



CAMMERAY SENIORS LIVING  
19-23 ROSALIND STREET CAMMERAY

## OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

29/01/2026  
Report No. 707977  
Revision C

Client

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**PERIFA Rosalind Development Pty Ltd (Perifa)**

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Architect

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**CHROFI**

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## CONSULTANT DECLARATION FORM

### CONSULTANT DECLARATION

PROJECT DETAILS:	
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	19-23 Rosalind Street Cammeray
<b>Application number</b>	SSD-96505456
<b>Address of subject land</b>	19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray
<b>Lot / DP</b>	SP4657, SP5218 and SP16181
APPLICANT DETAILS	
<b>Applicant name</b>	Perifa Rosalind Development Pty Ltd
<b>Applicant address</b>	Level 7/111 Elizabeth Street, Sydney
REPORT DETAILS	
<b>Name of report this declaration relates</b>	OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
<b>Report reference no.</b>	707977
<b>Report date</b>	29/01/2026
<b>Company name (inc. ABN / ACN)</b>	47 644 736 514
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DECLARATION BY CONSULTANT	
<b>Name</b>	Ruban Jayaratnam
<b>Registration no.</b>	
<b>Organisation registered with</b>	Elephants Foot Consulting
<b>Declaration</b>	<p>The undersigned declares that OWMP:          has been prepared in accordance with the following policy, guidelines, or legislative requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Sydney Development Control Plan 2025; Part D Development Elements; Section 5 Waste Minimisation and Management</li> <li>• <i>Construction and Demolition Waste Guide – Recycling and Re-use Across the Supply Chain</i> (Australian Government, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, November 2014)</li> <li>• <i>NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy 2014–2021</i></li> <li>• <i>NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041</i> (WaSM 2041)</li> <li>• <i>NSW Waste Classification Guidelines</i> (2014)</li> <li>• <i>Australia’s National Waste Policy</i> (2018)</li> </ul>

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**PROJECT DETAILS:**

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- contains all available information relevant to the environmental assessment of the development, activity or infrastructure to which the OWMP relates;
- does not contain information that is false or misleading;
- identifies and addresses the relevant Planning Secretary's environmental assessment requirements (SEARs) for the project;
- identifies and addresses the relevant statutory requirements for the project, including any relevant matters for consideration in environmental planning instruments to which the OWMP relates;
- contains a consolidated summary of the proposed or necessary mitigation measures

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**Signature**

*S. Jayaratnam*

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## REVISION REFERENCE

Revision	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Description
A	20/08/2025	R. Jayaratnam	J. Parker	Draft
B	12/12/2025	R. Jayaratnam	J. Parker	Final
C	29/01/2026	R. Jayaratnam	J. Parker	Amendment

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## GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

<b>TERM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<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>Chute</i>	A vertical pipe passing from floor to floor of a building with openings at each level for the disposal of general waste, recycling or FOGO.
<i>Chute Discharge</i>	The termination point of a chute whereby the chute offsets deposited general waste, recycling or FOGO into bins
<i>Chute Discharge Room</i>	A room enclosing the termination point of the chute/s, including bins and volume handling equipment that is accessible only to the building manager/caretaker
<i>Collection Area/Point</i>	Designated area or point where bins are loaded onto the collection vehicle for servicing
<i>Compactor</i>	A device used for compressing general waste inside it's bin typically at a ratio of 2:1
<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>eDiverter</i>	A single chute fitted with a diversion system to allow two separate waste streams (typically general waste and recycling) to be disposed of concurrently.
<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>Ro-Ro Compactor Unit</i>	A large, portable compactor unit which is collected and serviced by a hook lift vehicle
<i>Service Bins</i>	Supplementary bins which are provided to residents or staff for use during collection periods either in communal bin rooms or under chutes
<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>Volume Handling Equipment</i>	Equipment which comes in the form of either carousel or linear tracks positioned at the base of the chute/s to mechanically replace full bins with empty bins
<i>Waste Stream</i>	A classification used to describe waste of a particular type (e.g. food waste stream)
<i>WHS</i>	Workplace Health and Safety

*Wheel-Out Wheel  
Back*

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 Elephant Foot Consulting on behalf of Perifa Rosalind Development Pty Ltd (Perifa) to assess the potential environmental impacts that could arise from the construction of a seniors housing development (the development) at 19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray (the site). This report supports the assessment of the proposed development under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Industry specific SEARs were issued on 17 October 2025 for the development. Development for the purposes of seniors housing with an Estimated Development Cost (EDC) of more than \$30 million and includes a residential care facility is state significant development under Schedule 1, Section 28 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021* (Planning Systems SEPP). The proposed development has an EDC exceeding \$30 million and includes a residential care facility component. Accordingly, it is considered State Significant Development.

This report has been prepared to satisfy the conditions of the State Significant Development Application that Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) requires for the Seniors Living Development located at 19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray.

### Summary of the Development

The proposed development includes the construction of a new seniors housing development and comprises the following works:

- Site preparation works including demolition of three (3) existing residential flat buildings and associated parking facilities as well as bulk excavation;
- Construction of two (2), five (5) and six (6) storey buildings, Building A and B respectively, comprising the following:
  - Building A:
    - 7 x 2-bedroom ILUs;
    - 11 x 3-bedroom ILUs; and
    - Internal communal space for use by residents.
  - Building B:
    - 11 x 2-bedroom ILUs;
    - 20 x 3-bedroom ILUs;
    - Two (2) residential care facility beds and residential care hub; and
    - Internal communal facilities for use by all residents comprising a cinema, private dining room, gymnasium and pool.
- Communal open space and associated landscaping;
- Construction of two (2) basement levels to facilitate car parking accessible via Rosalind Street;
- Ground Level neighbourhood shop located in Building A;
- Extension and augmentation of utility infrastructure as required.

For a detailed project description refer to the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Colliers Urban Planning.

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 SEARS REPORTING

This Operational Waste Management Plan accompanies an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to Section 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act), in support of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the construction and operation of proposed mixed-use development, reference SSD-84416958.

