seeks approval for the following:

- Lower ground basement level accommodating plant and building services.
- Ground level incorporating retail premises, a residential and commercial lobby, a church worship hall with administrative rooms, and ancillary spaces including a community kitchen and chapel.
- Ground-level mezzanine containing car parking for 7 vehicles and plant rooms.
- 6-storey podium comprising commercial floor space with an outdoor terrace and car parking for 166 vehicles.
- 18 levels of residential apartments, delivering 152 dwellings in total, including 40 affordable housing units.
- A roof level featuring a communal terrace, lift overrun, and associated building services.
- Associated landscaping and public domain works.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Environmental Impact Statement and Rezoning Report prepared by Colliers Urban Planning, the Architectural Plans, and the other accompanying technical documents that form part of the State Significant Development Application and concurrent Rezoning Proposal.

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 REPORT CONDITIONS

The purpose of this report is to document an OWMP as part of a development application, 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 building management's approach to educating residents and tenants regarding waste management operations and responsibilities,
- The building manager 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,
- Design of waste management chute equipment and systems must be approved by the supplier,
- EFC cannot be held accountable for late changes to the design after the OWMP has been submitted to Council,
- 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 is 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:

- Coffs Harbour Development Control Plan 2015
- Coffs Harbour Local Environmental Plan 2013

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:

- Coffs Harbour Development Control Plan 2015: F6 Waste Management
- 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 Classification Guidelines 2014
- Australia's National Waste Policy 2018

4.0 DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The proposed development falls under the LGA of Coffs Harbour City Council, and consists of:

- Lower ground basement level accommodating plant and building services.
- Ground level incorporating retail premises, a residential and commercial lobby, a church worship hall with administrative rooms, and ancillary spaces including a community kitchen and chapel.
- Ground-level mezzanine containing car parking for 7 vehicles and plant rooms.
- 6-storey podium comprising commercial floor space with an outdoor terrace and car parking for 166 vehicles.
- 18 levels of residential apartments, delivering 152 dwellings in total, including 40 affordable housing units.
- A roof level featuring a communal terrace, lift overrun, and associated building services.
- Associated landscaping and public domain works.

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 19A-21 Gordon Street, within the City of Coffs Harbour Local Government Area (LGA). It is approximately 200 meters south-east of the Pacific Highway and approximately 150 meters northwest of Carralls Gully.

An aerial of the site is provided in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Site Location



Source: Nearmap and Colliers Urban Planning

5.0 RESIDENTIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

5.1 RESIDENTIAL WASTE GENERATION ESTIMATES

The Coffs Harbour City Council's 'F6 Waste Management' has been referenced to estimate the number of general waste and recycling bins for the residential units. In addition, the NSW EPA's 'Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments' (2019) has been referenced to calculate the total number of Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) bins required for the residential units. Calculations are based on generic general waste, recycling and FOGO rates. Actual volumes of general waste, recycling and FOGO generated in operation may differ according to the residents' actual waste management practices.

The following table shows the estimated volume (L) of general waste, recycling and FOGO generated by the residential component of the development.

Table 2: Estimated General Waste, Recycling and FOGO Volumes - Residential

# 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)
152	120	18240	120	18240	25	3800
Bins & Collections	General Waste Bin Size (L)	1100	Recycling Bin Size (L)	1100	FOGO Waste Bin Size (L)	240
	General Waste Bins per Day	2.4	Recycling Bins per Day	2.4	FOGO Waste Bins per Day	2.3
	General Waste Collections per Week	2	Recycling Collections per Week	2	FOGO Waste Collections per Week	1
	Total General Waste Bins Required	9	Total Recycling Bins Required	9	Total FOGO Waste Bins Required	16

5.2 RESIDENTIAL BIN SUMMARY

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: 9 x 1100L bins collected **2 x weekly**
Recycling: 9 x 1100L bins collected **2 x weekly**
FOGO: 16 x 240L bins collected **1 x weekly**

During operation, it is the responsibility of the building manager to monitor the number of bins required for the residential component of the development. General waste, recycling and FOGO volumes may change according to residents' attitudes to waste disposal, building occupancy levels or the development's management. Any requirements for adjusting the capacity of the waste facilities may be achieved by changing the number of bins, the bin sizes or collection frequencies. Building management will be required to negotiate any changes to bins or collections with the collection service provider.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL CHUTE DISCHARGE EQUIPMENT SUMMARY

It is strongly recommended that the bins and equipment at the base of each chute allows for at least 1 day' worth of general waste generation. Based on the estimated general waste volumes generated by each building/core, the following equipment is recommended:

Table 3: Chute Discharge Equipment Summary

Volume Handling Equipment		
General Waste		
Generated General Waste (L/week)	# 1100L Bins Required for 1 days' Capacity	Recommended Chute Discharge Equipment
18240	2.37	3-Bin Linear System

The above is a recommendation only and equivalent volume handling equipment may be used subject to equipment supplier's recommendation/review.

5.4 RESIDENTIAL WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

All residents will have access to a storage area within their own unit capable of holding separate receptacles for general waste, recycling and FOGO. This is typically located within kitchen areas beneath the workbench. This space should be sized to accommodate 40L receptacles (minimum) to account for 2 days' worth of general waste and recycling and 20L for FOGO storage.

5.4.1 RESIDENTIAL GENERAL WASTE AND RECYCLING DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

A single general waste chutes will be installed in each building core with access provided to all residents on each residential level. Separate 240L recycling bins will be provided in a compartment adjacent to the general waste chute for the storage of recycling.

Residents will be responsible for walking their own general waste and recycling to their allocated disposal point and placing their general waste into the general waste chute and recycling into the 240L recycling bin.

Residents will wrap or bag their general waste before placing in the chute. Bagged waste should not exceed 3kg in weight, or 35cm x 35cm x 35cm. Residents will be responsible for loosely placing their recycling into the 240L bins. Recycling should be clean and must not be bagged as soft plastics contaminate recycling.

