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# **Operational Waste Management Plan**

Foresight Environmental



# Sydney Football Stadium

## Stage 2 – SSD Operational Waste Management Plan

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This report is based on information provided by **Lend Lease** coupled with Foresight Environmental's knowledge of operational waste generation practices and the waste industry in general. To that extent this report relies on the accuracy of the information provided to the consultant. It has been compiled by Foresight Environmental on behalf of **Lend Lease**.

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# 1. Introduction

This report supports a State Significant Development (SSD) Development Application (DA) for the redevelopment of the Sydney Football Stadium, which is submitted to the Minister for Planning pursuant to Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The redevelopment is being conducted in stages comprising the following planning applications:

**Stage 1** – Concept Proposal for the stadium envelope and supporting retail and functional uses as well as development consent for the carrying out of early works, including demolition of the existing facility and associated structures.

**Stage 2** – detailed design, construction and operation of the stadium and supporting business, retail and functional uses.

Development consent was granted for the Concept Proposal and detailed approval to carry out early works and demolition (SSD 18\_9249) by the Minister for Planning on 6 December 2018.

This report relates to the Stage 2 application and considers the detailed design, construction and operation of the new Sydney Football Stadium pursuant to the approved Concept Proposal.

Infrastructure NSW is the proponent of the Stage 2 DA.

## 2. Background

The Sydney Football Stadium (SFS) is a significant component of the sports facilities that comprise the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground. Completed in 1988, the SFS has hosted numerous sporting events in its 30 years of operation for a number of sporting codes including football (soccer), rugby league and rugby union as well as occasional music concerts.

The NSW Stadia Strategy 2012 provides a vision for the future of stadia within NSW, prioritising investment to achieve the optimal mix of venues to meet community needs and to ensure a vibrant sports and event environment in NSW. A key action of the strategy included development of master plans for Tier 1 stadia and their precincts covering transport, integrated ticketing, spectator experience, facilities for players, media, corporate and restaurant and entertainment provision. SFS is one of three Tier 1 stadia within NSW, the others being Stadium Australia (Olympic Park) and the Sydney Cricket Ground.

In order to qualify for Tier 1 status, a stadium is required to include:

- Seating capacity greater than 40,000;
- Regularly host international sporting events;
- Offer extensive corporate facilities, including suites, open-air corporate boxes and other function/dining facilities; and
- Be the home ground for sporting teams playing in national competitions.

On 6 December 2018, development consent was granted for the Concept Proposal and Early Works/ Demolition stage of the SFS redevelopment (SSD 18\_9249). This consent permitted the completion of demolition works on the site and established the planning and development framework through which to assess this subsequent Stage 2 application. Specifically, State Significant Development Consent SSD 18\_9249 encompassed:

### 1. A Concept Proposal for:

- A maximum building envelope for the stadium with capacity for 45,000 seats (55,000 patrons in concert mode) and 1,500 staff.
- Urban Design Guidelines and a Design Excellence Strategy to guide the detailed design of the stadium at Stage 2.
- General functional parameters for the design and operation of the new stadium, including:
  - Range of general admission seating, members areas, premium box/terrace, function/lounge and corporate suite options;
  - Administration offices;
  - New roof with 100% drip-line coverage of all permanent seating;
  - Flood lighting, stadium video screens and other ancillary fittings;
  - Food and beverage offerings;
  - Facilities for team, media, administration and amenity such as changing rooms, media rooms and stadium; and
  - Provision for ancillary uses within the stadium and surrounds.
- Principles and strategies for transport and access arrangements.

- Indicative staging of the development.
2. Detailed consent for the following works:
- The demolition of the existing SFS and ancillary structures, including the existing Sheridan, Roosters, Waratahs and Cricket NSW buildings down to existing slab level.
  - Site and construction management, including use of the existing MP1 car park for construction staging, management and waste processing, and provisions for temporary pedestrian and vehicular access management.
  - The protection and retention of Tree 125 (Moreton Bay Fig adjacent to Moore Park Road) and Tree 231-238 cluster (Hills Weeping Fig and others near Paddington Lane) and all existing street trees located outside of the site boundary, with the removal of all other vegetation within the proposed future building footprint.
  - Works to make the site suitable for the construction of the new stadium (subject to this separate Stage 2 application).

### 3. Site Description

The site is located at 40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park within the Sydney Cricket Ground Precinct. It is bound by Moore Park Road to the north, Paddington Lane to the east, the existing SCG stadium to the south and Driver Avenue to the west. The site is located within the City of Sydney local government area.

The site is legally described as Part Lots 1528 and 1530 in Deposited Plan 752011 and Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 205794. The site is Crown Land, with the SCSGT designated as the sole trustee under the *Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Act 1978*. The site is wholly contained within designated land controlled by the Sydney SCSGT under Schedule 2A of the *Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Act 1978*.

In a broader context, the site is largely surrounded by Centennial and Moore Parks, the Fox Studios and Entertainment Quarter precincts and the residential suburb of Paddington. Located approximately 3km from the Sydney CBD and approximately 2km from Central Station, the site is connected to Sydney's transport network through existing bus routes and will benefit from a dedicated stop on the soon to be completed Sydney CBD and South East Light Rail.

The locational context of the Site is shown in **Figure 1**, whilst the site boundaries and existing site features are shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 1 – Regional site context





Figure 2 – Site area and local context



## 4. Overview of Proposed Development

The application represents the next phase in the SFS redevelopment. It seeks consent for the detailed design, construction and operation of the new stadium as 'Stage 2' of the redevelopment, which includes:

- Construction of a new stadium with up to 45,000 seats (55,000 capacity in concert-mode), including playing pitch, grandstands, sports and stadium administration areas, food and drink kiosks, corporate facilities and all other aspects of a modern stadium;
- Operation and use of the stadium and surrounding site area for a range of sporting and entertainment events;
- Vehicular and pedestrian access and circulation arrangements, including excavation to deliver a partial basement level for storage, internal loading, and servicing at the playing pitch level;
- Reinstatement of the MP1 car park following the completion of construction, including enhanced vehicle rejection facilities and direct vehicular connection to the new stadium basement level;
- Public domain improvements within the site boundary, including hard and soft landscaping, to deliver a range of publicly accessible, event and operational areas;
- Provision of new pedestrian and cycling facilities within the site;
- Signage, including building identification signage, business identification signage and a wayfinding signage strategy; and
- Extension and augmentation of physical infrastructure/ utilities for the development within the site.

The proposed development is consistent with the approved Concept Proposal pursuant to State Significant Development Consent SSD 9249.

## 5. Relevant Conditions

Condition Requirements	Where Addressed
C38 - The future development application must include a Waste Management Plan to address storage, collection, and management of waste and recycling within the development. The Waste Management Plan must include identifying opportunities for the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste, including food waste.	The entirety of this waste management plan addresses the requirements of Condition C38 by outlining the infrastructure, processes and procedures for the effective management of all relevant waste streams including food waste.