This report addresses the Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project, notably:

*Table 1: SEARs Reporting Requirements (SEARS)*

SEARs Request	Elephant Foots Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Provide the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of waste, including in accordance with any council waste management requirements.</b></li> <li>• <b>Identify appropriately sited waste storage areas, collection access paths/roads, and appropriate servicing arrangements for the site.</b></li> </ul>	<p>Please refer to sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 14</p>

## 2.3 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/caretaker 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:

- North Sydney Development Control Plan 2025
- North Sydney 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:

- North Sydney Development Control Plan 2025; Part D Development Elements; Section 5 Waste Minimisation and 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 and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041
- NSW Waste Classification Guidelines 2014
- Australia's National Waste Policy 2018

## 4.0 DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The proposed development includes the construction of a new seniors housing development and comprises the following works:

- Site preparation works including demolition of three (3) existing residential flat buildings and associated parking facilities as well as bulk excavation;
- Construction of two (2), five (5) and six (6) storey buildings, Building A and B respectively, comprising the following:
  - Building A:
    - 7 x 2-bedroom ILUs;
    - 11 x 3-bedroom ILUs; and
    - Internal communal space for use by residents.
  - Building B:
    - 11 x 2-bedroom ILUs;
    - 20 x 3-bedroom ILUs;
    - Two (2) residential care facility beds and residential care hub; and
    - Internal communal facilities for use by all residents comprising a cinema, private dining room, gymnasium and pool.
- Communal open space and associated landscaping;
- Construction of two (2) basement levels to facilitate car parking accessible via Rosalind Street;
- Ground Level neighbourhood shop located in Building A;
- Extension and augmentation of utility infrastructure as required.

For a detailed project description refer to the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Colliers Urban Planning.

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 19–23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray within the North Sydney Local Government Area (LGA). It comprises three (3) allotments legally described as SP4657, SP5218 and SP16181, and occupies a total area of approximately 4,100m<sup>2</sup>. A site aerial showing each allotment is provided at **Figure 1**. Each respective lot currently comprises a three (3) storey residential flat building with the two (2) of the rear buildings situated on battleaxe allotments connected to Rosalind Street.

Figure 1: Site Location



Source: Nearmap/Colliers Urban Planning

## 5.0 INDEPENDENT LIVING UNITS 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 INDEPENDENT LIVING UNITS WASTE GENERATION ESTIMATES

The *North Sydney Development Control Plan 2025; Part D Development Elements; Section 5 Waste Minimisation and Management* North Sydney Development Control Plan 2025; Part D Development Elements; Section 5 Waste Minimisation and Management has been referenced to calculate the total number of general waste and recycling bins required for the residential units. While the *NSW EPA's Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments (2019)* has been referenced to calculate the total number of FOGO bins. Calculations are based on generic general waste, recycling and Food Organics and Garden Organics (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 tables shows the estimated volume (L) of general waste, recycling and FOGO generated by the residential component of the development.

Table 2: Estimated Waste, Recycling and FOGO Volumes

Bld.	# Units	Waste Generation Rate (L/Unit/Week)	Generated Waste (L/Week)	Recycling Generation Rate (L/Unit/Week)	Generated Recycling (L/Week)	FOGO Generation Rate (L/Unit/Week)	Generated FOGO (L/Week)
A	18	80	1440	80	1440	25	450
B	31	80	2480	80	2480	25	775
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49</b>		<b>3920</b>		<b>3920</b>		<b>1225</b>
<b>Bins &amp; Collections</b>		General waste Bin Size (L)	1100	Recycling Bin Size (L)	1100	FOGO Bin Size (L)	240
		General waste Bins per Week	4	Recycling Bins per Week	4	FOGO Bins per Week	6
		General Waste Collections per Week	1	Recycling Collections per Week	1	FOGO Collections per Week	1
		<b>Total General Waste Bins Required</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Total Recycling Bins Required</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Total FOGO Bins Required</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Bins Per Building Core</b>		<b>Bld.</b>	<b># Bins</b>	<b>Bld.</b>	<b># Bins</b>	<b>Bld.</b>	<b># Bins</b>
		A	2	A	2	A	2
		B	2	B	2	B	4

Table 3: Estimated Recycling bins per level for the ILUs

Building	# Units	Recycling Generation Rate (L/unit/week)	Generated Recycling (L/week)	Recycling Bin Size (L)	Recycling Bins per Week	Recycling Collections per Week	Total Recycling Bins Required
A	2	80	160	240	1	1	1
	5	80	400	240	2	1	2
	5	80	400	240	2	1	2
	3	80	240	240	1	1	1
	3	80	240	240	1	1	1
B	6	80	480	240	2	1	2
	6	80	480	240	2	1	2
	6	80	480	240	2	1	2
	6	80	480	240	2	1	2
	5	80	400	240	2	1	2
	2	80	160	240	1	1	1

Table 4: Estimated General Waste and Recycling Volumes – ILU Facilities

Tenancy Type	GFA (m <sup>2</sup> )	General Waste Generation Rate (L/100m <sup>2</sup> /day)	Generated General Waste (L/week)	Recycling Generation Rate (L/100m <sup>2</sup> /day)	Generated Recycling (L/week)	
Gym	98	20	138	15	103	
Rac 1 & Rac 2	46	20	65	10	32	
Allied Health	17	20	24	10	12	
Care Hub	8	20	11	10	5	
ACC	14	20	20	10	10	
Private Dining	40	100	277	120	333	
Cinema	90	5	32	10	63	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>314</b>		<b>566</b>		<b>559</b>	
Bins and Collections	Bin Size (L)		1100	Bin Size (L)		1100
	Collections per Week		1	Collections per Week		1
	<b>Total Bins Required for Collection</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>Total Bins Required for Collection</b>		<b>1</b>

## 5.2 RESIDENTIAL BIN SUMMARY

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

### Independent Living Units (ILUs):

<b><u>General Waste:</u></b>	4 x 1100L bins collected <b>1 x weekly.</b>
<b><u>Recycling:</u></b>	4 x 1100L bins collected <b>1 x weekly.</b>
<b><u>FOGO:</u></b>	6 x 240L bins collected <b>1 x weekly.</b>
<b><u>Service Bins:</u></b>	2 x 1100L bins

### ILU Facilities:

<b><u>General Waste:</u></b>	1 x 1100L bin collected <b>1 x weekly.</b>
<b><u>Recycling:</u></b>	1 x 1100L Bin collected <b>1 x weekly.</b>

During operation, it is the responsibility of the building manager/caretaker 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 2 days' worth of general waste generation. Based on the estimated general waste volumes generated by each building/core, the following equipment is recommended:

*Table 5: Chute Discharge Equipment Summary for buildings A and B*

Volume Handling Equipment			
General Waste			
Building	Generated General Waste (L/week)	# 1100L Bins Required for 2 days' Capacity	Recommended Chute Discharge Equipment
A	1440	0.62	Single Bin
B	2480	0.64	Single Bin

## 5.4 RESIDENTIAL WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

All units will be provided with a storage area 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, recycling and 20L for FOGO storage.

