Low Impact Development Consulting

Waste Management Plan & Operations Guide

Multiunit Residential Development

67 Pacific Parade, Dee Why NSW 2099

Prepared for: Chris Brasler
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Date: 22/7/2024

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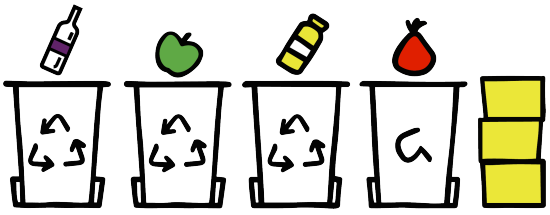


Versio	Date	Description	Prepared by	Checked by
1.0	25/6/2024	**WM Issue**	**LR**	**LR**
2.0	22/7/2024	**Council Submission**	**LR**	**LR**

Disclaimer

The content of this document represents the entirety of work output or recommendations offered b LID Consulting for this particular project. This content supersedes all other verbal discussions undertaken by LID Consulting representatives in relation to this project.

Commercial waste calculations are based on rates provided by government organisations and adopted and used as an industry standard. Bin numbers and spatial requirements have been calculated in accordance with these guidelines. The end user requirements may vary from this depending on the business use, type and operational practice.

Contents


LID acknowledges and pays respect to the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, to their ancestors and elders, past, present and emerging, as the traditional custodians of the lands upon which we work and live. We recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's deep cultural and spiritual relationships to the water, land and sea, and their rich contribution to society.

1 Waste Summary

1.1 Proposed Development

Address: 67 Pacific Parade, Dee Why NSW 2099

Type: Multi-unit Residential development

Dwellings: 9 Units Total

Break up of units: 1 x 2bed plus 8 x 3bed units

Planning Application / Permit No:

The proposed 5-storey development comprises of 9 units with shared carpark at the rear. The main vehicular access into the site is direct from Pacific Parade. A shared bin store has been provided within the property boundary at the front of the site (within 6.5m).

Space for the collection, separation and storage of waste and recyclables has been provided, including opportunities for on-site management of food waste (through composting or other waste recovery) as appropriate.

1.2 Future Waste Streaming (NSW)

NSW will implement further waste and recycling system in all residential settings by 2030. This includes FOGO (Food and Garden Organic). It is important that new developments look to incorporate space for these waste streams now in the planning phase.