SEARs	Where Addressed
<b>3. Operation</b> Identify the likely types and volumes of waste to be generated during operation and describe the measures to be implemented to collect and dispose of this waste. Identify appropriate servicing arrangements (including but not limited to, waste management, loading zones, mechanical plant) for the site.	Section 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Mitigation Measures	Where Addressed
CP-WM2 An Operational Waste Management Plan is to be prepared and be submitted with the Stage 2 Development Application.	This document comprises the operational waste management plan.

## 6. Waste Estimate

The stadium's waste management operations function across two distinct business activities:

- i. Non-event/normal business operations – a period of generally minimal generation of waste managed completely within the SCGT and permanent onsite cleaning contractor staff; and
- ii. Event operations – a period of significant waste generation, managed by a combination of on-site and off-site infrastructure and resources for sorting and separating waste streams, and transporting waste offsite.

The following waste estimates are based on benchmark data from similar developments combined with the projected onsite activities. The waste estimates are based on peak waste generation rates associated with capacity event-day usage:

- o 45,000 patrons

The waste estimates include both post-consumer generation (front of house - patrons) and pre-consumer generation (back of house – main kitchen prep, packaging etc). By projecting total peak waste generation for capacity event-days the recommended waste systems can be determined to ensure sufficient capacity is delivered through the waste systems to handle maximum waste generation.

The streams generated onsite and dealt with in this document include:

- General waste (landfill)
- Cardboard/paper
- Confidential documents
- Mixed recycling (plastics, glass, aluminium, steel)
- Food Organics
- Sharps and clinical waste
- Sanitary waste
- Liquid and hazardous waste
- Cooking oil
- Vegetation
- Bulky waste (including untreated timber and other waste generated from maintenance/refurb activities)
- E-waste

Table 1 below summarises the expected quantities and composition of waste and recyclables generated through the ongoing operation of the SFS.

Table 1 – Waste generation estimate (common waste streams)\*

Material Streams	Kg/event day	L/event day
Cardboard/Paper	1,650	5,860
Food Organics	3,403	21,723
Mixed Recycling	3,231	43,851
General Waste	3,720	37,932
Cooking Oil	180	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,185</b>	<b>109,565</b>

\*Table 1 details the expected quantities of waste from full capacity event days. These estimates exclude ad-hoc/occasional/maintenance wastes – these wastes are addressed in section 6.4

## 7. Waste Management Systems

Table details the recommended equipment to manage the expected quantities and types of waste detailed in table 1 on full capacity event days. Waste generation on event days will far exceed the waste generated on non-event days from normal business operations – so the equipment type, number, size and collection frequency are tailored specifically to deliver event-day capacity. Waste from normal business operations on non-event days will be disposed through the systems provided onsite, but collection frequency may be varied by onsite facilities management staff in order to maximise the efficiency of the collections.

Table 2 - Recommended equipment and collection frequency

	Bin Type	Bin size	No. of Bins	Event Clearance Frequency*	Capacity per event	Estimated volume/ weight per event	Footprint per bin (m2)	Total Footprint
Cardboard/Paper	MGB	1100	10	Used for internal transfer and temporary storage before baling		1,650kg / 5,860L	1.32	13.2
	Auto-Baler	Ti200	1	1	2000Kg approx. 10 bales		10	10
Food organics	MGB	240	50	Internal transfer only – emptied into dehydrator as required	12,000	3,403kg / 21,723L	0.43	21.5
	Dehydrator	GC-1200	1	n/a	1,200Kg		5.94	5.94
Mixed recycling	MGB	240	50	Internal transfer only – emptied into compactor as required		3,231kg / 43,851	0.43	21.5
	Compactor + bin lifter	23	1	1	4,000kg		21.5	21.5
General waste	MGB	240	50	Internal transfer only – emptied into compactor as required		3,720kg / 37,932L	0.43	21.5
	Compactor + bin lifter	23	1	1	4,000Kg		21.5	21.5
Oil Recycling	Oil silo		1	1	1000L	220L	2	2
Spare bins	MGB	240	50	Spare bins for internal use as required			0.43	21.5
Total								173.34

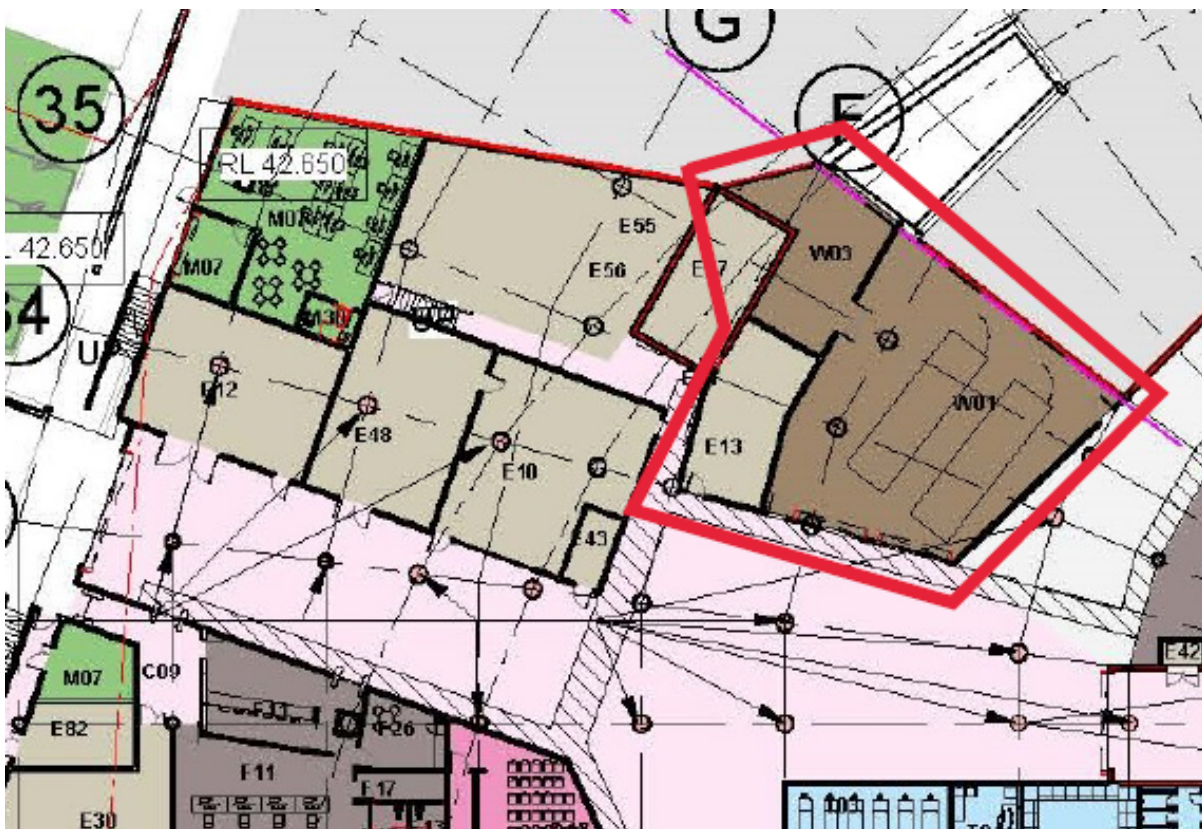
\*Event clearance frequency note – the collection frequency can be adjusted depending on operational requirements. For the purposes of this exercise it is represented as one collection per event day to demonstrate the capacity of the systems to manage the expected waste from full capacity event days. The bin numbers shown here represent the number and type of bins to manage the operational waste from an event day – for each of the main waste/recycling streams shown (general waste, cardboard/paper, food organics and mixed recycling), the bins will be used to transfer the waste materials to the main waste store or satellite waste store where they will be transferred into the appropriate compactor or onsite food processor.