### 5.4.1 RESIDENTIAL GENERAL WASTE AND RECYCLING DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

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

Residents will be responsible for walking their 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. The 240L recycling bins will be monitored by the building manager/caretaker and decanted into a larger 1100L bin via the aid of a bin lifter.

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 Lower ground for Building A and Basement level 2 for Building B.

The building manager/caretaker 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 communal bin rooms.

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 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 or 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 North Sydney 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.

Each building will be provided with a communal FOGO area which contains 240L bins for FOGO. The residents will be responsible for walking their own FOGO down to the communal FOGO area on the basement level 2 and placing it into the bins.

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

## 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; recycling and FOGO will be collected once weekly.

Prior to collections, the building manager/caretaker will be responsible for transporting the 1100L MGBs and 240L MGBs to the bin holding area to await collection. 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.

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

On the day of collection, a Council collection vehicle will park on Rosalind Street adjacent to the bin holding area. The bins will then be serviced via a collect and return method. Once the bins are serviced, the collection vehicle will continue Rosalind Street in a forward direction. The building manager/caretaker is responsible for returning the bins to their operational location to resume use.

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 within residential units 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 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 size of the Bulky Waste Room provided is proportional to the number of units in the building at a rate of 10m<sup>2</sup> for the first 40 units then 2m<sup>2</sup> for every 10 units thereafter at per the NSW EPA's *Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery in Residential Developments (2019)*. Based on this rate, the Bulky Waste Room required for this development will be 12m<sup>2</sup>.

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 building manager/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 Rosalind Street and park adjacent to the bin holding area. Once bulky items have been loaded onto the vehicle, the collection vehicle will exit the site onto Rosalind Street in a forward direction. Refer to Council's website for acceptable items and other information regarding bulky waste collection.

### 5.6.4 MEDICAL WASTE

The centre will generate medical waste in addition to general waste and recycling. Medical waste is any solid waste that is hazardous or contains potentially infectious material generated from biological and medical sources and activities. Medical waste can include (but is not limited to) sharps and pharmaceutical waste, clinical waste, cytotoxic waste and radioactive waste. The medical waste stream types and their management are further outlined in APPENDIX D.1.

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

The medical centre's operator is also responsible for appointing a medical waste collection contractor prior to the operation of the site to provide and service the appropriate medical waste bins.

Medical waste must be managed and disposed of in accordance with the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005. Please refer to Table 2 for storage and collection requirements for any medical waste streams to be generated by the site in operation.

Table 6 Storage and Collection Requirements for Medical Waste

Area	Location
<b>Storage</b>	<p>According to best practice as detailed in Waste Management Association of Australia, Biohazardous Waste Industry Group, <i>Manual for the Management of Biohazardous Waste</i>, 6<sup>th</sup> edition 2010, storage can be in a dedicated and purpose-built room or dedicated storage area for mobile garbage bins back of house. The appropriate storage will depend on the type of medical waste, volumes and servicing processes. In accordance with NSW Health's <i>Clinical and Related Waste Management for Health Services</i> 2017, Health services must provide an enclosed structure such as a shed, garage, cage or fenced area or separate loading bay to store medical waste. The storage area for anatomical and/or clinical waste may require refrigeration to prevent decomposition of the waste, if this waste stream is not removed on a frequent basis.</p> <p>Any medical waste holding area must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be located away from food and clean storage areas,</li> <li>• Be inaccessible to the public,</li> <li>• Have a lockable door,</li> <li>• Have rigid impervious flooring,</li> <li>• Allow for regular cleaning, and</li> <li>• Prevent odour and vermin.</li> </ul> <p>An EPA licence may be required to store Hazardous Wastes.</p>
<b>Containers</b>	<p>All medical waste must be stored in the correct medical waste container with correct colour coding and labelling in accordance the <i>Australian Dangerous Goods Code Edition 7.3 (ADG Code)</i>.</p> <p>All containers of medical waste to be stored in a secure location.</p>
<b>Spillages</b>	<p>Clean up facilities, spills kits, appropriate drainage and bunding should be provided within the Waste Storage Area.</p> <p>Ensure all necessary equipment required to clean and disinfect the area in case of accidental spillage is easily available and accessible. It is essential that personnel involved in spill management receive education and training in emergency procedures and handling requirements. Spill kits that have been used should be disposed of with the type of waste that has been cleaned up, eg used cytotoxic spill kits should be disposed of with cytotoxic waste.</p>
<b>Mixed waste</b>	<p>Any waste mixed with medical waste must be treated as medical waste</p>
<b>Sharps</b>	<p>Sharps containers should be placed within "arms reach" of where the sharps are generated. Full containers will be sealed and then transported utility rooms/ designated storage area to awaiting collection by contractors.</p>
<b>Collections</b>	<p>It is intended that as per normal practice for these types of facilities, that the appointed contractor will service the medical waste containers/bins from their operational location within the facility and replace them at the same time with empty containers/bins.</p> <p>Medical waste shall remain within the storage areas and only be moved during collections. Collections will be performed by a transporter licensed by the EPA to collect, transport and dispose of the medical waste stream accordingly.</p>

## 6.0 RETAIL WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

### 6.1 RETAIL 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 following table shows the estimated volume (L) of general waste and recycling that will be generated by the retail tenancy.

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

Table 7: Estimated Waste and Recycling Volumes – Retail

Tenancy Type	Floor Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	General Waste Generation Rate (L/100m <sup>2</sup> /day)	Generated General Waste (L/week)	Recycling Generation Rate (L/100m <sup>2</sup> /day)	Generated Recycling (L/week)
Retail: Grocery & Convenience Stores	60.19	120	506	240	1011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60.19</b>		<b>506</b>		<b>1011</b>
<b>Bins &amp; Collections</b>	General Waste Bin Size (L)		1100	Recycling Bin Size (L)	1100
	General Waste Bins per Day		0.1	Recycling Bins per Day	0.1
	General Waste Collections per Week		1	Recycling Collections per Week	1
	<b>Total General Waste Bins Required</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>Total Recycling Bins Required</b>	<b>1</b>

### 6.2 RETAIL BIN SUMMARY

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

**General Waste:** 1 x 1100L bins collected **1 x weekly**

**Recycling:** 1 x 1100L bins collected **1 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 RETAIL WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

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

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

### 6.4 RETAIL 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 is collected weekly and recycling is collected weekly. Prior to collections, the building manager/caretaker will be responsible for transporting the bins the 1100L MGBs to the temporary bin holding area to await collection.