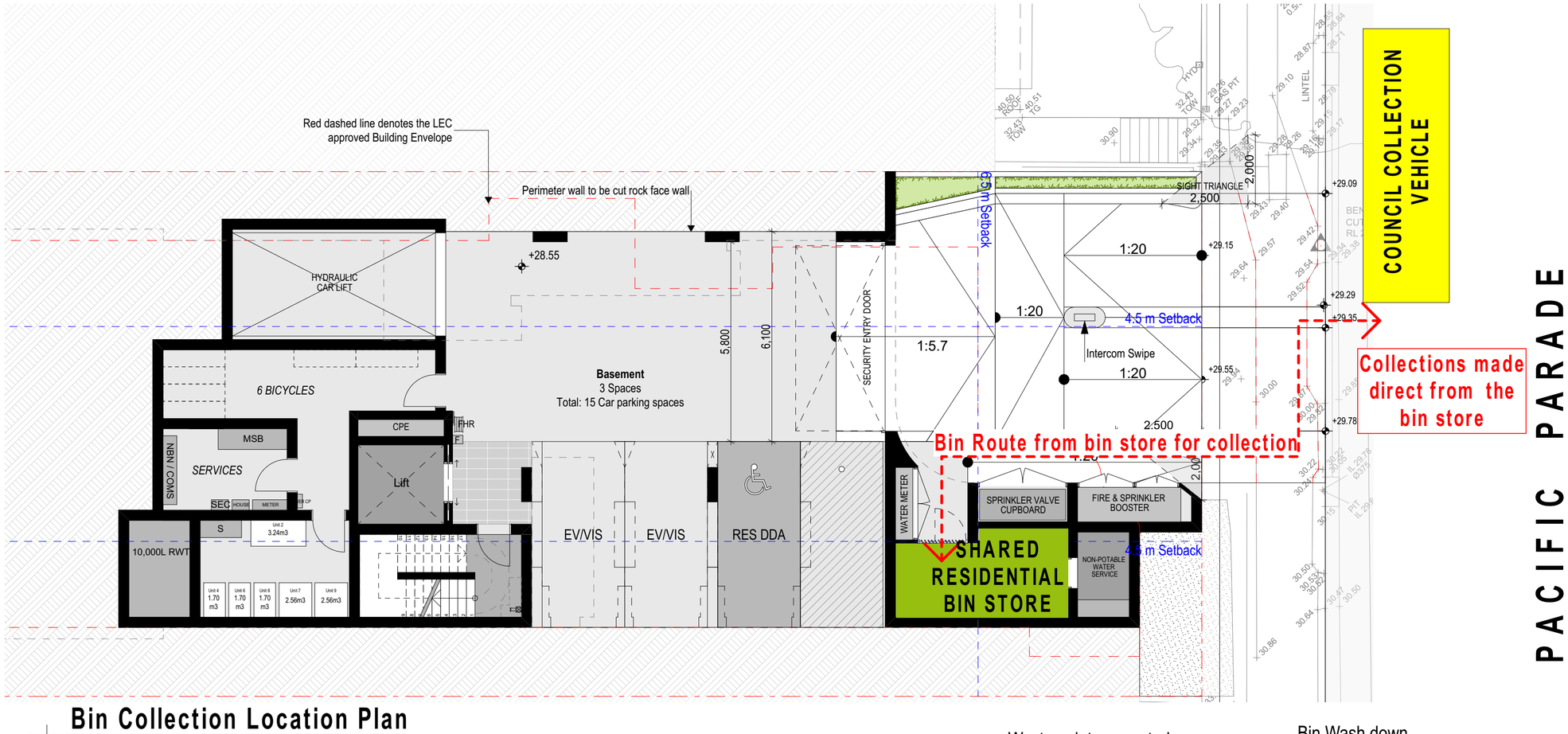
1.3 Waste Collection Summary

The council collection service is proposed to collect the following bins at the indicated frequency. The bins will be collected directly from the bin store located at the front of the site.

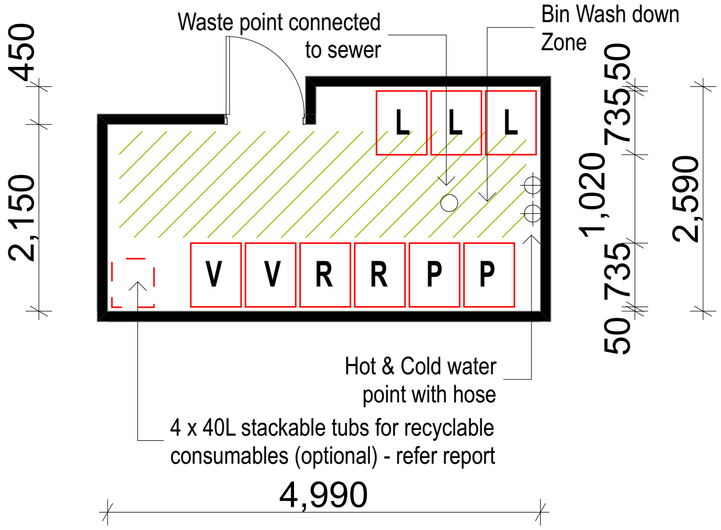
Residential waste	**Council Collection Service**	
Waste streams	**Proposed no. of bins and capacity**	**Collection frequency**
Recycling	2 x 240L	Fortnightly
Paper & cardboard	2 x 240L	Fortnightly
Vegetation	2 x 240L	Fortnightly
Landfill Waste	3 x 240L	Once weekly

1.4 Bin Store(s) & Collection Plan

The approved Waste Management Plan (WMP) will be the model to be adopted for this development. Detailed design and as-built installation must incorporate the design proposed and approved under this WMP. Any revisions of the WMP or changes to the approved waste system of the development may require Council approval and may require a re-submitted Waste Management Plan. More detail is contained within this report.