The general waste will discharge from the chute into 1100L bins on linear tracks in the Chute Discharge Rooms located on the ground level. The building manager will monitor bin capacities under the general waste chute and exchange full bins with empty bins on the track systems when required. Recycling bins on each level will also be monitored by the building manager/ caretaker and full bins will be exchanged with empty bins as required.

Full and spare bins will be kept in the Bin Holding Room (Communal Bin Room).

Refer to Council guidance for the types of materials accepted in the general waste and recycling streams.

5.4.2 RESIDENTIAL FOGO DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

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 Coffs Harbour City Council's future FOGO collection service procedures (for example a compostable liner). Any clippings from residential units can also be disposed of with the FOGO.

Similarly, to general waste and recycling, residents will be responsible for walking their own FOGO to the communal bin room and placing FOGO into the allocated 240L FOGO bins.

5.5 RESIDENTIAL BIN COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Council will be engaged to collect the residential general waste, recycling and FOGO in accordance with Council's collection schedule. This report assumes that general waste and recycling will be collected twice weekly, while FOGO will be collected once weekly.

Prior to collections, the building manager/caretaker will be responsible for transporting the bins from Chute Discharge Room/s and each residential level to the allocated collection point located on the ground level. The building manager/caretaker is also responsible for ensuring that the bins are adequately arranged for an efficient collection. It is recommended that additional 1100L service bins be placed under the chute to collect discharge while the other bins are being serviced.

The building manager/caretaker will monitor the fullness of the recycling bins on each level. When full, the building manager will transport the bins to the Residential Bin Holding Room and decant the 240L MGBs into 1100L MGBs using the bin lifter. The empty 240L MGBs will be returned to the residential levels to resume use.

It is the responsibility of the caretaker to ensure that the loading area is clear of any vehicles or obstructions prior to waste collection.

The Communal Bin Room will also serve as a collection point. The building manager/caretaker is responsible for ensuring that the bins are adequately arranged for an efficient collection. On the day of collection, a Council collection vehicle will pull up on Gordon St and park adjacent to the collection point (Communal Bin Room). The building manager/caretaker will be responsible for ensuring that the collection staff have access to the collection point. The collection staff will exit the vehicle and service the bins from the Communal Bin Room in a "collect and return" method.

Upon completion of servicing, the collection vehicle will continue along Gordon St in a forward direction.

All access and clearances to the collection point must be able to accommodate a HRV per AS2890.2-2002/ Council's collection vehicle.

5.6 OTHER RESIDENTIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The following sections outline other waste management considerations for the residential components.

5.6.1 RESIDENTIAL COMMON 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/caretaker will monitor the capacity of these receptacles and empty the contents into the central collection bins as required.

5.6.2 LANDSCAPED AREAS AND GARDEN ORGANICS

Garden organics generated from surrounding landscaped areas and indoor foliage typically consists of lawn clippings, cuttings, leaves and branches.

Garden organics generated from surrounding landscaped areas will be managed and removed from the site by the designated landscaping contractors as they carry out scheduled landscaping maintenance works.

Garden organics generated from foliage within each residential unit will be managed by the residents and should be disposed of into the FOGO bins.

5.6.3 RESIDENTIAL BULKY WASTE PROCEDURES

An area will be made available for the storage of discarded residential bulky waste items (e.g. whitegoods, furniture, etc.). This room should be located within close proximity of the collection point and must have a minimum doorway width of 1.5m to facilitate the movement of large items in and out of the room.

The bulky waste room area is to be provided at the rate of 10m² of space for up to 40 units and then 2m² for every 10 units after that, as per NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments 2019*

Based on this rate, the Bulky Waste Room required is as follows;

Bulky Waste Room Size

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(148 - 40) / 10 * 2 + 10 = \text{m}^2 \text{ of bulky waste room} \\
 &= (148 - 40) / 10 * 2 + 10 = \\
 &= 108 / 10 * 2 + 10 \\
 &= 10.8 * 2 + 10 \\
 &= 21.6 + 10 \\
 &= 31.6
 \end{aligned}$$

bulky waste storage area: minimum 32m²

Residents will need to liaise with building management regarding the transportation of bulky items and the availability of the Bulky Waste Room. It is the caretaker's responsibility to arrange collection dates with Council and coordinate these times with the residents.

On the day of bulky waste collection, a Council collection vehicle will pull up on Gordon St and park adjacent to the site. Collection staff will collect the bulky waste items from the Bulky Waste Room. Once bulky items have been loaded onto the vehicle, the collection vehicle will exit along Gordon St in a forward direction.

6.0 COMMERCIAL, RETAIL & CHURCH WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

6.1 COMMERCIAL, RETAIL & CHURCH WASTE GENERATION ESTIMATES

The NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments* (2019) has been referenced to calculate the total number of bins required for the anticipated tenants. Calculations are based on generic generation rates. Actual volumes of waste and recycling may differ in operation according to the tenants' actual waste management practices.

The waste and recycling generation rates from the NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments* (2019) have been adapted to reflect litres per 100m² per day.

The following table shows the estimated volume (L) of general waste and recycling that will be generated by the commercial, retail and church tenants.

The following estimates are based on a seven-day operating week.