On the day of service, a private waste collection vehicle will pull up on Rosalind Street to service the bins from the temporary bin holding area directly. Once the bins are serviced, the collection vehicle will exit the site in a forward direction on Rosalind Street. The building manager/caretaker is responsible for returning the bins to their operational location to resume use.

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

### 6.5 OTHER RETAIL WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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

#### 6.5.1 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.

#### 6.5.2 LIQUID WASTE

Liquid wastes such as 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.

#### 6.5.3 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:



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[www.elephantsfoot.com.au](http://www.elephantsfoot.com.au)

- 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 8: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities*

Roles	Responsibilities
<b>Building Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-ordinate the waste strategy within the site.</li> <li>• Ensure all waste service providers submit monthly reports on all equipment movements and waste quantities/weights.</li> <li>• Organise internal waste audits/visual assessments on a regular basis.</li> <li>• Purchase any on-going waste management equipment or maintenance of equipment once building is operational; and</li> <li>• Manage any non-compliances/complaints reported through waste audits.</li> </ul>
<b>Building Manager or Waste Caretaker</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-ordinate general waste, recycling and FOGO collections</li> <li>• Clean and transport bins as required.</li> <li>• Maintain and clean chute doors on each level.</li> <li>• Organise replacement or maintenance requirements for bins.</li> <li>• Organise, maintain and clean bin storage areas.</li> <li>• Organise bulky waste collections when required.</li> <li>• Investigate and ensure prompt clean-up of illegally dumped waste materials.</li> <li>• Prevent storm water pollution by taking necessary precautions (secure bin rooms, prevent overfilling of bins).</li> <li>• Abide by all relevant WH&amp;S legislation, regulations, and guidelines.</li> <li>• Provide staff/contractors with equipment manuals, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments, and PPE to control hazards associated with all waste management.</li> <li>• Assess any manual handling risks and prepare a manual handling control plan for bin transfers.</li> <li>• Ensure site safety for residents, children, visitors, staff and contractors; and</li> <li>• Ensure effective signage, communication and education is provided to occupants, tenants, maintenance staff, and cleaning contractors.</li> </ul>
<b>Aged Care Staff and Residents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dispose of all general waste, recycling and FOGO in the allocated chutes and/or bins provided.</li> <li>• Ensure adequate separation of general waste, recycling and FOGO; and</li> <li>• Comply with the provisions of Council and the OWMP.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste Collection Contractor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a reliable and appropriate bin collection service.</li> <li>• Provide feedback to building managers/residents regarding contamination of recyclables; and</li> <li>• Work with building managers/caretakers to customise waste systems where possible.</li> </ul>
<b>Gardening/Landscaping Contractor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove all garden organics generated during gardening maintenance activities for recycling at an offsite location.</li> </ul>
<b>Developer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase all equipment required to implement this OWMP prior to the occupation of the building to be provided to the Strata or Body Corporate.</li> </ul>

## 8.0 SOURCE SEPARATION

Better practice waste management includes the avoidance, reuse, and recovery of unwanted items, which can be achieved through source separation. 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 9: Operational Waste Streams

Waste Stream	Description	Typical Destination	Waste Stream Management
<b>General Waste</b>	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	Waste should be bagged before placing in chutes, or in designated waste bins.
<b>Recycling</b>	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 recycling chute or in designated recycling bins.
<b>Food Organics and Garden Organics</b>	Green waste consists of unwanted organic materials that are easily biodegradable and/or compostable (e.g. lawn clippings, branches).  Food waste consists of unwanted or uneaten kitchen scraps that are easily compostable/biodegradable (e.g. vegetable peels, fruit rinds, coffee grounds).	Resource Recovery Centre/ Composting facility or Landfill	Landscape Maintenance Contractors will remove the green waste from site during scheduled maintenance.  Food waste can be composted on-site, off-site, or else included in the FOGO waste stream.
<b>Electronic Waste</b>	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.
<b>Bulky Items</b>	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/caretaker arranges with Council for removal.  Retail tenant is responsible for removal of their bulky items.
<b>Sanitary Waste</b>	Feminine hygiene waste generated from female bathrooms.	Incineration or Landfill	Sanitary bins are serviced by sanitary waste contractor.

<b>Other</b>	Other recyclable items that require special recovery may include ink cartridges, batteries, chemical waste, fluorescent tubes, etc.	Resource Recovery Facility	Building manager/caretaker arranges collection by appropriate recycling services when required.
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## 9.0 EDUCATION

Educational material encouraging correct separation of general waste, recycling and FOGO must be provided to each resident and retail tenant. 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. It is also recommended that the owners' corporation website contain information for residents' referral regarding use of the chute. Information should include:

- Directions on using the chute doors;
- 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 damage or blockages to the chute (example below).

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

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 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

The building manager/caretaker is responsible for the transportation of bins from their designated operational locations to the collection area, returning them once emptied to resume operational use.

Any movement of bins should minimise manual handling where possible, as bins become heavy when full. The building manager must assess manual handling risks and provide any relevant documentation to key personal.

The routes along the bin moving path 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.

As the bins are intended to be moved up the vehicle ramp; and distance of the bin moving paths exceed 10m, a bin moving device will be required to aid the movement of full bins. The developer is responsible for supplying all equipment required for moving bins this includes any bin lifters, bin moving devices and waste transfer bins. This equipment must be new and appropriate for the site. The developer should contact a bin-tug, trailer or tractor consultant to provide equipment recommendations.

Once the site is operational (and the developers is no longer involved) the building proprietors/strata will be responsible for maintaining, repairing and replacing waste management equipment.

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.

## 13.0 EQUIPMENT SUMMARY

Table 10: Equipment Summary

	Part	Qty	Notes
<b>Chutes</b>	Please refer to supplier's information	2	(See APPENDIX: B.1 for Typical Single Chute Layout)
<b>Other Equipment</b>	Suitable Bin Moving Device	1	(See APPENDIX: D.1 and APPENDIX: D.2 for Typical Bin Movers)

## 14.0 WASTE ROOMS

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

The equipment recommended in the chute discharge rooms is to manage 2 days' worth of estimated general waste from that building core. Therefore, this represents the minimum equipment required in these rooms to satisfy best practice requirements. Additional bins or volume handling equipment can be included in these rooms to increase days of capacity or manual labour required in operation.