Bin Collection Location Plan
Street Level 1:100



Bin Store Layout
1:50

RESIDENTIAL WASTE
Council collection service to collect:

P = 2No. 240L Co-mingled Recycling Bins
V = 2No. 240L Garden Organics Bins
R = 2No. 240L Mixed Recyclables bins
L = 3No. 240L Landfill bins

240L bin size = 580 x 735mm
Bin store to be mechanically vented

Project
67 PACIFIC PARADE
DEE WHY NSW 2099

Drawing
Bin Collection Location Plan
Bin Store Layout(s)

Date	Scale	Sheet Size
22/7/2024	1:100 / 1:50	@ A3
Reg No.	Drawn	Chk.
	LR	CH
Job No.	Drawing No.	Revision
	WP.01	b

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2 Waste Management Functionality

2.1 Planning, Policy, and Drawing parameters

Low Impact Development (LID) Consulting was engaged by Chris Brasler to assess the proposed development at 67 Pacific Parade, Dee Why NSW 2099 to provide a Waste Management Plan (as required by Statutory Planning).

A waste management analysis has been undertaken based on the following documents:

a) Dept of Environment & Climate Change NSW's Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-unit Dwellings (includes commercial rates);

b) Northern Beaches Council's Waste Management Guidelines

This report is based on the drawing sets:

- DA200-DA206, Revision A, dated 17/7/ 2024 prepared by DKO Architecture.

2.2 Council Collection Options

Northern Beaches Council standard **residential** Bin Collection Options:

- 140L, 240L co-mingled recycling bins fortnightly;
- 240L Vegitation bins collected fortnightly;
- 140L, 240L Paper / Cardboard bins collected fortnightly;
- 140L, 240L landfill bins collected weekly;
- Bulky hardwaste collected twice yearly (booked service) excluding e-Waste

2.3 Collection Solution Logic

The following issues / constraints were key considerations in preparing this waste collection strategy:

a) Utilizing the Council collection is required as the cost is included in the council rates.

b) Utilizing the Council collection service is possible with the communal bin store located within the front setback of ths site. Bins can be collected directly from the bin store utilising the council collection service.

2.4 Proposed Residential Waste Solution

Site Layout:	Refer Bin Store & Collection Plan – **Section 1.4**
Waste Streaming:	Within each unit – include 5-7Lt food waste caddy as well as recycling, glass & landfill bins – Refer **Section 2.13** below.
Collection Type:	Council collection service to collect all waste streams.
Collection Location:	From within the property.
Bin Store Location:	Refer Bin Store & Collection Plan - **Section 1.4**.

Residential	Northern Beaches Council Waste generation rates			Proposed Shared Bin Solution		
	No. units	**Allowances**	**Total estimated waste weekly volume**	**No. of Bins**	**Bin Size**	**Collection Frequency**
Co-mingled Recycling	9	**Coucnil stipulated as per Appenxis A – Waste storage are requirements**	240L of recycling	2	240L	Fortnightly
Vegetation waste (future FOGO)			240L of vegetation waste	2	240L	Fortnightly
Paper / Cardboard			240L of paper / cardboard	2	240L	Fortnightly
Landfill Waste			720L total of landfill waste	3	240L	Once weekly
Bulky Hard Waste		Bulky hard waste items stored within each tenement. See **Section 3.7** & **Appendix 4** for Bulky Hardwaste Collections & Recycling.		-	-	2 x booked annually
eWaste		Bulky hard waste items stored within each tenement. See **Section 3.8** & **Appendix 4** for Bulky Hardwaste Collections & Recycling.		-	-	-
Consumable Recyclables (optional)		1 bin per waste stream or a stack or tubs for: • Batteries • light bulbs • clothes • other recyclable item See **Section 2.9** & **Appendix 4** for more information.		4	40L	As often as required to maintain bins

2.5 Management Responsibilities where bins are shared

The Owner's Corporationis responsible for all aspects of waste management including implementing adequate safe operating procedures. Items to be addressed include:

a) Requesting a copy of the endorsed Waste Management Plan from Council if they do not have it the developer has failed to provide the WMP to them.

b) Ensuring minimal contamination occurs between waste streams to maximise recycling. This is to be achieved by:

- Providing separate bins for each waste stream.
- Routine inspection of bins in shared bin stores and interim bin stores to ensure their appropriate use.