## 7.1 Central Waste Storage Areas

The main waste store and the satellite waste store are located on the basement level and are the primary waste management areas for the stadium's operations. All bins deployed throughout public areas will be brought back to the two waste stores as required by cleaning staff for disposal/processing into the relevant equipment/compactor prior to collection by the external waste contractor.

Figure 5 below shows the location of the main waste store on basement level.

Figure 3: Main Waste Store within service zone on basement level



As a guide, all waste areas will have the following features:

- Blockwork internal walls
- Non-slip epoxy floor and wall finishes to a height of approximately 2500mm
- Coved wall and floor intersections
- Graded floor drains connected to onsite retention sump – fitted with in-floor dry basket arrestor
- Mechanical exhaust in accordance with AS 1668.2
- Cold water and hose connections
- Graded bin wash area within waste storage areas

## 7.2 Interim Bin Stores

Interim bin stores are located on each level of the stadium to provide additional bin storage capacity and convenience to operators and cleaners servicing these floors. Waste from these areas will typically come from Corporate areas and the satellite kitchen activities associated with servicing these function areas. Operational staff (cleaners, kitchen staff, waiters) will utilise the bins stored in the interim waste storage rooms as required – when full, these bins will be transferred to the central waste storage area to be stored ready for collection, empty bins can then be collected from the central waste storage area and brought back to the interim bin stores for continued use as required.