Table 11: Waste Room Areas

Level	Waste Room Type	Equipment	Estimated Area Required (m <sup>2</sup> )
LG	Chute Discharge Room – Building A	1 x 1100L MGB (General Waste) 1 x 1100L MGB (Service Bin)	5.80
LG	Communal Bin Room – Building A	2 x 240L MGBs (FOGO) 2 x 1100L MGB (General Waste) 2 x 1100L MGB (Recycling) 1 x 240L Bin Lifter	15.03
B2	Chute Discharge Room – Building B	1 x 1100L MGB (General Waste) 1 x 1100L MGB (Service Bin)	5.80
B2	Communal Bin Room – Building B	4 x 240L MGBs (FOGO) 2 x 1100L MGBs (General Waste) 2 x 1100L MGBs (Recycling) 1 x 240L Bin Lifter	16.15
G	Bin Holding Area (Collection Point within 2m of the street)	<b>Maximum of:</b> <b>Residential Waste</b> 6 x 1100L Bins (General Waste) 4 x 1100L Bins (Recycling) 6 x 240L Bins (FOGO) <b>Or Retail Waste</b> 1 x 1100L Bins (General Waste) 1 x 1100L Bins (Recycling) <b>Or ILU Waste</b> 1 x 1100L Bin (General Waste) 1 x 1100L Bin (Recycling) <b>Or Bulky Waste</b>	32.25
B2	Bulky Waste Room		12.00

LG	Retail Bin Room	1 x 1100L MGB (General Waste) 2 x 1100L MGB (Recycling)	5.80
LG	ILU Facilities Waste room	1 x 1100L MGB (General Waste) 1 x 1100L MGB (Recycling)	5.80
LG	Medical waste room	Equipment and bins are to be determined by the tenant	

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 12: Waste Room Requirements

Waste Room Type	Waste Room Requirements
<b>Chute Discharge Room</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceiling clearance height must be a minimum of 3000mm (subject to penetration location)</li> <li>• The chute penetration must have a minimum 500mm clearance of any service pipes or other overhead obstacles</li> <li>• All chute discharge points should be caged off to ensure the safety of any personnel accessing the waste room</li> <li>• 200mm clearance is required around compaction equipment</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Where the chute discharge room also acts as the collection point, the chute discharge and any equipment underneath the chute should be caged off to ensure the safety of personnel accessing the room.</li> </ul>
<b>Residential Bin Holding Room and/or Bin Collection Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bins must not be stacked in rows that are more than two bins deep.</li> </ul>
<b>Communal Bin Room</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Rooms must be well ventilated either naturally or mechanically in accordance with AS1668.4.2012</li> <li>• Cleaning facilities such as hose cock and drainage for odour and hygiene control must be provided.</li> <li>• It is recommended a dustpan and broom is provided in this room for residents to clean up unexpected spillages when using bins.</li> </ul>
<b>Bulky Waste Room</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May be a dedicated room or screened area within another waste room</li> <li>• Must be in close proximity to the collection area</li> <li>• Area must also be allocated for the segregation of e-waste, gas bottles, cardboard, etc.</li> <li>• Doorway should be a minimum of 1500mm wide</li> </ul>
<b>Retail Bin Room</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to ensure staff safety, all bins should be arranged so they can be accessed without moving another bin</li> <li>• Bins must be coordinated with the hinge of the lid facing the back. This is to allow for ideal access to the bin.</li> </ul>

## 15.0 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Waste room construction must comply with the minimum standards as outlined in *the North Sydney Development Control Plan 2013*, 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.

### 15.1 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Waste room floor to be sealed with a two-pack epoxy;
- All corners coved and sealed 1,200mm up, this is to eliminate build-up of dirt;
- Hot and cold water 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/m<sup>2</sup> 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.

## 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 13: Mitigation Measures

Project Stage	Mitigation Measure	Mitigation Measure – Actions Required	Reason for Mitigation Measure
Operation	<b>Waste Reduction</b>	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.
	<b>Recycling &amp; Reuse</b>	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.
	<b>Safe Disposal Methods</b>	Ensure proper management and disposal of all waste streams.	Effective waste management minimizes environmental contamination.
	<b>Monitoring &amp; Reporting</b>	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.
	<b>Policy &amp; Regulation Compliance</b>	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

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North Sydney Council Customer Service	Ph: (02) 9936 8100	E: <a href="mailto:council@northsydney.nsw.gov.au">council@northsydney.nsw.gov.au</a>
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### PRIVATE WASTE COLLECTION PROVIDER

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Capital City Waste Services	Ph: 02 9599 9999	E: <a href="mailto:service@ccws.net.au">service@ccws.net.au</a>
Sydney Waste	Ph: 02 8661 0031	
Waste Clear	Ph: 1300 525 352	E: <a href="mailto:admin@wasteclear.com.au">admin@wasteclear.com.au</a>

### BIN MOVING DEVICE SUPPLIERS

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Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: <a href="mailto:equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au">equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au</a>
Sitecraft	Ph: 1300 363 152	E: <a href="mailto:sales@sitecraft.com.au">sales@sitecraft.com.au</a>

### BALER SUPPLIERS

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Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: <a href="mailto:equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au">equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au</a>
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### ORGANIC DIGESTERS AND DEHYDRATORS

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Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: <a href="mailto:equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au">equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au</a>
Waste Master	Ph: 1800 614 272	E: <a href="mailto:hello@wastemasterpacific.com.au">hello@wastemasterpacific.com.au</a>

### COOKING OIL CONTAINERS AND DISPOSAL

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Cookers	Ph: 1300 882 299	E: <a href="mailto:info@cookers.com.au">info@cookers.com.au</a>
Auscol	Ph: 1800 629 476	E: <a href="mailto:sales@auscol.com">sales@auscol.com</a>

### ODOUR CONTROL

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Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: <a href="mailto:equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au">equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au</a>
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### SOURCE SPERATION BINS

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Method Recycling	Ph: 0499 890 455	
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### BINS AND BIN EQUIPMENT