- Providing information to occupants with guides of how to using the various bin systems e.g. boxes to be flattened, containers for recycling washed, bins to not be over-full.
- Ensuring building occupants are aware of good recycling practices per **Appendix 3** of this report.
- Providing feedback to occupants if the system is not working properly. Undertaking a waste audit should it be suspected waste is not being placed in the correct bins.

c) Ensuring all occupants are aware of their responsibility with regard to waste & bin management.

d) Ensuring the waste contractor has access to the site and bin store area on the days of collection.

e) That bins and bins store areas are monitored regularly to ensure areas are fully operational with regular cleaning of the bins and bin store spaces and clean-up after collection if necessary.

f) Management and coordination for bulky hard waste, e-Waste and other waste collections.

g) Managing communal composting areas (if applicable).

2.6 Individual Occupants Responsibilities

The occupants are responsible for their own waste. Items to be addressed in maintaining the system include:

a) Individual occupants are responsible for placing their waste in the appropriate colour coded bins. This is to ensure all waste types are collected and recycled where possible and contamination of waste streams is minimised.

b) **Ensuring landfill placed in plastic bags** before placement into bins

c) **Ensuring recycling materials are <u>not</u> bagged** and are to be placed loosely into the recycling bins. (Items in plastic bags in recycling bins are not recycled). Recyclable items in domestic bin collections include:

- Rigid plastic containers
- Paper, cardboard
- Glass bottles and jars
- Steel cans, aluminium cans and aluminium foil are among items that can be recycled.

But exclude:

- Soft plastic bags
- Rope & hoses (ropes and garden hoses can wrap around and damage equipment in the recycling plant).

Occupational Health & Safety

A preliminary OHS risk assessment has been included to identify potential OHS issues, however this risk assessment does not replace the need for the Management and collection contractors to complete their own OHS assessment for the bin collection process. See **Appendix 1** for further detail.

2.7 Bin Store Area Design

The Bin store area design/location must include the following:

a) Be in accordance with the BCA, relevant AS and legislation detailed in Chapter xii of the Waste Management Guidelines.

b) All screening should be suitably designed for durability and to blend in with the development. Floor and wall surfaces are to be appropriately durable and easily cleaned.
    - Minimum wall height of 1600mm
    - Roofer with a minimum 2.1m ceiling height

c) Doors located in the allocated storage areas should be designed for easy access of larger bins sizes and hard waste.

d) Space suitable for bin wash down is to be available in the development. If this is the bin store then the floor is to be graded to a sewer waste outlet with a litter trap and access to a tap and hose is to be available. Alternately, a private contractor can be arranged to swap dirty bins for clean ones on a regular basis.

e) Bin stores or bins should be vermin proof - particularly where food waste is included. Ensure bin lids are closed and lockable if needed or the bin store is an enclosed space and considered to be largely vermin proof.

f) A waterproof power point in or near the bin store.

g) Adequate mechanical or natural ventilation if not outdoors.

h) Ensure adequate lighting is provided in accordance with National Construction Code (NCC) guidelines if to be accessed after hours.

i) Secure locks (where bin stores are accessible to the street)

j) Space for a tug or bin lifter if required by the waste contractor(s) / facility management.

k) Meter boxes should not be included in bin store areas.

2.8 Bin Store Area Access

A layout that allows access to all of the bins with adequate size to allow easy movement/transfer of the required number of bins. There is to be convenient access by residents and made easily accessible to people with limited mobility.

a) Manoeuvrability within the bin store area is open, with 1m minimum to walk between bins.

b) There is to be no significant step at any threshold between the bin store area and the point of collection.

2.9 Bin Types & Bin Sizes

Mobile Wheelie Bins (MGBs)

The following sizes are the size allowances required by most Councils in bin store areas. Allow 100mm between 4 wheel bins and 50mm between 2 wheel bins for movement.

Size	Width	Depth	Height	Footprint
80L	450mm	530mm	870mm	0.24m^2
120L	485mm	560mm	940mm	0.27m^2
140L	500mm	540mm	1065mm	0.29m^2
240L	580mm	735mm	1080mm	0.43m^2
360L	600mm	885mm	1100mm	0.53m^2
660L	1370mm	850mm	1250mm	1.16m^2
1100L	1370mm	1245mm	1470mm	1.71m^2

Standard bin colours (refer AS4123.7)	
Landfill	Red
Co-mingled recycling	Yellow
Green organics	Light Green
Glass	Purple
Paper and cardboard	Light Blue
E-waste	Light Grey

* NOTE: size may vary between Councils and contract suppliers

Internal Bins – Residential

In multi-unit developments streamed waste bins are to be included in each dwelling (perhaps under the kitchen sink). Bin types are to include Co-mingled Recycling, Organic Food Waste and Landfill (general) waste.