Figure 4: Level 1 bin stores

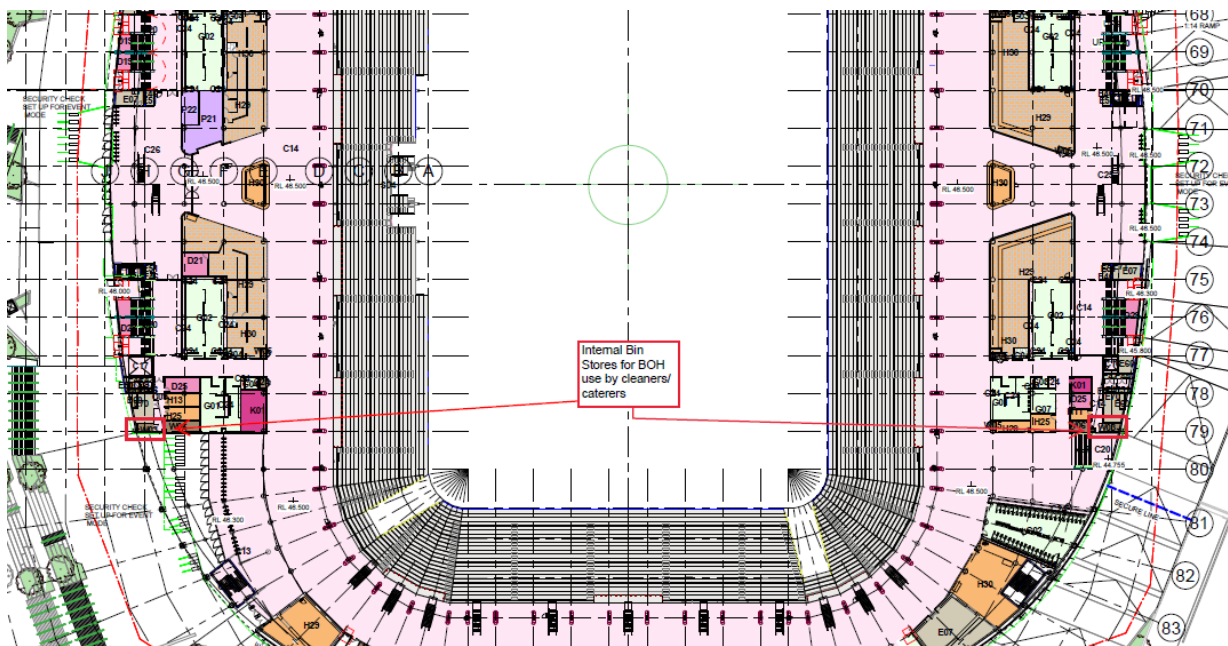




Figure 5: Level 2 bin stores

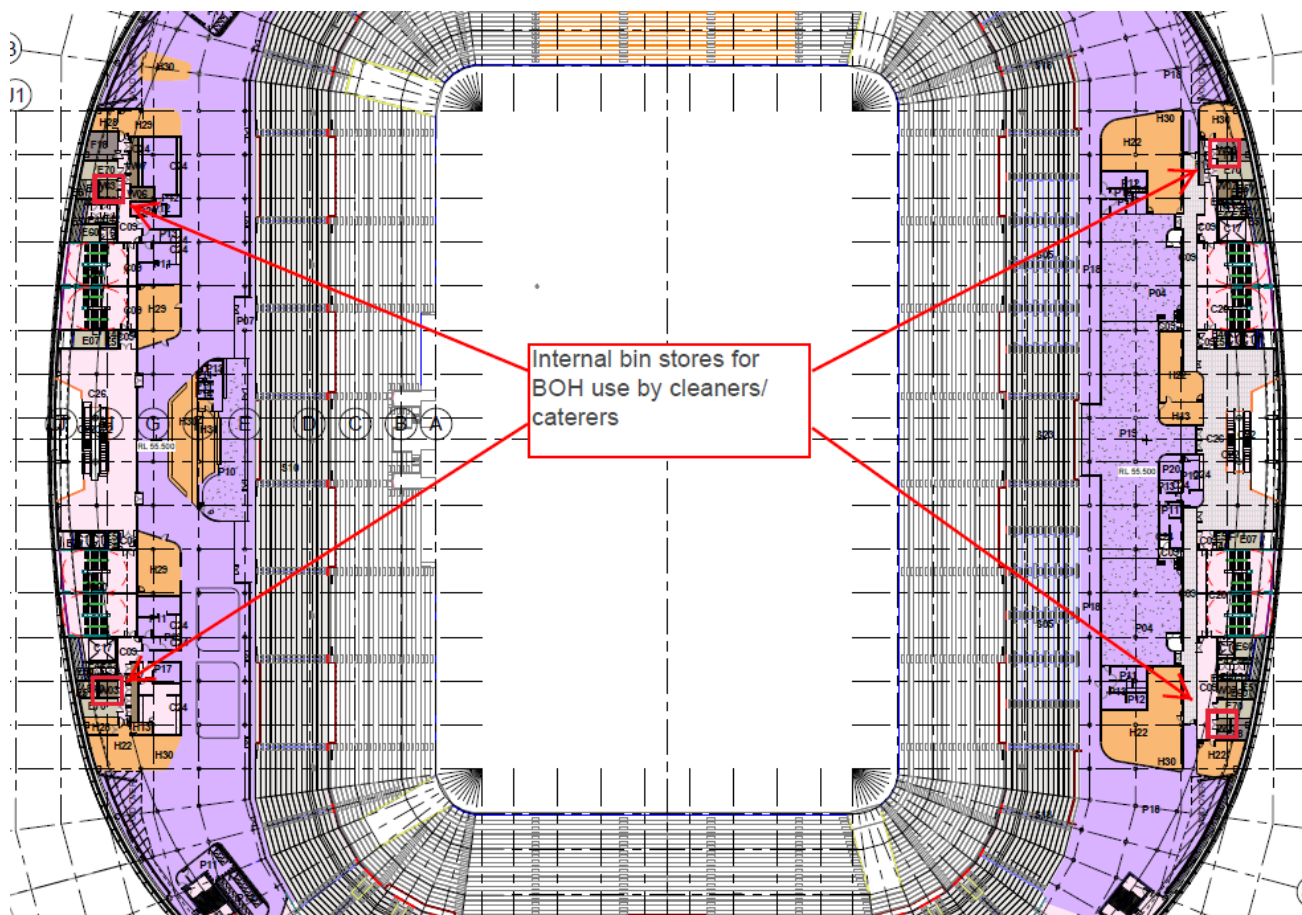
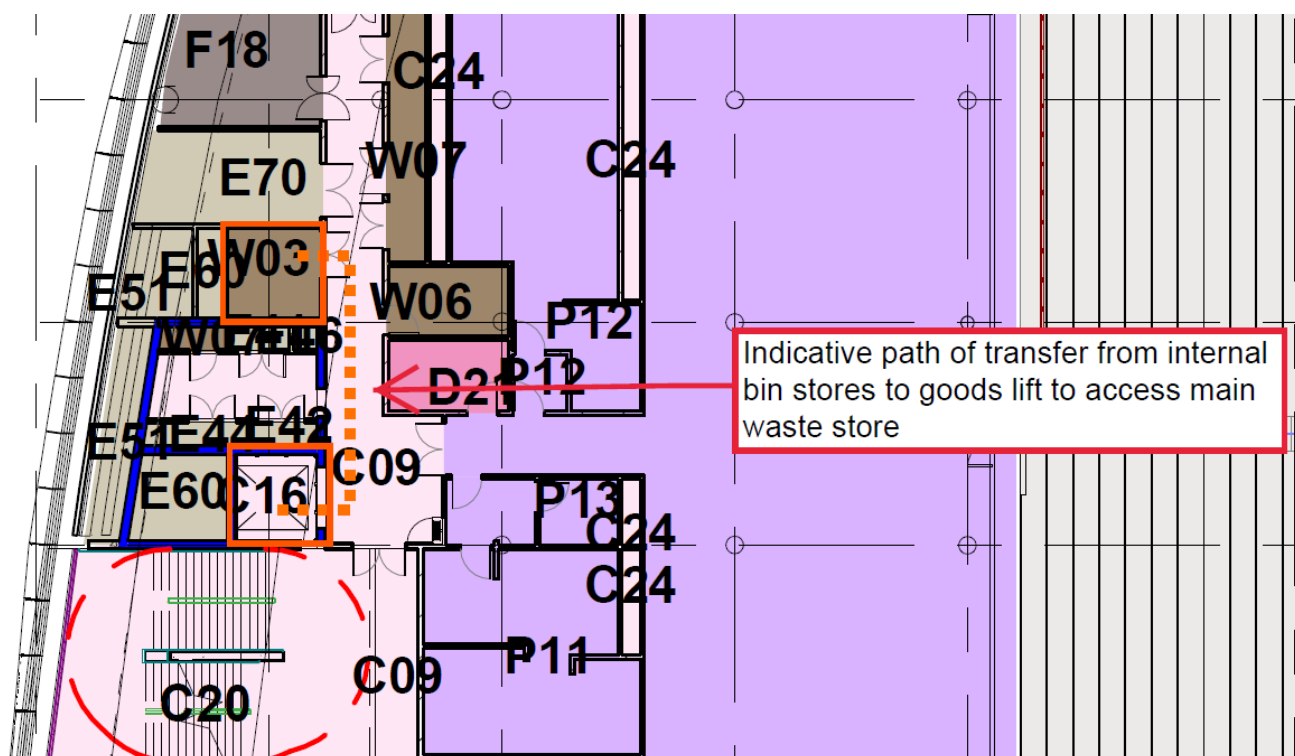


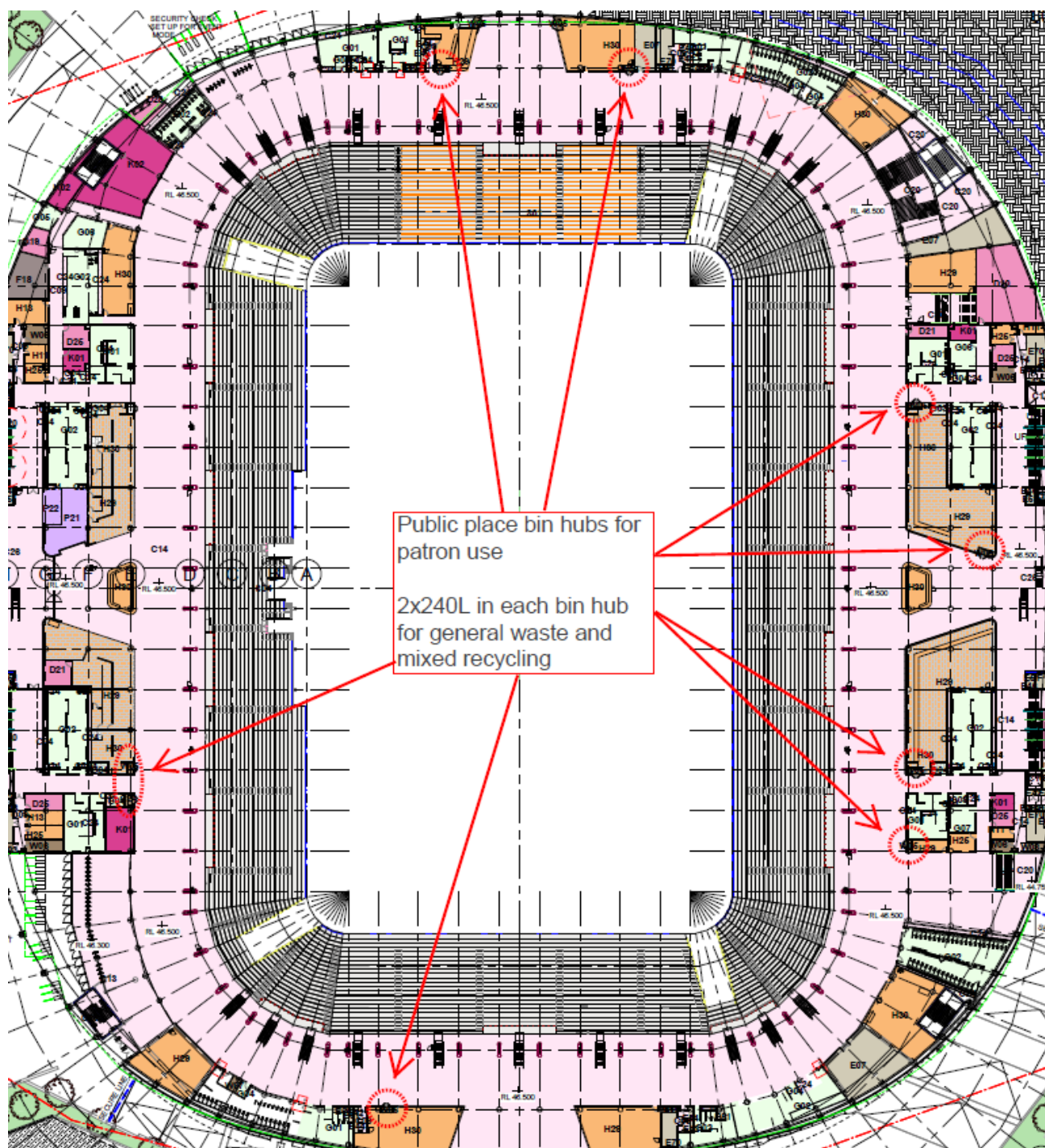
Figure 6: Indicative access to goods lift from internal bin stores