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Elephants Foot Equipment	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: <a href="mailto:equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au">equipment@elephantsfoot.com.au</a>
SULO	Ph: 1300 364 388	E: <a href="mailto:sulosales@pactgroup.com">sulosales@pactgroup.com</a>

### CHUTES, COMPACTORS AND EDIVERTER SYSTEMS

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Elephants Foot Chute Solutions	Ph: 1300 435 374	E: <a href="mailto:chutes@elephantsfoot.com.au">chutes@elephantsfoot.com.au</a>
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## APPENDIX A: ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

APPENDIX: A.1 BASEMENT 2



Source: CHROFI, 19-23 Rosalind Street Cammeray, Project No. 25023; Drawing No. DA-100; 10<sup>th</sup> December 2025 – Basement 2 – Proposed Plan

APPENDIX: A.2 LOWERGROUND FLOOR PLAN



Source: CHROFI, 19-23 Rosalind Street Cammeray, Project No. 25023; Drawing No. DA-101; 10<sup>th</sup> December 2025 – Lower Ground – Proposed Plan

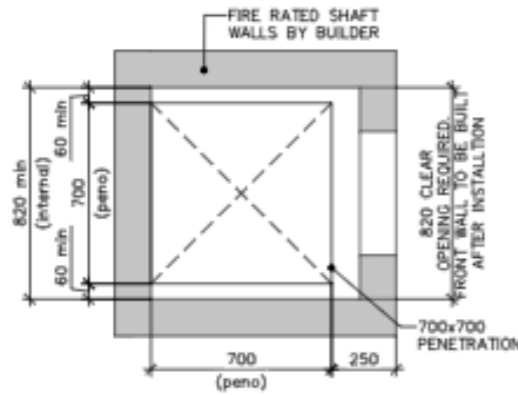


## APPENDIX B: INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT

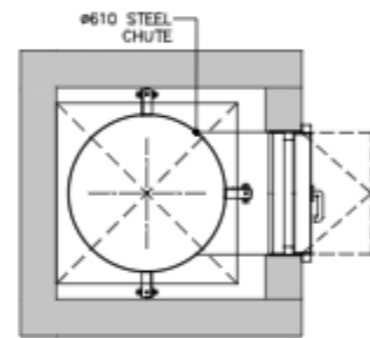


# CHUTE SHAFT & PENETRATION SET-OUT

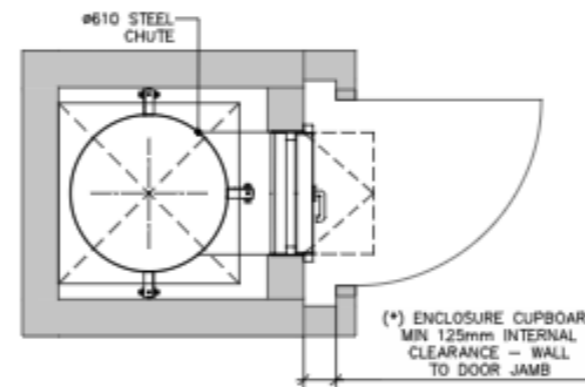
SINGLE Ø610 STEEL



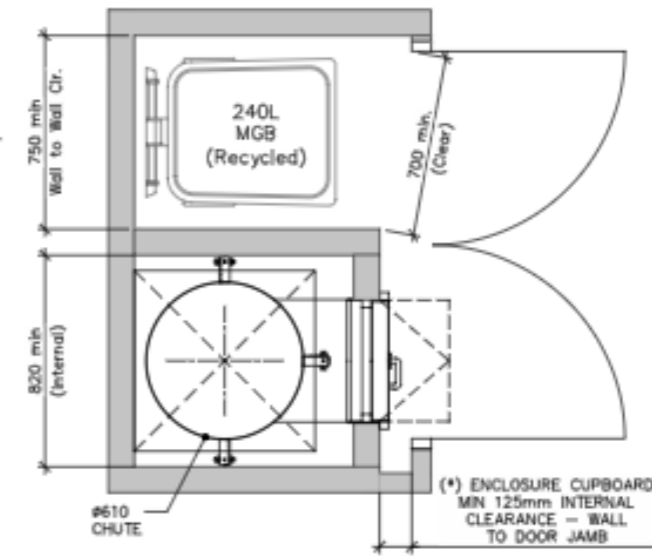
01 SINGLE (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE PENETRATION SET-OUT



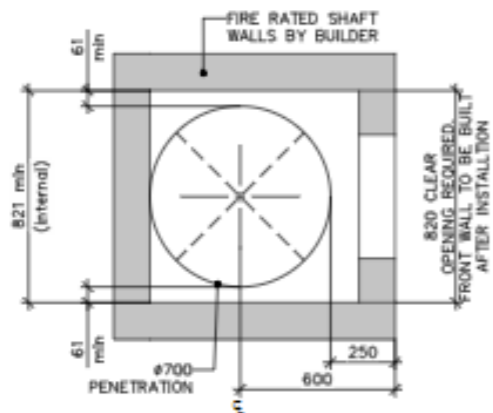
02 SINGLE (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE LAYOUT



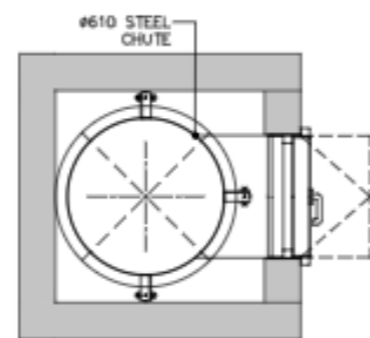
03 SINGLE (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE LAYOUT with ENCLOSURE CUPBOARD (\*)



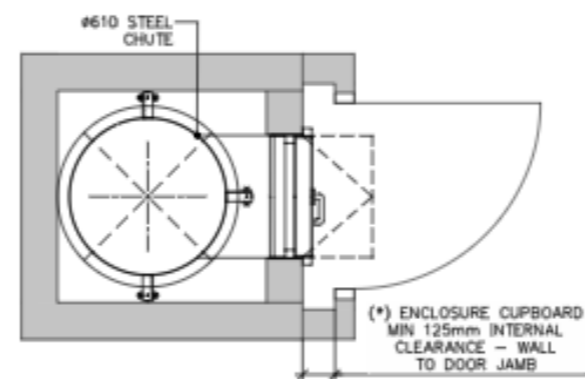
07 TYPICAL (610Ø) GALV. STEEL CHUTE LAYOUT with ENCLOSURE(\*) & RECYCLING COMPARTMENT