Where food and garden organic waste can be composted onsite, Bokashi Bins or Urban Composters used in the kitchen can speed up this process. Residents should check with their local council as to any discounts available for garden composting units and worm farms. See **Appendix 4** for more details.

Kitchen Caddy – supplied by coun where food scraps can be placed FOGO bins.

Pull–out kitchen bins encourage better recycling practices.

Apartment Bokashi / Urban Compos bins where food scraps can be place on site compost.

Examples of a stack of tubs for small recyclable waste streams such as batteries, light globes and printer cartridg

2.10 What Goes in Each Bin

This information can be found at:
https://www.northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au/services/rubbish-and-recycling/bin-guide

Council can provide free stickers.

2.11 Council Recycling Centre

Northern Beaches Council Waste Directory:

https://www.northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au/services/rubbish-and-recycling/a-to-z-guide-to-recycling-reuse-and-disposal

2.12 Signage, Education & Safety

It will be the responsibility of the Owner's Corporation to ensure all occupants have all of the material available to them and that they adhere to the required practices regarding waste management, sustainability and promoting waste minimisation.

a) All education material will be in accordance with Council requirement or if this is not available, per signage on the following website:

   https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/recycling-and-reuse/business-government-recycling/standard-recycling-signs

b) Directional signage should be installed to direct occupants and bin collectors to the bin storage areas.

c) The hard waste storage zone should also be signed.

d) Instructional signage within shared communal bin stores is to indicate which bin is for landfill and which is for recyclables or other waste streams.

   a) A sign will be placed on the landfill bin that soft plastics can be recycled at any location identified on the Redcycle website http://www.redcycle.net.au/where-to-redcycle/

A quick guide to some most commonly recycled Soft Plastic items

NOTE: Redcycle have temporarily ceased collection as of 2022. A trial is planned for some selected areas later this year. It is envisaged that this soft plastic collection service will resume soon after the trial in 2024.

2.13 Noise management

Minimizing noise associated with waste movement and collections include:

a) Locating bin stores and collection points at an appropriate distance from both onsite and adjoining residences;

b) Minimising the need for the waste vehicle to reverse;

c) Collections occurring during the stipulated collection times restrict the hours of noise from collections.

d) Collection vehicles should not break up bottles at the point of collection, only once off site. Compaction of waste should only be carried out whilst waste vehicles are on the move.

2.14 Response to Increasing Waste

a) A waste audit can be undertaken to understand the content of the waste bins. Audits provide feedback to clients of good or poor recycling practices. Images can be helpful to convey feedback.

b) If landfill bins consistently overflow, then residents are to be directed to educational material as to the appropriate streaming of waste including food and other recyclables.

c) If recycling bins continue to overflow, residents should be reminded to crush and flatten all cardboard boxes before placing these in the recycling bin(s). If may also be appropriate to obtain an additional recycling bin.

d) If recycling overflows residents could be notified of the closest return and earn / container deposit scheme recycling exchange locations.

2.15 Reducing Odour

Odour from waste primarily emanates from bin store areas. Control of odour must occur in the bin store area with the provision of suitable natural or mechanical ventilation. If installed the mechanical ventilation system for the bin storage area must not cause a public health nuisance (noise and odour generation) and comply with EPA requirements and in accordance with the ventilation requirements of the Building Code of Australia and AS 1668.2.

a) The bin store area and bins are to be monitored and cleaned on a regular basis to remove sources of smells.

2.16 Litter Spread

a) Litter spread is to be managed by ensuring bins are not overloaded, and lids are always closed.

b) Litter spread is to be managed by the system of contractors collecting bins from within the property. As bins are not left outside overnight, the possibility of vandalism is removed.

c) The collection contractor's agreement should require their pickup of any waste that spills from the bins during collections.