## 7.3 Public Place Bins

Public place bin hubs will be established throughout the public domain on all levels at regular intervals to provide convenient access for patrons to dispose waste and recycling on event days. Bin hubs are typically located adjacent to food and beverage kiosks and stadium entry points. The standard bin hub configuration provides 2x240L bins within a covered bin enclosure for the general waste stream and mixed recycling stream. Figure 9 shows the an example of bin hub placement across level 2 (which is indicative of placement throughout all levels).

Figure 7: Indicative bin hub placement on level 2



Cleaners will be responsible for monitoring the public place bins and transferring full bins to the nearest internal bin store to swap for a spare empty bin which will be returned to the bin housing for continued use as required. Each bin housing should be clearly signed indicating the stream and acceptable materials for each bin (see section 6.5 below for signage suggestions).

## 7.4 Ad-hoc and Maintenance Waste

Ad hoc waste streams such as battery recycling, mercury-containing lamp recycling and other e-waste will be managed by onsite maintenance/administration staff as required. Dedicated systems for these streams will be implemented and managed within the Maintenance Waste Room and collections will be requested on an as-required basis due to the ad-hoc nature of these streams.

### 7.4.1. Battery Recycling

Batteries may be generated throughout administration areas and through other maintenance activities. Smaller batteries from administration areas can be managed in small battery tubes. If any larger batteries are generated from machinery then a larger stillage box may need to be ordered from the appointed waste contractor or specialty battery recycler



Battery recycling tube for office areas



Battery recycling stillage box for larger batteries (if required) – to be stored in Maintenance Waste room and collected as-required.



#### 7.4.2. Lamp Recycling

All lamps throughout the facility including fluorescents and mercury-containing lamps can be recycled through a dedicated service provided by the appointed waste contractor or other specialty lamp recycling contractors. The type of system used to manage this stream will depend on the quantity and frequency of the generation of the lamps – this will be determined by the operator once operational. As a guide, the images below demonstrate the commonly used systems for capturing and storing these materials which are then collected by the appointed waste contractor or other specialty lamp recycling contractor as required on an on-call basis. The storage boxes will be kept in the Maintenance Waste room and all maintenance staff and other maintenance contractors (i.e. electricians) will be required to dispose all lamps into these systems.



#### 7.4.3. E-waste Recycling

All e-waste generated from onsite operational activities and office areas can be captured and recycled through a dedicated e-waste service provided by the appointed waste contractor or specialty e-waste recycling contractor. Due to the ad-hoc nature of the generation of this material, this stream would usually be collected as required on an on-call basis. Typically, 120L bins would be used to capture and store this material – it is recommended that 1x120L bin be located within the Maintenance Waste room for the disposal of all e-waste material i.e. keyboards, screens, cables etc.

#### 7.4.4. Grass clippings / vegetation

All grass clippings from field maintenance and other clean vegetation waste will be managed by stadium grounds maintenance crew. A 15m3 open skip will be used for the disposal of this waste which will be located within the Grounds Maintenance storage area to provide easy access for grounds crew and waste contractor collection via the service corridor. Collection will be arranged upon request by grounds crew and will be collected by a green waste recycler i.e. Australian Native Landscapes – material will be collected and processed for composting offsite.

## 7.5 Signage

All waste and recycling streams should be differentiated with clear signage on all equipment, bins and on walls within the waste storage area. Below are examples of appropriate signage incorporating textual information, pictures and colour-coding to communicate the message. Signage would be used throughout the SFS where relevant to ensure consistent messaging is delivered from the point of generation through to the disposal/storage point.

Figure 8: Signage examples



## 7.6 Colour-coding

To further reinforce the differentiation between waste and recycling streams, it is highly recommended that the central waste storage room and satellite waste rooms be colour-coded to ensure bins are stored in the correct area and to enable easy identification of the streams provided. This can be done by painting borders on the floor indicating where bins should be stored. The colour of the paint should be consistent with the waste stream e.g. yellow paint for mixed recycling, red paint for general waste. The waste room walls can also be painted.

Figure 9: Colour-coded dock area - Example 1



Figure 10: Colour-coded dock area - Example 2



## 8. Onsite Management Protocols

The following table provides a high-level overview of the onsite management protocols for each stream.

Figure 11 – Management Protocol for waste streams and equipment on site

Waste Stream	Bin Type	Additional Notes
General Waste	23m Compactor supported by 240L MGBs throughout precinct	General waste will be managed throughout the SFS using 240L MGBs (both in front of house areas for GA Patron use and back of house areas for operational staff). It will be the responsibility of operations staff (cleaners) to monitor bins in public spaces and transfer to the central waste storage area as required where it will left to be emptied into the compactor (either by a dock manager or at the end of the event by cleaning staff). Empty bins will be retrieved from the central waste storage area and returned to the area for continued use as required. Operational staff managing the corporate areas will be responsible for managing waste internally within the suites and function areas by utilising the bins stored within the interim bin rooms. When full, these bins will be taken to the central waste storage area and swapped for an empty bin for continued use in the PP area.
Cardboard/ Paper	Auto-baler ti200 supported by 1100 MGBs throughout BOH/loading areas	The majority of cardboard will be generated in back of house areas and will be captured by operational staff directly from the point of delivery or unpacking i.e. bulk store, main kitchen etc cardboard will be managed internally using both 1100L MGBs as appropriate. Full bins will be located within the main waste storage area for temporary storage before cardboard material is baled by cleaning staff as required. Complete bales will be stored next to the baler within the main waste storage area and will be collected by the waste contractor for recycling as required – final collection frequency to be determined by operator based on number of bales being produced once operational.
Organics	Dehydrator supported by 240L MGB throughout	Organics will be captured directly from main kitchen operations and satellite kitchen activities in 240L MGBs which will then be transferred to the central waste storage area to be transferred into the food waste dehydrator for processing – see appendix for more details.