Table 4: Estimated Waste and Recycling Volumes – Commercial, Retail & Church

Tenancy	Type	Floor Area (m ²)	General Waste Generation Rate (L/100m ² /day)	Generated General Waste (L/week)	Recycling Generation Rate (L/100m ² /day)	Generated Recycling (L/week)
Kitchen	Restaurants	52	400	1456	280	1019
Wesley Hall	Cultural and recreational services	59	5	21	10	41
Multipurpose	Cultural and recreational services	42	5	15	10	29
Multipurpose Kids Ministry	Offices	78	10	55	15	82
Kitchen and Staff Lounge	Restaurants	24	400	672	280	470
Worship	Cultural and recreational services	283	5	99	10	198
Arrival and Gathering	Cultural and recreational services	111	5	39	10	78
Chapel	Cultural and recreational services	29	5	10	10	20
Retail	Retail: chain stores (clothing, manchester etc.)	247	5	86	20	346
Commercial	Offices	637	10	446	15	669
TOTAL		1562		2898		2953
Bins & Collections			General Waste Bin Size (L)	1100	Recycling Bin Size (L)	1100
			General Waste Bins per Day	0.4	Recycling Bins per Day	0.4
			General Waste Collections per Week	2	Recycling Collections per Week	2
			Total General Waste Bins Required	2	Total Recycling Bins Required	2

6.2 COMMERCIAL, RETAIL & CHURCH BIN SUMMARY

Based on the estimated waste and recycling volumes generated the commercial, retail & church tenancies, the recommended bin quantities and collection frequencies are as follows:

<u>General Waste:</u>	2 x 1100L bins collected 2 x weekly
<u>Recycling:</u>	2 x 1100L bins collected 2 x weekly

Bin sizes, quantities, and/or collection frequencies may be modified by the building manager/caretaker once the proposed development is operational. Building management will be required to negotiate any changes to bins or collections with the collection service provider. Seasonal peak periods should also be considered.

6.3 COMMERCIAL, RETAIL & CHURCH WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

All tenancies will be responsible for their own general waste and recycling disposal procedures within their own vicinity.

On completion of each trading day or as required, nominated staff or contracted cleaners will transport all general waste and recycling to the Commercial, Retail & Church Bin Room and place into the appropriate collection bins.

6.4 COMMERCIAL, RETAIL & CHURCH WASTE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

A private waste contractor will be engaged to service the retail general waste and recycling bins as per an agreed collection schedule. This report assumes that general waste and recycling is collected twice weekly.

On the day of service, a private waste collection vehicle will pull up on Gordon St and park adjacent to the collection point (Commercial, Retail & Church Bin Room). The building manager/caretaker will provide the driver with access to the Commercial, Retail & Church Bin Room. The collection staff will exit the vehicle and service the bins from the Bin Room in a "collect and return" method.

Once the bins are serviced, the collection vehicle will exit the site onto Gordon St in a forward direction.

Please note: The collection of commercial, retail and church bins should occur on separate days from the collection of residential bins to ensure proper segregation of waste streams.

6.5 OTHER COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Based on the types of tenancies anticipated for this development, the following waste management practices are recommended.

6.5.1 KITCHEN, OFFICE TEA ROOMS AND FOOD PREPARATION AREAS

Any food preparation area, including kitchens and office tea rooms will be provided with dedicated source separation bins including a general waste bin and a recycling bin. Cleaners or nominated staff will be responsible for monitoring these bins and emptying them as required.

6.5.2 WASHROOM FACILITIES

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.

6.5.3 PRINTING & PHOTOCOPYING ROOMS

It is recommended that rooms designed for printing or photocopying be provided with an area for the interim storage of paper receptacles, as well as separate receptacles for used toner and/or printer cartridges for recycling. The cleaners or nominated staff are responsible for monitoring these receptacles and ensuring that items are collected and recycled by an appropriate contractor.

6.5.4 LIQUID WASTE

Liquid wastes as such cleaning products, chemicals, paints, solvents, and motor and cooking oil will be stored in a secure room and enclosed by a low wall intended to contain any liquid spillage or inundation to other areas. Liquid waste will be drained to a grease trap, in accordance with legislation and the requirements of State government authorities and agencies. Further information can be provided by the Services Consultant.

6.5.5 PROBLEM WASTE

The building manager/caretaker 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. Retail and commercial tenants must liaise with the building manager/caretaker when disposing of problem waste streams.

Problem waste streams include:

- Chemical Waste
- Liquid wastes
- Toner cartridges
- Lightbulbs
- eWaste
- Batteries

7.0 STAKEHOLDER ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Table 5: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Strata, Body Corporate or Management	- Co-ordinate the waste strategy within the site. - Ensure all waste service providers submit monthly reports on all equipment movements and waste quantities/weights. - Organise internal waste audits/visual assessments on a regular basis. - Purchase any on-going waste management equipment or maintenance of equipment once building is operational; and - Manage any non-compliances/complaints reported through waste audits.
Building Manager or 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. - Organise bulky waste collections when required. - Investigate and ensure prompt clean-up of illegally dumped waste materials. - Prevent storm water pollution by taking necessary precautions (secure bin rooms, 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 residents, children, visitors, staff and contractors; and - Ensure effective signage, communication and education is provided to occupants, tenants, maintenance staff, and cleaning contractors.
Residents	- Dispose of all general waste, recycling and FOGO in the allocated bins provided. - Ensure adequate separation of general waste, recycling and FOGO; and - Comply with the provisions of Council and the OWMP.
Retail/Commercial Tenants	- Management co-ordinates own private contractor collections. - Manage general waste and recycling within their tenancy during daily operations. - Correctly separate general waste and recycling streams. - Flatten cardboard within the recycling bin. - If required, arrange for storing used and unused cooking oil in a bunded area, - Organise grease interceptor trap servicing, and - Ensure the suitable storage for chemicals, pesticides and cleaning products waste back of house.
Waste Collection Contractor	- Provide a reliable and appropriate bin collection service. - Provide feedback to building managers/residents regarding contamination of recyclables; and - Work with building managers/caretakers to customise waste systems where possible.
Gardening/Landscaping Contractor	Remove all garden organics generated during gardening maintenance activities for recycling at an offsite location.
Developer	Purchase all equipment required to implement this OWMP prior to the occupation of the building to be provided to the Strata or Body Corporate.

8.0 SOURCE SEPERATION

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. Refer to your local council for a list of accepted materials. Planet Ark can be accessed online to find other facilities that recover unwanted items.