3 Waste Minimisation & Streaming Details

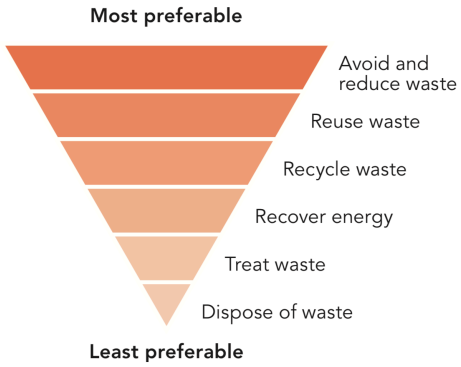
3.1 Circular Economy

A circular economy is a system where products and services are designed to be reused or ideally be regenerative i.e. to repair the environment. This differs from the predominantly linear model of "take, make and waste" that we have seen in the last few decades which sees vast numbers of products disposed of in landfill.

Food organics is an example of where waste can be circular and also regenerative. Food waste is now being actively collected in many local government areas and used via composting to improve the quality of soils.

While occupants of buildings are generally limited in how they can impact on the design of products to make them re-useable, they can change their own and others behaviour to minimise waste.

The waste reduction hierarchy is another critical concept and subset of the circular economy concept.



3.2 Waste Minimisation

Waste minimisation commences with the design of new buildings/products and decisions of constructers/manufacturers and purchasers.

Key principles of waste minimisation:

- Construct/manufacture or purchase with a strategy in mind for successful re-use at the end of the useful life of a product
- Purchase long lasting products, and only what you need
- Undertake a waste audit to understand what is going to waste
- Set goals and targets for waste minimisation
    - Set waste reduction targets
    - Longer term: Zero Waste to Landfill and zero waste leaving the property.
    - Report on performance against targets.
    - Zero waste supports net zero carbon
- Identify an end location and path to recycling a product or its components
- Provide infrastructure and a storage location to collect waste for each stream prior to recycling a product or its components
- Stream all waste appropriately.

3.3 Waste Streaming & Contamination

Managing waste contamination requires the correct separation of products that are recycled differently. This is called waste streaming. Correct streaming requires consideration by stakeholders that generate, dispose of or manage waste.

Good waste streaming reduces contamination to ensure more effective recycling. Refer to **Appendix 4** for Better Practice Waste Management links.

3.4 Preliminary Waste Streaming

The development will include space internally in kitchens or central hubs for the initial separation/streaming of waste. These cupboards or spaces are to be readily accessible to all occupants are to accommodate separate bins or drawers for the following major waste streams:

1. Co-mingled Recycling
2. Paper
3. Organics
4. Landfill
5. Bulky hardwaste
6. Batteries / eWaste
7. Recyclable consumables

3.5 Food Waste Collections

Food waste is increasingly being collected and treated as a circular economy resource rather than a linear waste item that goes to landfill. In a country such as Australia with a very shallow soil profile, composted food waste provides valuable vegetative matter that re-invigorates soil fertility. The previous alternative was to landfill food waste where it decomposes underground and produces harmful greenhouse gases.

The Better Practice Guidelines[1] stipulates diverting food from landfill waste. This can be achieved in a number of ways including on site composting or off-site commercial composting. Refer to **Appendix 4** for Better Practice Waste Management links.

In coming years, it is hoped that vegetation bins will become Food Organics Garden Organic (FOGO) bins.

3.6 Green Garden Waste

Where relevant occupants are encouraged to compost as much garden waste as possible within their own tenement or utilise a dedicated council vegetation bin or combined food organics garden organics (FOGO) collection service in the future.

[1] *Better Practice Guide for Waste Management and Recycling in Multi-unit Developments (Sustainability Victoria, 2019)*

3.7 Bulky Hard Waste Collection

In the first instance, unwanted bulky items, clothes and other consumables should be donated to charities, sold on online or at second-hand market places if in good condition. If repairs are required, seek out repair community centres for re-purposing. Refer to **Appendix 4** for Better Practice Waste Management links.

a) Residents can utilise Council's clean up collection service providing for 2 pre-booked collections per year either as a whole block via the Owner's Corporation or individually

   Hard-waste items can be taken directly to a Council run local waste recovery centre. Local information regarding the disposal and recycling of common items for each Council can be found at: www.recyclingnearyou.com.au

3.8 E-Waste & Battery Recycling

Northern Beaches as banned e-waste items from Bulky Goods Collections.

Any item with a plug, battery or cord can be deposited at a designated e-waste drop-off point. Electronic waste includes old mobile phones, computers, audio devices, refrigerators and other white goods, hair dryers, TVs, heaters, and air-conditioners.