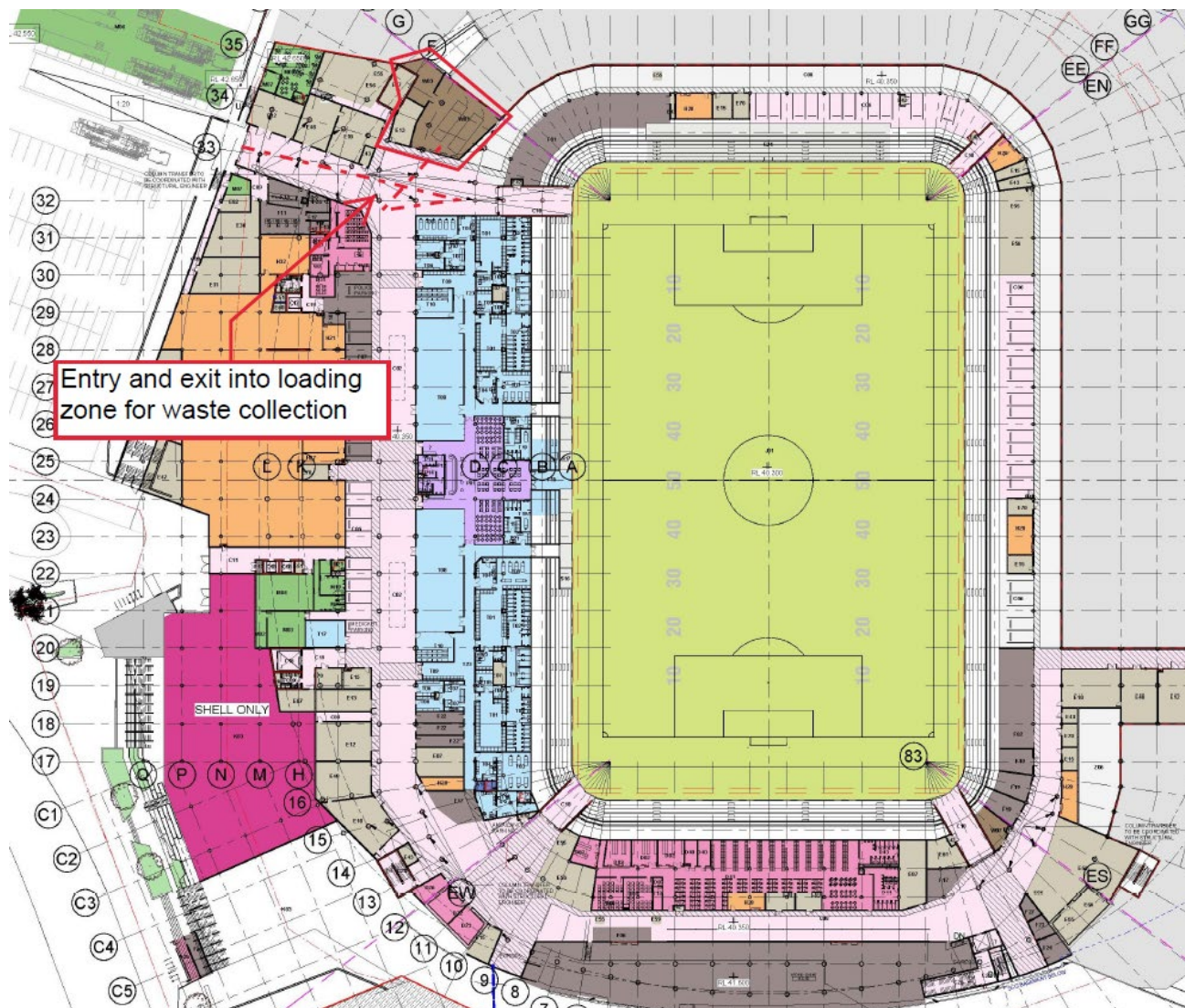
	kitchen/BOH food prep areas	
Mixed Recycling (comingled)	23m Compactor supported by 240L MGBs throughout precinct	Mixed recycling will be managed throughout the SFS using 240L MGBs (both in front of house areas for Patron use and back of house areas for operational staff). It will be the responsibility of operations staff (cleaners) to monitor bins in public spaces and transfer to the satellite waste storage area as required where they will left to be emptied into the compactor (either by a dock manager or at the end of the event by cleaning staff). Operational staff managing the corporate areas will be responsible for managing waste internally within the suites and function areas by utilising the bins stored within the interim bin stores. When full, these bins will be taken to the central waste storage area and swapped for an empty bin for continued use in the corporate area.
Cooking Oil	Heated Silo	Cooking oil will be transferred from the main kitchen and satellite kitchen/prep areas to the main waste store to be transferred into the oil silo via vacuum hose prior to regular collection by specialty oil recycler
Bulky/maintenance/green waste	Skip bins	All ad-hoc waste streams generated through the ongoing maintenance operations will be managed by the operator in a 15m3 skip bin located in the Grounds Maintenance storage area adjacent to the main waste storage area. Collection will be arranged upon request by grounds crew and will be collected by a green waste recycler i.e. Australian Native Landscapes – material will be collected and processed for composting offsite.



## 9. Collection

All waste collections conducted by external waste contractors will occur within the service areas on basement level as per figure 14 below.

Figure 12: Main Waste Store collection zones



## 10. Stakeholder education

The ongoing waste program should include regular updates to Staff with particular emphasis placed on the capture of organics and separation of cardboard to ensure these primary recycling streams are being managed effectively and landfill diversion is maximised.

It is recommended that Staff are educated periodically about the onsite waste management program to ensure all stakeholders are aware of their responsibilities to separate recyclables from the general waste stream and to follow general waste management protocols. The program should specifically address:

- what materials are appropriate for each stream,
- the procedures involved in the onsite sorting activities
- recommendations on how to minimise waste generation, and
- instruction on how to operate the machinery safely.

In addition to the ongoing education and training of operational staff, it is important to engage and educate patrons to ensure recycling is maximised throughout the stadium. It is recommended that clear and consistent signage is implemented on all public place bins (see section 7.5) to communicate which items are accepted within the recycling bins provided. Additional communication channels such as screens throughout concourse areas could also be used to communicate waste and recycling messaging to patrons i.e. stadium recycling performance, stadium recycling procedures and initiatives etc.