Table 6: 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.
FOGO	FOGO consists of unwanted or uneaten kitchen scraps that are easily compostable/biodegradable (e.g. vegetable peels, fruit rinds, coffee grounds) and garden organics including lawn clippings, leaves, pruning's and branches.	Composting Facility	FOGO should be bagged in compostable liners when deposited into the chute/s or bins and will be collected by Council.
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.
Secure Documents	Secure documents are printed paper materials that contain sensitive information.	Recycling Facility	Secure documents are placed in allocated secure document bins. Private contractor removes bins from site.
Electronic Waste	Discarded e-waste, electronic components and materials such as computers, mobile phones, keyboards, etc.	Resource Recovery Centre	Building manager/caretaker arranges collection for e-waste recycling as needed by residents. Non-residential tenants arrange for recycling of their own e-waste.
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	Residents liaise with building manager/caretaker to store in Bulky Goods Room. Building manager arranges with Council for removal. Non-residential tenants are 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 ink	Resource Recovery Facility	Building manager/caretaker arranges collection by appropriate recycling services when required.

	cartridges, batteries, chemical waste, fluorescent tubes, etc.		
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9.0 EDUCATION

Educational material encouraging correct separation of general waste, recycling and FOGO must be provided to each resident, non-residential tenant and staff. This should include the correct disposal process for bulky waste such as old furniture, large discarded items, and other materials including electronic and chemical wastes. It is recommended that the building manager/caretaker provide information in multiple languages to support correct behaviours, and to minimise the possibility of chute blockages and 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 such as new residents, tenants, or cleaning staff. Information should include:

- Descriptions of items accepted in the general waste, recycling and FOGO streams (refer to Council guidance);
- How to dispose of bulky waste and any other items that are not general waste, recycling or FOGO (refer to Council guidance);
- Residents' obligations to health and safety as well as building management; and
- How to prevent cross contamination among waste streams.

9.1 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,
- The identification of all hazards or potential dangers associated with the waste facilities, and
- Emergency contact information should there be issues with the waste systems or services in the building.

The building manager/caretaker is responsible for waste room signage including 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.

10.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION

Building management 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
- Securing all bin rooms (whilst affording access to staff/contractors)
- 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

11.0 BIN WASHING

The bins will be cleaned by the building manager/caretaker periodically to ensure hygiene and minimise odour.

Bin washing can occur within the bin rooms, using the room 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.

12.0 BIN MOVING PATHS

Minimal movement of bins is anticipated for this site, as bins are to be collected directly from their storage location. The building manager/caretaker 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 building manager/caretaker must assess manual handling risks and provide any relevant documentation to key personal.

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
- Be A minimum of 300mm wider than the largest bin used onsite.
- If bins are moved manually, the route must not exceed a grade of 1:14.
- If a bin moving device is used, the route cannot exceed the maximum operating grade of the device. This is typically a grade of 1:4, however this will vary depending on the model of bin moving device acquired for the site.

13.0 WASTE ROOMS

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

Table 7: Waste Room Areas

Level	Waste Room Type	Equipment	Estimated Area Required (m ²)
GF	Chute Discharge Room	3-Bin 1100L Linear Track System (General Waste)	15
GF	Communal Bin Room	9 x 1100L MGBs (General Waste) 9 x 1100L MGBs (Recycling) 16 x 240L MGBs (FOGO) 1 x 240L Bin Lifter	66.10
GF	Bulky Waste Room		32
GF	Commercial, Retail & Church Bin Room	2 x 1100L MGBs (General Waste) 2 x 1100L MGBs (Recycling)	12

EFC recommends bins sizes, collection frequencies and/or equipment for best practice waste management at this site, however EFC also acknowledges there are a range of other suitable options that may alter waste room requirements (e.g. floor area, accessibility, head height, etc.)

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 addition, all doorways and passageways facilitating the movement of bins and/or bulky waste items must be at least 1500mm wide.

The following table provides further waste room requirements.

Table 8: Waste Room Requirements

Waste Room Type	Waste Room Requirements
Chute Discharge Room	• Ceiling clearance height must be a minimum of 3000mm (subject to penetration location) • The chute penetration must have a minimum 500mm clearance of any service pipes or other overhead obstacles • All chute discharge points should be caged off to ensure the safety of any personnel accessing the waste room • 200mm clearance is required around compaction equipment • Where a chute offset is required, the angle of the offset must not exceed 30 degrees (subject to number of consecutive offset and/or up to 1500mm)
Communal Bin Room	• Bins should be arranged so that all bins are accessible. Bins are not to be placed in front of one another or in such a way as to restrict access to the other bins for use. • Rooms must be well ventilated either naturally or mechanically in accordance with AS1668.4.2012 • Cleaning facilities such as hose hock and drainage for odour and hygiene control must be provided. • It is recommended a dustpan and broom is provided in this room for residents to clean up unexpected spillages when using bins.
Bulky Waste Room	• May be a dedicated room or screened area within another waste room • Must be in close proximity to the collection area • Area must also be allocated for the segregation of e-waste, gas bottles, cardboard, etc. • Doorway should be a minimum of 1500mm wide
Retail, Commercial & Church Bin Room	• In order to ensure staff safety, all bins should be arranged so they can be accessed without moving another bin • Bins must be coordinated with the hinge of the lid facing the back. This is to allow for ideal access to the bin.

14.0 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Waste room construction must comply with the minimum standards as outlined in the *Coffs Harbour Development Control Plan 2015*, in order to minimise odours, deter vermin, protect surrounding areas, and make it a user-friendly and safe area.