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 (\*)

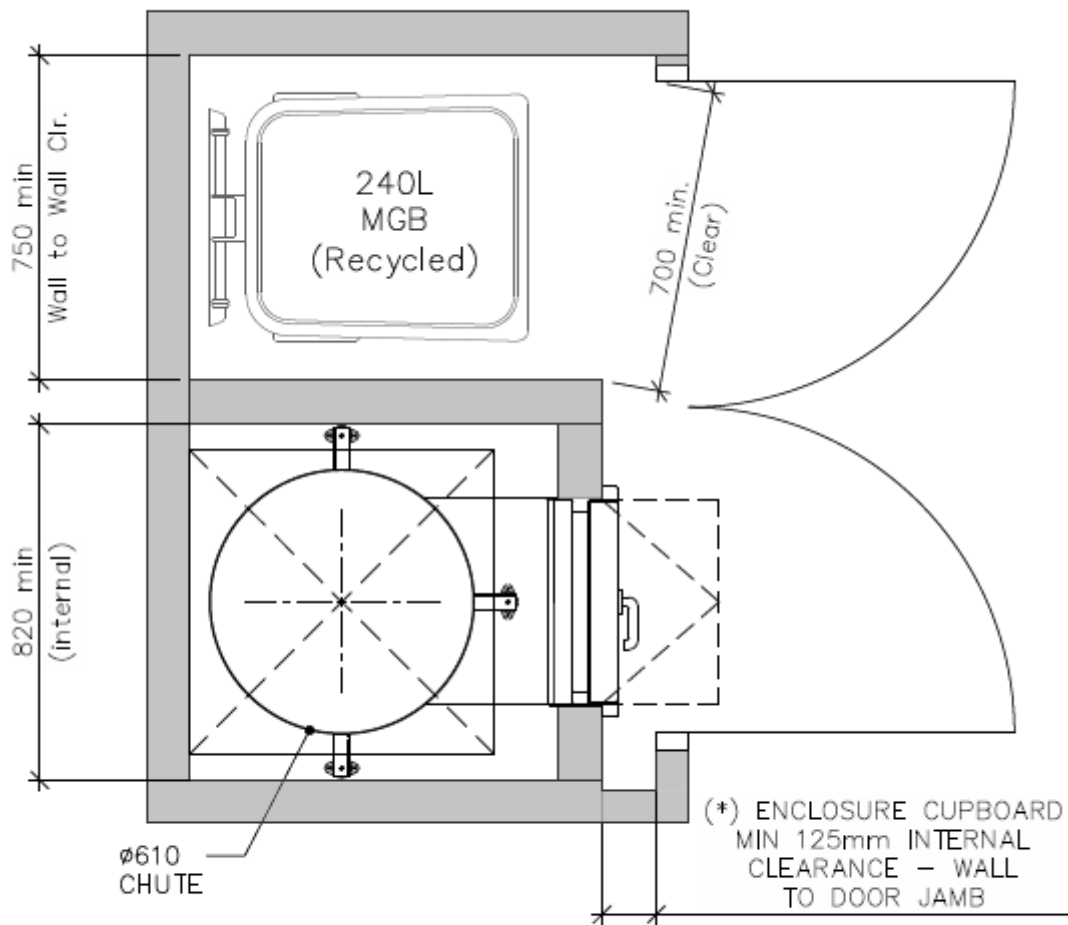
(\* NOTE: ENCLOSURES ARE RECOMMENDED IF THE CHUTE OPENS DIRECTLY TO A CORRIDOR OR IS NOT LOCATED IN A WASTE ROOM. IF CHUTE ACCESS IS WITHIN A WASTE ROOM THEN THE CUPBOARD ENCLOSURES ARE NOT REQUIRED.

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 (610 $\phi$ ) GALV. STEEL CHUTE LAYOUT  
with ENCLOSURE(\*) & RECYCLING COMPARTMENT

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

## 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 <sup>2</sup> )	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 <sup>2</sup> )	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](http://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**

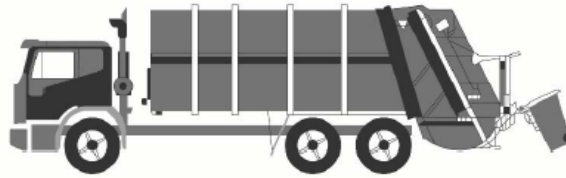
Vehicle type	Rear-loading	Side-loading*	Front-lift-loading	Hook truck	Crane truck
Length overall (m)	10.5	9.6	11.8	10.0	10.0
Width overall (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5
Travel height (m)	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.7	3.8
Operational height for loading (m)	3.9	4.2	6.5	3.0	8.75
Vehicle tare weight (t)	13.1	11.8	16.7	13.0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

**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	<b>2500</b>	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](http://www.sitecraft.net.au)

APPENDIX: D.2 EXAMPLE SEATED BIN MOVERS



## MOTREC MT180

### 36V BATTERY ELECTRIC BIN MOVER

This hardworking tow device delivers outstanding performance. With its efficient motor and 4,500kg push-pull capacity. The MT180 is ideal for moving bin trailer also narrow enough to fit through most door openings. From its all-steel construction to its all-wheel braking, this tow tractor is built for years of heavy use in total comfort and safety. All this combined with superior AC technology makes short work of tough requests.

**Features**

- Front & rear brakes
- Pneumatic Tyres
- Comfortable ergonomic adjustable seat
- Complete with headlight, break lights, tailing lights & horn



SPECIFICATION				
MODEL	DIMENSIONS (MM)	OPTIONAL EXTRAS	PULL - PUSH CAPACITY (KG)	BATTERY
MT180 36V	760 (w) x 2030 (l) x 1160 (h)	Flashing light on pole Conditional registration kit Cabin includes windscreen Weather Curtains	<b>4500</b>	48V TPPL battery pack, 157AH
<b>TOWING CAPACITY - ON FLAT GROUND / SLOPE ( all models) ( all models)</b>				
Towing up to 5x 660 lt. Wheelie Bin Up / Down maximum 25% (1:4 slope)				
Towing up to 4x 1100 lt. Wheelie Bin Up / Down maximum 25% (1:4 slope)				



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

Source: Sitecraft - [www.sitecraft.net.au](http://www.sitecraft.net.au)