## 11. Monitoring and Performance

### 11.1 Ongoing monitoring and review

It is recommended that ongoing monitoring of the waste and recycling program is conducted by the operator in conjunction with the appointed waste contractor and cleaning contractor if appropriate. The monitoring and review process should incorporate the following elements:

- Clear roles and responsibilities
  - Define roles and responsibilities for all key stakeholders that will manage waste on site. This includes the property owner/facilities management, tenants, cleaning and waste contractor.
- Data integrity and transparency
  - Weight-based reporting provides greater accuracy in waste data. This can be achieved through on-site weighing systems (scales or weighing-compactors), contractor weighing systems on vehicles or facility weighbridges (compactors sent to facilities).
  - Where weights cannot be obtained, knowing the density through ongoing audits of the material can also improve accuracy.
  - Use of the Better Building Partnership Waste Data Integrity Rating Protocol will assist in understanding the quality of data integrity for the asset.
- Contamination and facility reviews
  - Ongoing monitoring and annual reviews for on-site contamination rates and compliance of disposal facilities. This is conducted by onsite staff (cleaners and centre management) and through independent audits.
- Rapid feedback and communication
  - Appropriate communication channels for all stakeholders will allow for rapid feedback and greater responsiveness. This will assist in resolving issues quickly when they arise.

Guidance on the above can be found in the Better Building Partnership Operational Waste Management Guidelines.

<http://www.betterbuildingspartnership.com.au/resource/guidelines-for-operational-waste-procurement-management-and-reporting/>

## 11.2 Recycling performance and targets

Based on theoretical waste estimates and benchmark data from similar facilities, approximately 70% of the total operational waste profile could be recycled using the proposed recycling systems onsite. It should be noted that the theoretical waste profile detailed in this report assumes 100% separation of recyclables which in reality is ambitious and likely to be unfeasible.

A more achievable target should be set which allows for progressive improvements to be made to the waste program each year.

The table below outlines an indicative target progression.

**Table 3: Year-on-year target progression**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Recovery Target	35%	45%	55%
Primary focus	Paper/cardboard recycling as a minimum and some mixed recycling and organics diversion	Maximised paper/cardboard capture, increased comingled capture and organics recycling.	Maximised paper/cardboard and comingled capture, and increased organics recycling

These targets are provided as an indicative guide which should be reviewed and adjusted in light of actual onsite practices once operational as greater diversion opportunities may be available. These targets are also based on onsite primary separation of the common operational recyclables into separate streams (as per table 2). Additional ad-hoc diversion streams along with offsite secondary recovery of recyclables should be pursued through engaging the waste contractor to ensure the general waste stream is sent via a materials recycling facility prior to disposal at landfill to maximise and additional recycling opportunities available.

## 12. Appendix

### 12.1 Proposed equipment specifications

All information is indicative only – final specifications and equipment options will be finalised by operator through tender stage.