The *NSW Better practice guide for resource recovery in residential developments (2019)* also states that better practice bin storage areas should achieve more than the minimum compliance requirements, which are as follows:

- Ensuring BCA compliance, including ventilation. Where required, ventilation system must comply with AS1668.4-2012 The use of ventilation and air conditioning in buildings.
- Ensuring storage areas are well lit (sensor lighting preferred) and have lighting available 24 hours a day.
- Provision of bin washing facilities, including taps for hot and cold water provided through a centralised mixing valve. The taps must be protected from bins and be located where they can be easily accessed even when the area is at bin capacity.
- Floor constructed of concrete at least 75mm thick.
- Floor graded so that any water is directed to a sewer authority approved drainage connection to ensure washing bins and/or waste storage areas do not discharge flow into the stormwater drain.
- Provision of smooth, cleanable and durable floor and wall surfaces that extend up the wall to a height equivalent to any bins held in the area.
- Ensuring ceilings are finished with a smooth-faced non-absorbent material capable of being cleaned.
- All surfaces (walls, ceiling and floors) finished in a light colour.

14.1 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Waste room floor to be sealed with a two-pack epoxy;
- All corners coved and sealed 100mm up, this is to eliminate build-up of dirt;
- Tap height and light switch 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 finished floor level;
- Optional automatic odour and pest control system installed
- If 660L or 1100L bins are utilised, 2 x 820mm (minimum) double-doors must be used;
- All personnel doors are hinged, lockable and self-closing;
- Conform to the Building Code of Australia, Australian standards and local laws; and
- Childproofing and public/operator safety shall be assessed and ensured
- 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. Mechanical exhaust systems shall comply with AS1668.4.2012 and not cause any inconvenience, noise or odour problem; or
 - Naturally - permanent, unobstructed, and opening direct to the external air, not less than one-twentieth (1/20) of the floor area.

15.0 SIGNIFICANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Based on the identification of potential issues, and an assessment of the nature and extent of the impacts of the proposed activity, it is determined that:

- The extent and nature of potential impacts are low and will not have significant impact on the locality, community and/or the environment.
- Potential impacts can be appropriately mitigated or managed to ensure that there is minimal impact on the locality, community and/or the environment.

16.0 CONCLUSION

Subject to implementing the recommendations/mitigation measures set out in this report, the conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed Activity is not likely to significantly affect the environment in relation to waste management matters.

This Operational Waste Management Plan, prepared by Elephants Foot promotes best practice waste management, minimizing waste generation, and maximizing reuse. It ensures efficient design, storage, and equipment for sustainable operations.

17.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

The table below presents a summary of measures to mitigate waste-related impacts during the construction and operational phases of the development.

Table 9: Mitigation Measures

Project Stage	Mitigation Measure	Mitigation Measure – Actions Required	Reason for Mitigation Measure
Operation	Waste Reduction	Implement practices that reduce waste generation at the source, such as using fewer materials or opting for less packaging.	Reducing waste at the source minimizes the volume of waste generated.
	Recycling & Reuse	Implement recycling programs to recover valuable materials from waste.	Recycling conserves natural resources, reduces energy consumption, and lowers greenhouse gas emissions, helping to create a circular economy.
	Safe Disposal Methods	Ensure proper management and disposal of all waste streams.	Effective waste management minimizes environmental contamination.
	Monitoring & Reporting	Implement data collection and reporting systems for waste management activities.	Monitoring provides insights into waste generation patterns, helping identify areas for improvement and ensuring compliance with regulations.
	Policy & Regulation Compliance	Regularly review and update waste management plans to comply with environmental regulations.	Compliance with regulations ensures that waste management practices are environmentally responsible.

18.0 USEFUL CONTACTS

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

LOCAL COUNCIL

Coffs Harbour City Council Customer Service	Ph: (02) 6648 4000	E: coffs.council@chcc.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 – WASTE ROOMS



Source: Cortese, Project No. 90019, Drawing No. DA03.100, Rev. P34, 16.10.25 – General Arrangement Plans Ground Floor

APPENDIX A.2: TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN: LEVEL 11-24



Source: Cortese, Project No. 90019, Drawing No. DA03.109, Rev.P28, 16.10.25 – General Arrangement Plans Level 11-24 (Typical Market Housing Layout)

APPENDIX B: INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT

THIS WMP IS NOT FINALISED & CANNOT
BE STAMPED FOR APPROVAL BY COUNCIL

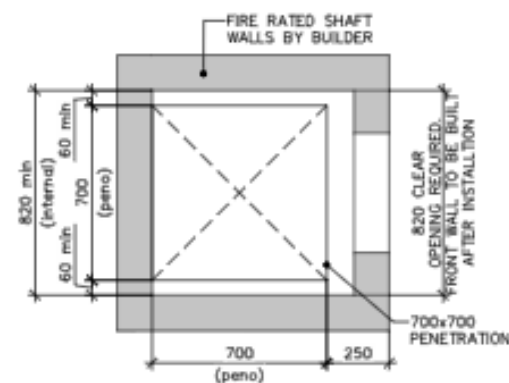
APPENDIX: B.1 TYPICAL SINGLE CHUTE SHAFT & PENETRATION LAYOUT



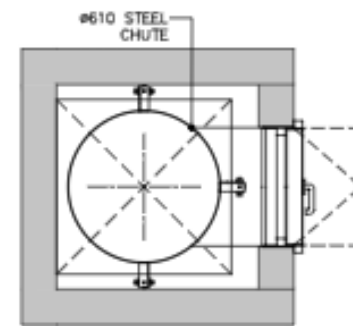
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CHUTE SHAFT & PENETRATION SET-OUT