Authorised electrical and battery waste disposal locations can be found:

- https://www.northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au/services/rubbish-and-recycling/ewaste
- Officeworks collects e-waste
- https://recyclingnearyou.com.au/electrical
- https://www.mobilemuster.com.au
- Collection stand and collection service providers also exist for batteries. See the **EcoBatt** and **Envirostream** schemes. Collection locations are provided on their websites or you can arrange to have your own onsite stand. (Ecobatt include most Woolworths stores, EnviroStream most Bunnings and Officeworks stores.)

Appendix 1 - Preliminary Risk Review

Class 1 Risk = Potential to cause death or permanent injury.	**Class 2 Risk** = Potential to cause injury requiring medical attention.	**Class 3 Risk** = Potential to cause an injury treatable with first aid.

Activity	Steps involved in completin activity & risk	Risk level	Risk mitigating measures	Implementation responsibility
Moving of bin from bin store collection spa	Risk of manual handling injuries	2	Use max bin sizes of 360L Ensure the distance of travel is no more than 40m. The bin transfer grade should not exceed 1:14 The travel path is to be kept free of all obstacles including loose gravel or dirt, steps, kerbs, speed bumps, berms, sills or ramps. Ensure all access points have suitably wide doorways and circulation areas.	Building Designer / Owners Corporation
Bin loading or street	Moving bins from temporary collection space to collection vehicle parked on street. Collection may occur at the rear of the truck. Risk of being struck by passing vehicles if step outside the line of the width of the truck	1	Bin collection operator's own safety measures incl training	Bin collection operator
Note this assessment is for consideration during the design phase of the project. It is <u>not</u> to replace a risk assessment / Safe Work Method Statement being completed by the contractor and persons undertaking the waste removal process.				

Appendix 2 - Equipment

Business Recycling Equipment Catalogue

70% or more of general waste placed in commercial Landfill Bins can be recycled or diverted. The quantity and type or waste will vary from business to business. Planet Arc has developed the following catalogue for businesses to access to encourage recycling were possible. https://equipment.businessrecycling.com.au.

Further links and information of commonly used equipment to aid easy waste management is provided below.

Mechanical Tug and Bin Trolley Details

Multiple options exist for tugs that can move both two wheel and four wheel bins at the same time.

The Sitecraft Logistec tug above is a tug/trailer combined, that can tow 660L and 1100L bins while also moving 120L or 240L bins.

Alternatively two-wheel bins can be loaded onto a trailer/dolly for transportation. Space is required for storage of the tug unit plus trailer, but bins can be stored on the tug/trailer while it is stored. Trailers can vary in size – allow space larger than the bin footprint.

Four-wheel bins can be towed directly by the tug and require less space as only the tug is required to be stored, not a trailer. Towing brackets and directional wheel locks are available from Sulo www.sulo.com.au and can readily be retrofitted to 660-1100L bins for towing. Towing brackets and wheel locks do not project outside of the bin footprint area.

Mechanical tug systems will usually cost in the range of $10,000 - $15,000, with trailer possibly extra. Tugs can be 1-1.5m long x 0.8m wide. Suppliers include:

- www.electrodrive.com.au
- http://www.mastermover.com.au
- www.sitecraft.net.au

- http://www.hercules.com.au/index.php?tug2.

Manual wheelie bin handling trolleys provide assistance with the manual handling of 120L to 360L bins. Various models are available with standard manual trolley as well as an electric boosted trolley to carry up to four 2-wheelie bins. They should be included in case of a longer bin movement distance or for the less abled people to safely move the bins if required. Suppliers include:

- https://www.materialshandling.com.au
- https://www.wheeliesafe.com.au/

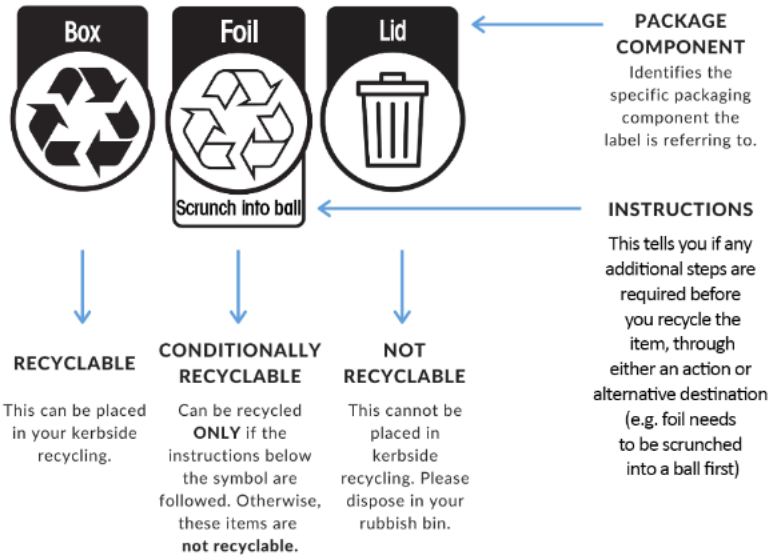
Appendix 3 - Supplementary information

Good recycling practices – incl ARL

The following actions improve recycling outcomes.

- Empty containers and bottles of any leftover food or liquid. Ideally rinse them out.
- Generally, keep lids on all bottles even when made from another product or plastic type (as is the case with most plastic drink bottles).
- Don't put anything inside plastic bottles or containers
- Paper – if it can't be ripped, it can't be recycled due to the plastic coating.
- Ensure awareness of the **Australasian Recycling Label (ARL)** which is on an increasing number of products. The ARL indicates which components of packaging are recyclable and helps ensure better recycling of packaging waste.
- For more detail including on the Conditionally recyclable label instructions refer to https://recyclingnearyou.com.au/arl/

- Select packaging products that include the **ARL** – this is particularly relevant for high waste take-way food and beverage businesses. See below from Ward Packaging.



- Be aware that if they are not sure whether an item is recyclable, then it should be placed in the landfill bin(s). Placing incorrect items in recycling is to be avoided as it leads to contamination of recycling streams, and complexity in recycling.
- Understand not all plastic resin codes can be recycled in all states, cities or councils. Many Council areas or waste collection contractors can only recycle a number of the plastics codes. Check with Council publications.

Symbol	Description
1 PETE	Clear tough plastic such as soft drink, juice and water bottles.
2 HDPE	Common white or coloured plastic such as milk containers and shampoo bottles.
3 V	Hard rigid clear plastic such as cordial bottles.
4 LDPE	Soft flexible plastic e.g. squeezable bottles such as sauce bottles.
5 PP	Hard but flexible plastic such as microwave ware, takeaway containers, some yoghurt/ ice cream/jam containers, hinged lunch boxes.
6 PS	Rigid, brittle plastic such as small tubs and margarine/butter containers.
7 OTHER	All other plastics, including acrylic and nylon. Examples include some sports drink bottles, sunglasses, large water cooler bottles.

- Plastic resin codes 1, 2 and 5 are readily recycled and collected by most councils,
- Be aware of whether compostable packaging is home/garden compostable or requires higher temperatures as is available in commercial composting.
- Ensure compostable packaging is not placed in recycling streams. Compostable packaging is not useful as a recycled plastic as it breaks down.
- Check local waste collection / contractor requirements – some recycle all plastic resin codes, some are more restricted. Some want lids on bottles, some want them separate and in landfill.

Waste Contractors

Waste collection companies in NSW:

- Suez (incl Sita) www.suez.com.au/en-au Ph: 1300 651 116
- Transpacific-Cleanaway - https://www.cleanaway.com.au, ph 13 13 39
- Waste Wise Environmental www.wastewise.com.au Ph: 0447 595 092 (Metro Sydney)
- JJ Richards & Sons www.jjrichards.com.au
- Veolia - https://www.veolia.com/anz/, Ph 132 955

Appendix 4 - Better Practice Waste Recycling

For more details refer to our website pages:

- **Recycling at home and work** https://wastemanagementplan.com.au/better-practice-waste-recycling
- **Commercial food and packaging waste minimisation** https://wastemanagementplan.com.au/commercial-food-and-packaging-waste
- **Plastics, glass and aluminium** https://wastemanagementplan.com.au/plastics-glass-and-aluminium-recycling
- **Other items – Clothes, shoes, nappies / incontinence pads, polystyrene, paint**, https://wastemanagementplan.com.au/other-items