## APPENDIX: D.3 EXAMPLE BIN TRAILERS



### BIN TRAILER WITH ALUMINUM RAMP

Bin trailer suitable for moving 240lt, 660lt and 1,100lt bins including a 1200mm rear ramp complete with locking latches and gas strut assist. Height draw bar fitted with a jockey wheel large pneumatic tyres with precision bearing hubs



#### SPECIFICATION

MODEL	DIMENSION (MM)	SUITABLE FOR MOVING	PART NUMBERS	REAR RAMP DIMENSION (MM)
4x Bins Trailer	Internal - 1560 (l) x 1200 (w)	<b>4x 240lt.</b> Wheelie Bin	78811604	1200mm rear ramp complete with positive locking and gas strut assist
	External - 2300 (l) x 1500	<b>2x 660lt.</b> Wheelie Bin		
		<b>1x 110lt.</b> Wheelie Bin		
6x Bins Trailer	Internal - 2350 (l) x 1200 (w)	<b>6x 240lt.</b> Wheelie Bin	78811065	1200mm rear ramp complete with positive locking and gas strut assist
	External - 3100 (l) x 1500 (w)	<b>3x 660lt.</b> Wheelie Bin		
		<b>2x 1100lt.</b> Wheelie Bin		
8x Bins Trailer	Internal - 3200 (l) x 1200 (w)	<b>8x 240lt.</b> Wheelie Bin	78811066	1200mm rear ramp complete with positive locking and gas strut assist
	External - 3900 (l) x 1500 (w)	<b>4x 660lt.</b> Wheelie Bin		
		<b>3x 1100lt.</b> Wheelie Bin		
10x Bins Trailer	Internal - 3900 (l) x 1200 (w)	<b>10x 240lt.</b> Wheelie Bin	78811067	1200mm rear ramp complete with positive locking and gas strut assist
	External - 4600 (l) x 1500 (w)	<b>5x 660lt.</b> Wheelie Bin		
		<b>4x 1100lt.</b> Wheelie Bin		

#### OPTIONS

- Full registration
- Upgrade Includes : Lights | Wiring | Suspension | aaa Tyres | Compliance Plate

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

Source: Sitecraft - [www.sitecraft.net.au](http://www.sitecraft.net.au)

APPENDIX: D.4 EXAMPLE BIN TOWING ATTACHMENTS



# UNIVERSAL BIN TOWING ATTACHMENTS

## SUITE 660LT / 1100LT WHEELIE BINS

### PARTS & FEATURES

#### Front Only - Part Number: 78811672

- Suit Sulo & Otto 600lt / 1100lt MGBs
- Spring loaded draw bar folds up
- No drilling of holes in the bin required
- Solidly fixed to the base of the bin using the castor mounting bolts
- Passivated zinc finish for long life
- Correct Rear Fixed or Directional Lock castors should be used

#### Rear Only - Part Number: 78811673

- Suit Sulo & Otto 600lt / 1100lt MGBs
- No drilling of holes in the bin required
- Solidly fixed to the base of the bin using the castor mounting bolts
- Passivated zinc finish for long life
- Correct Rear Fixed or Directional Lock castors should be used

#### For Steel Bin Front Only - Part Number: 78811781

- Suit Sulo & Otto 600lt / 1100lt MGBs
- No drilling of holes in the bin required
- Solidly fixed to the base of the bin using the castor mounting bolts
- Passivated zinc finish for long life
- Correct Rear Fixed or Directional Lock castors should be used

#### Direction Lock : 53191001

- Suit Sulo & Otto 600lt / 1100lt MGBs
- No drilling of holes in the bin required
- Solidly fixed to the base of the bin using the castor mounting bolts
- Passivated zinc finish for long life
- Correct Rear Fixed or Directional Lock castors should be used



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

Source: Sitecraft - [www.sitecraft.net.au](http://www.sitecraft.net.au)

APPENDIX: D.5 EXAMPLE BIN LIFTER FOR 240L BINS

**versatip**

Versatip Bin Tipper – 1500mm Tip



**Specifications**

<b>Product Code</b>	69121009
<b>Product Name</b>	1500mm Tip – Battery Powered
<b>Capacity (kg)</b>	250
<b>Height (mm)</b>	2085
<b>Length (mm)</b>	1330
<b>Power Source</b>	Battery Powered
<b>Tipping Height (mm)</b>	1500
<b>Width (mm)</b>	990




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

Source: Elephants Foot Equipment - [www.elephantsfoot.com.au/equipment/](http://www.elephantsfoot.com.au/equipment/)

## **APPENDIX E: MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

## APPENDIX: E.1 EXAMPLE OF MEDICAL WASTE STREAMS AND MANAGEMENT

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

Medical Waste Stream	Medical Waste Stream Description and Management	Container Example
<p><b>Sharps Waste</b></p>	<p>Any clinical object capable of inflicting a penetrating injury which may or may not be contaminated with blood and or body substance. This includes needles, ampoules and any other sharp objects or instruments designed to perform penetrating procedures</p> <p>Sharps container should be located adjacent to the work area where sharps are used. When the sharps residue container is filled to the black line, the container should be sealed and labelled.</p>	
<p><b>Pharmaceutical Waste</b></p>	<p>Pharmaceutical waste refers to any waste pharmaceuticals or other chemical substances specified as regulated goods in the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2008. Includes any substance specified in a Schedule of the Poisons List under the Act, as well as any therapeutic good which is unscheduled.</p> <p>It also includes expired or discarded pharmaceuticals, filters or other material contaminated by pharmaceutical products. Pharmaceutical waste bins must be lockable</p>	
<p><b>Clinical Waste</b></p>	<p>Clinical waste with the potential to cause injury, infection or offence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unrecognisable human tissue (excluding hair, teeth, nails and anatomical waste)</li> <li>• Bulk blood or other body fluids (or body substances)</li> <li>• Material and equipment visibly stained by blood or body fluids (includes incontinence pads and disposable nappies that come from an infectious patient)[3]</li> <li>• Lab specimens, cultures or other waste from lab investigations</li> <li>• Waste from medical or veterinary research</li> <li>• Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)</li> </ul> <p>For incineration or autoclaving and shredding. Autoclave tape and bag indicators must be used to show autoclaving has been completed. Fluid may be able to be discharged into sewer depending on Liquid Trade Agreement between the health service and water utility All clinical waste once treated by a process acceptable to NSW Health may be reclassified in accordance with the Waste Classification</p>	

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

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