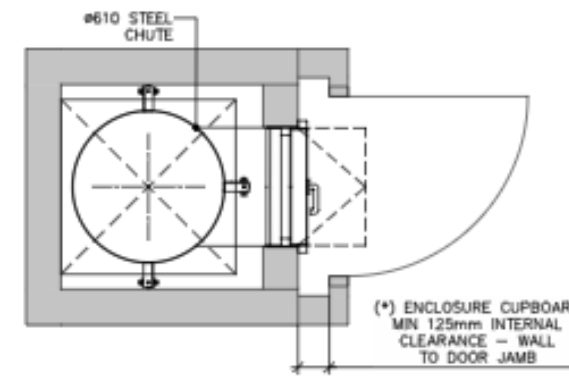
SINGLE Ø610 STEEL



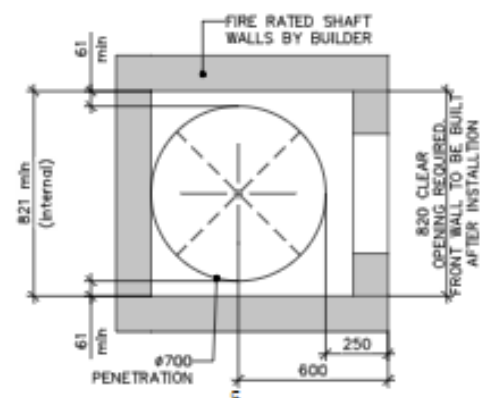
01 SINGLE (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE PENETRATION SET-OUT



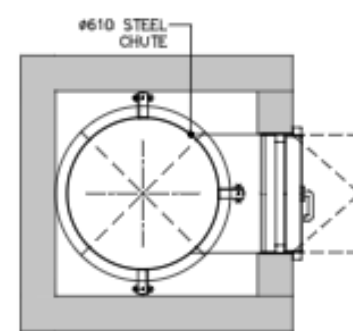
02 SINGLE (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE LAYOUT



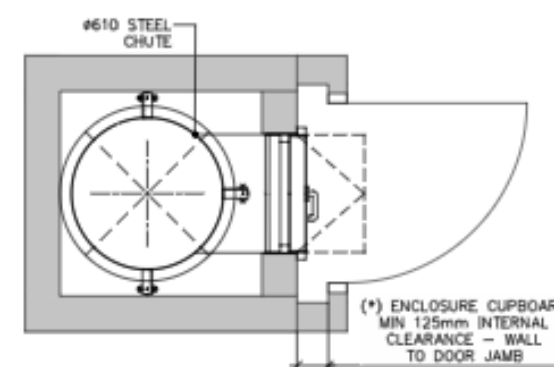
03 SINGLE (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE LAYOUT with ENCLOSURE CUPBOARD (*)



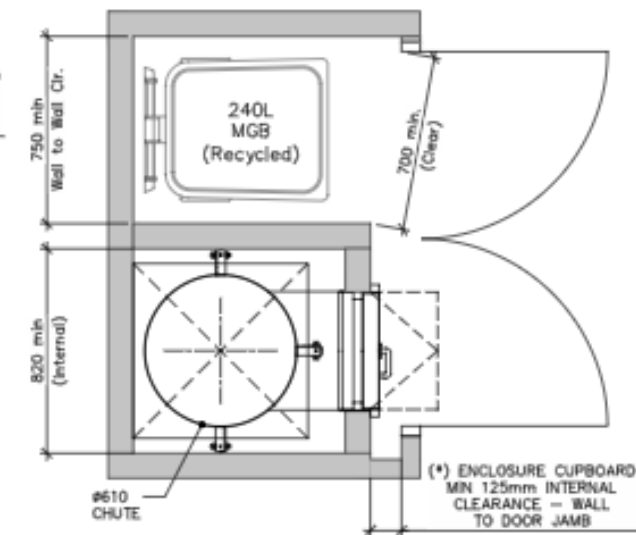
04 SINGLE (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE WITH CIRCULAR PENETRATION SET-OUT



05 SINGLE (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE LAYOUT (WITH CIRCULAR PENETRATION)



06 SINGLE (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE LAYOUT with ENCLOSURE CUPBOARD (*)



07 TYPICAL (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE LAYOUT with ENCLOSURE(*) & RECYCLING COMPARTMENT

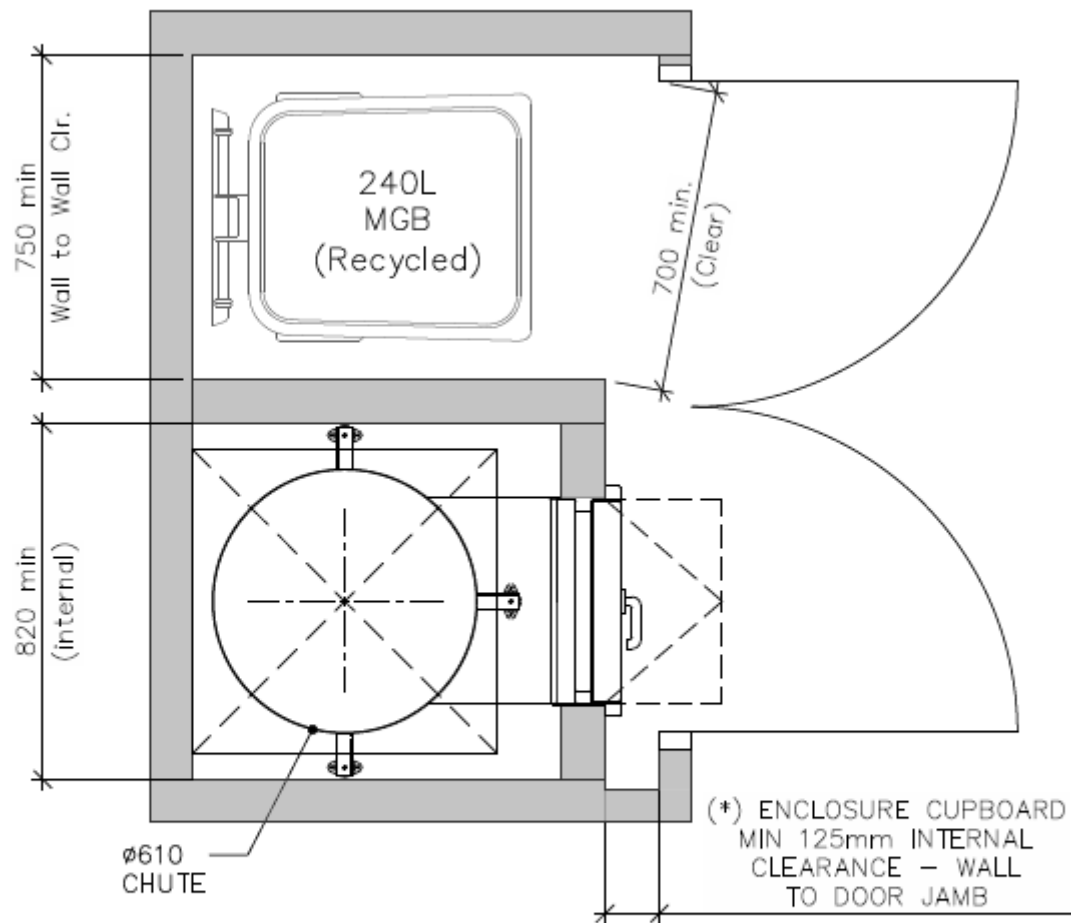
(*) NOTE: ENCLOSURES ARE RECOMMENDED IF THE CHUTE OPENS DIRECTLY TO A CORRIDOR OR IS NOT LOCATED IN A WASTE ROOM. IF CHUTE ACCESS IS WITHIN A WASTE ROOM THEN THE CUPBOARD ENCLOSURES ARE NOT REQUIRED.