Figure 13: 23m3 compactor

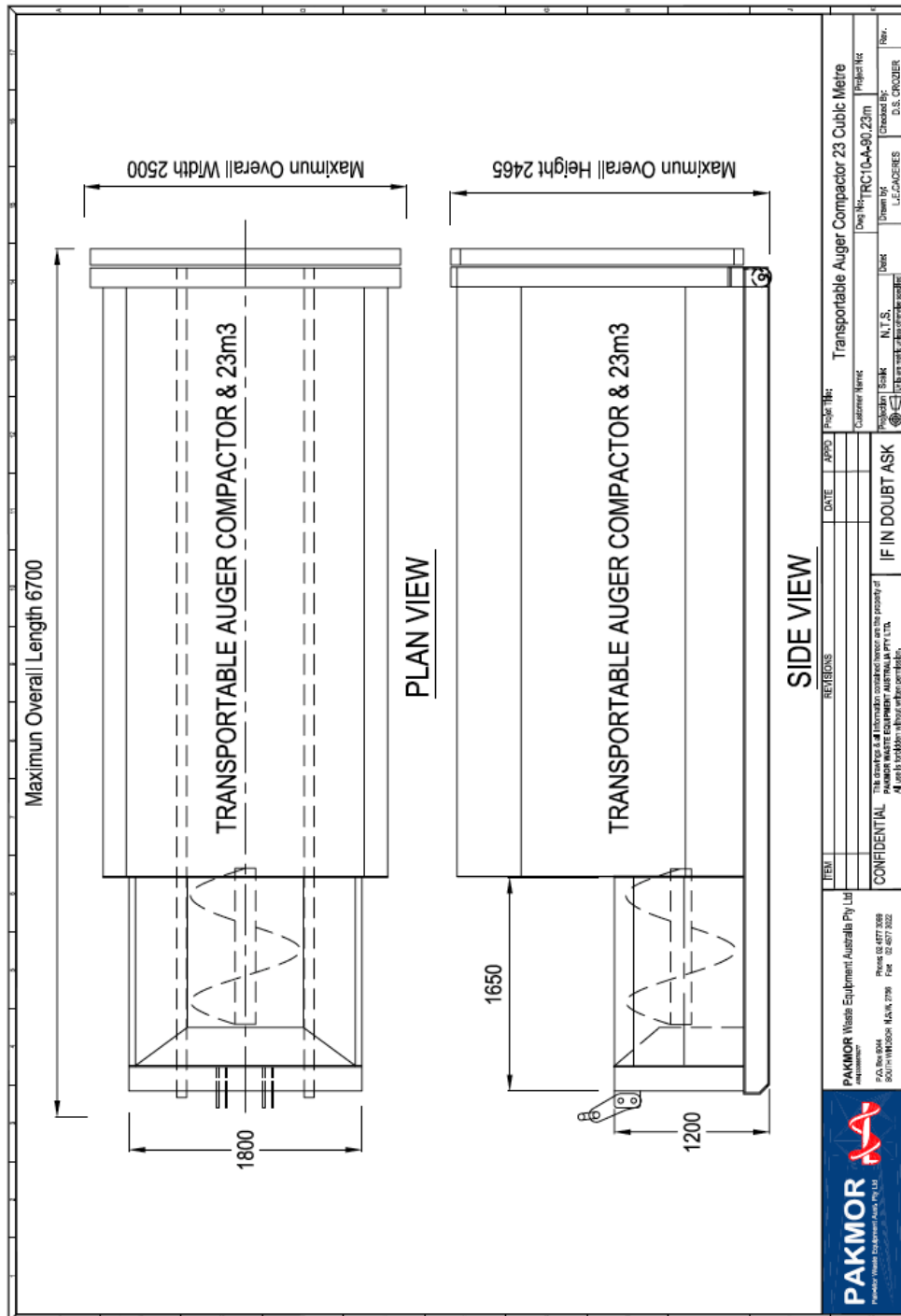






Figure 15: Compactor + 1100L MGB bin lifter – side configuration



Figure 16: Indicative Compactor collection trucks

**Weight Distribution: 2016 FY Series FYJ 2000 Medium Auto**

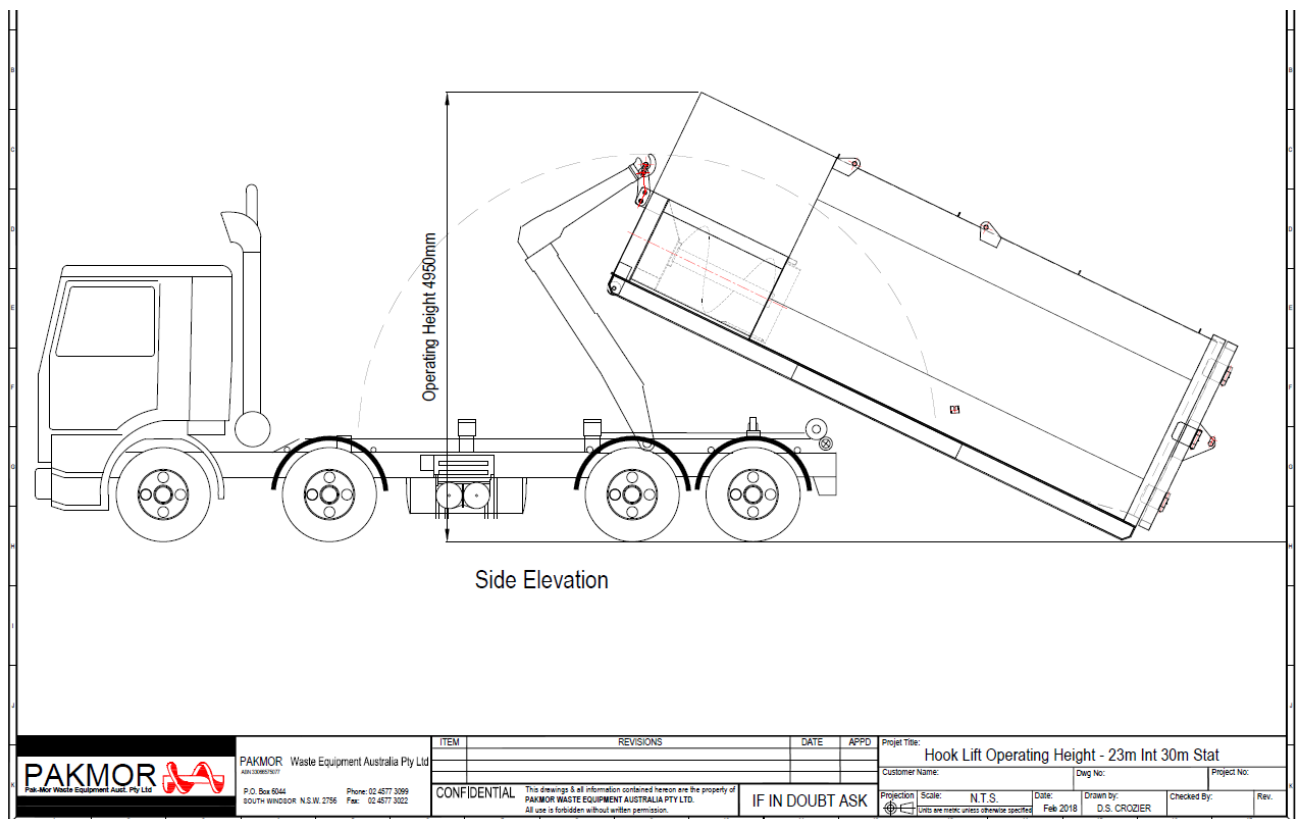
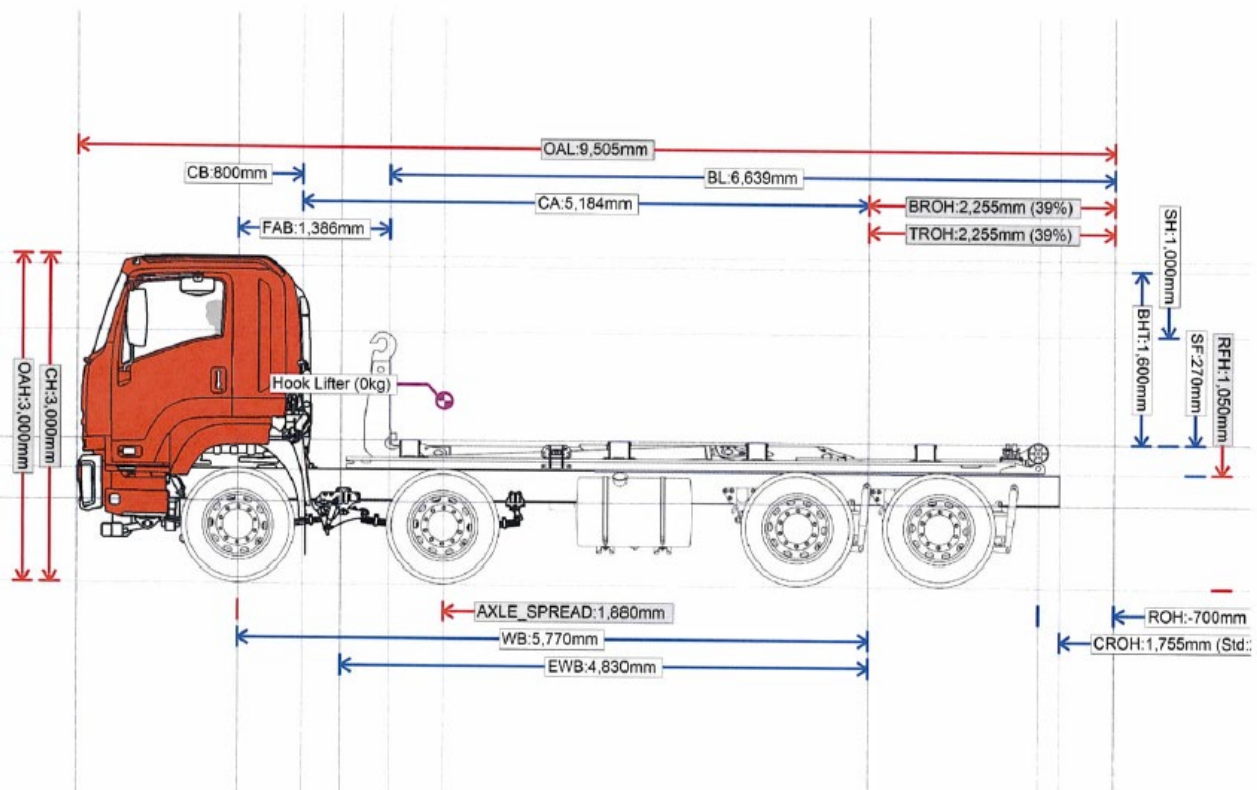




Figure 17: Gaia Organics Dehydrator

**Food Waste Drying Machine**  
**GC-1200**



**Specification**

Capacity : 1200kg/day (2cycles/day)

Outer dimension - Width : 180 cm

- Length : 330 cm

- Height : 204 cm

Weight : 3,500kg

**Features**

1. No bad odor, No venting
2. Easy maintenance
3. Low operation cost (No landfill costs)
4. Compact and robust design
5. Embedded shredder
6. No micro-organism, enzyme, fresh water, or other additives required
7. Optional animal fat collection drain r bio-diesel

Note: capacity of 1200Kg per day would not process total organics generation on event days (i.e. estimated 3,400kg per event day) – need to review and discuss with suppliers to discuss capacity issues.