SCALE 1:25 @ A3

Chute Shaft & Peno – Ver 1.2 April 26, 2022

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

APPENDIX: B.2 EXAMPLE RESIDENTIAL LEVEL RECYCLING BIN LAYOUT



07 TYPICAL (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE LAYOUT
with ENCLOSURE(*) & RECYCLING COMPARTMENT

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

APPENDIX: B.3 TYPICAL LINEAR TRACK 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 LINEAR TRACK SYSTEM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Elephants Foot 1100 Litre bin Linear Track System is a versatile waste handling solution for many types of multi-storey or multi-level developments. The Linear Track System collects waste or recycling being disposed from the floors above through the chute system, discharging the material via a hopper that feeds the bins. Electromechanically driven with automated operation, the system utilises linear motion to automatically change over full bins. Once all the bins are filled, an indicator light will illuminate signifying that the bins are ready for withdrawal and collection. Available with or without compaction unit, our standard 660 litre bin Linear Track System is available in the standard 2 bin option. Our 3 Bin option is available as a special order.



SPECIFICATIONS

System Control	Electric PLC
Power Supply	415 V AC / 10A / 5 PIN
Motor Size (kW)	1.1
Maximum bin load	440 kg
Noise (dBA)	<85
Bin Size (L)	1100
Cycle time (sec)	60
Bin Quantity options	2 or 3

OPTIONAL EXTRAS

- Compaction unit – Please refer to the bin compactor product information sheet for details and specifications
- Enhanced safety add on's – Interlocking barriers, occupancy sensors or safety light curtains (presence sensing light barriers)
- Full bin SMS and email notification
- CMMS and BMS integration
- Extend warranty – Terms and conditions apply

STANDARD FEATURES & BENEFITS

- Simple operation with user friendly controls
- Increased waste servicing efficiency for the development.
- Automatic system control with manual override
- Robust unit construction for long performance life
- Low service and maintain costs
- Rotating flashing beacon (activated during operation)
- Quiet and efficient system operation
- Maximise safety for residents, caretakers and collectors
- Restrained design with minimal moving parts
- Can suit low ceiling clearances
- Floor contact components fully galvanised steel
- Retro fitting options to suit other chutes systems
- Compliant with relevant Building Codes and Standards
- Standard 12 month warranty



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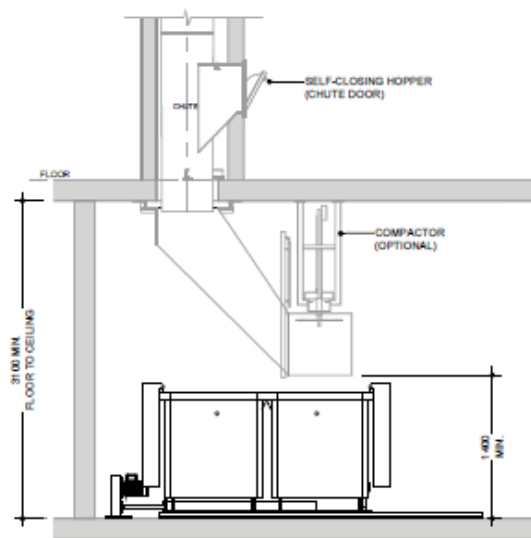
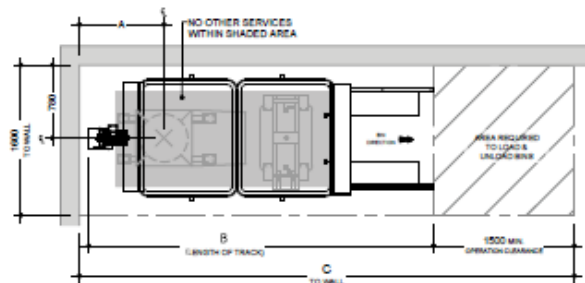


1,100 LITRE LINEAR TRACK SYSTEM



No. of Bins	Reference (mm)		
	A	B	C
2	900	3700	5300
3	2100	5940	7550

Available with or without compaction unit, our standard 1100 litre bin Linear Track System is available in the standard 2 bin option. Our 3 Bin option is available as a special order.



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



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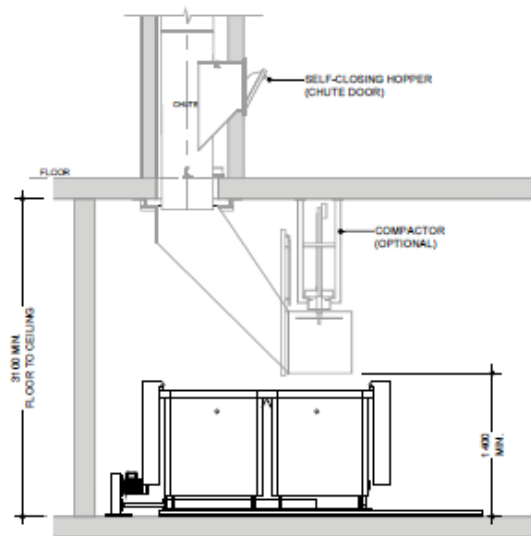
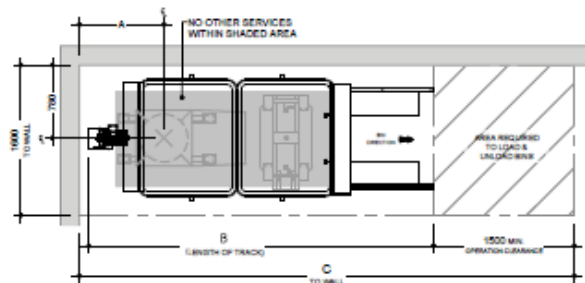


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APPENDIX C: PRIMARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

APPENDIX: C.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: C.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: C.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

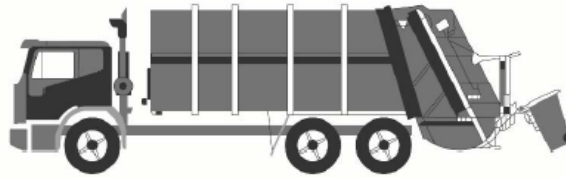
Vehicle type	Rear-loading	Side-loading*	Front-lift-loading	Hook truck	Crane truck
Length overall (m)	10.5	9.6	11.8	10.0	10.0
Width overall (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5
Travel height (m)	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.7	3.8
Operational height for loading (m)	3.9	4.2	6.5	3.0	8.75
Vehicle tare weight (t)	13.1	11.8	16.7	13.0	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

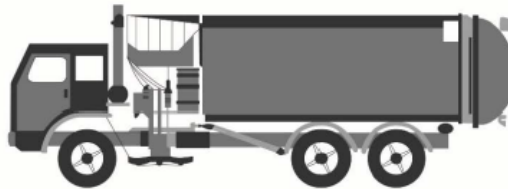
These vehicles are commonly used for domestic waste collections from MUDs and RFBs and sometimes for recycling. They can be used to collect waste stored in mobile bins or bulk bins, particularly where bins are not presented at the kerbside. They are also used for collecting bulky waste.



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

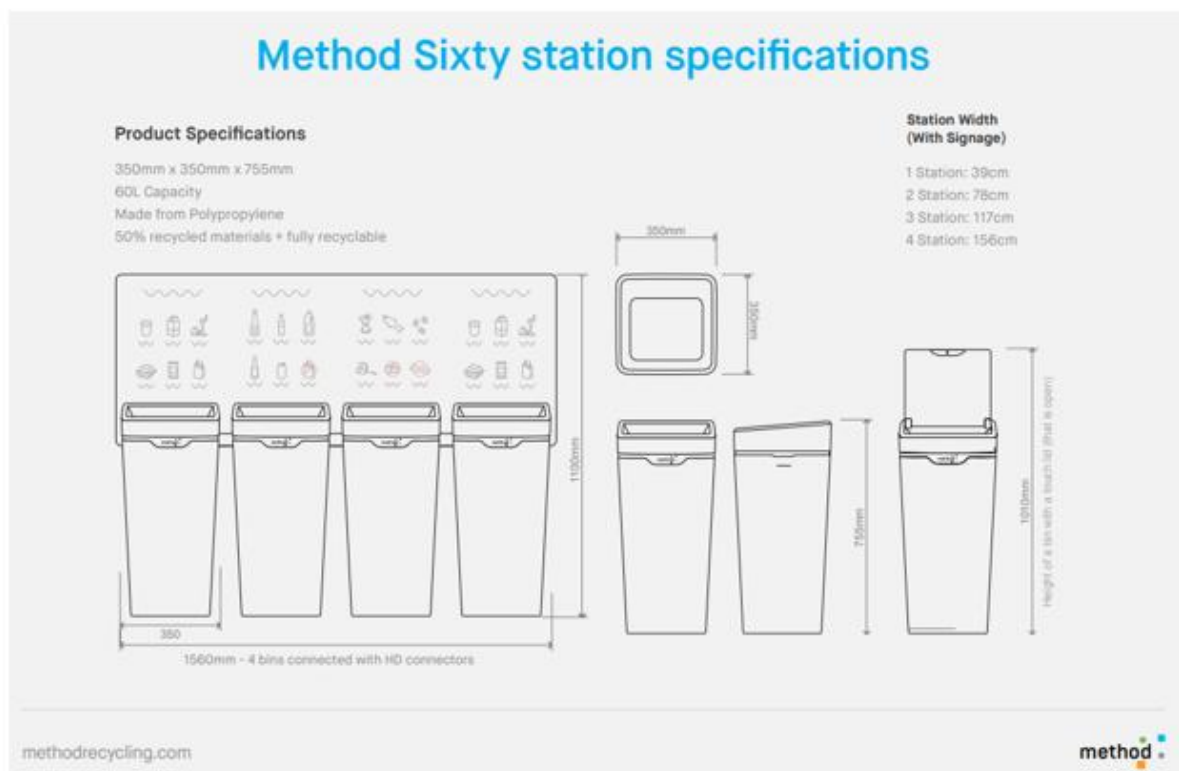
Typically, councils and their contractors operate with large collection vehicles (heavy rigid class vehicles) because they carry greater payloads and allow for more cost-effective collection services. Some councils, or their contractors, may have smaller collection vehicles in their fleet. Early discussion 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 D: SECONDARY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

APPENDIX: D.1 EXAMPLE SOURCE SEPARATION RECEPTACLES



Source: Method Recycling - www.methodrecycling.com