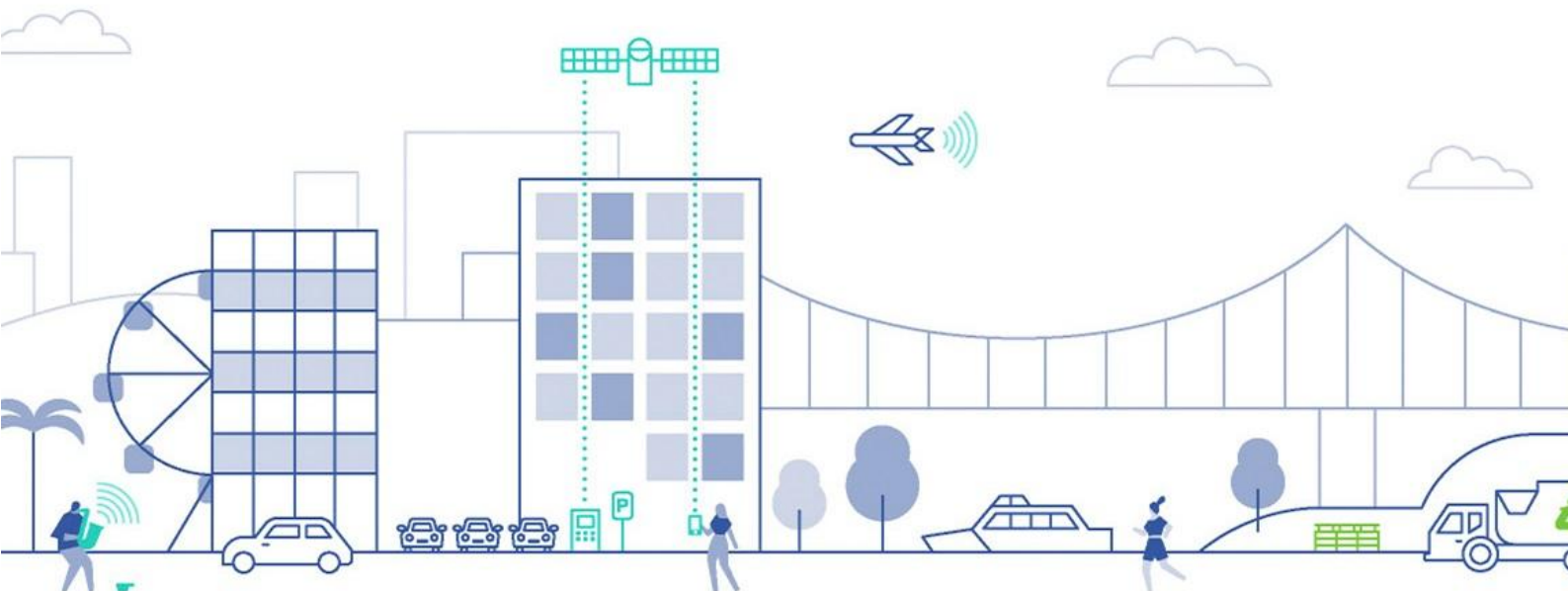


Operational Waste Management Plan

Proposed Social and Affordable Housing Development

At 33 University Drive, Meadowbrook

On Behalf of Buildcorp



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Revision record

Issue no.	Author	Reviewed/approved	Development stage – Revision description	Date
1.	R. Griffiths	S. Kenny	DA Submission – Draft	23/01/2026
2.	R. Griffiths	N. Lee	DA Submission – Final	25/03/2026
3.				
4.				

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Colliers International Engineering and Design (TTMC) Pty Ltd has been engaged by Buildcorp on behalf of St George Community Housing to prepare an Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) to support the proposed social and affordable development located at 33 University Dr, Meadowbrook. It is understood that a development application will be lodged with Logan City Council (LCC).

1.2 Scope

The content of this OWMP is intended to provide information on the typical movement of waste streams from generation to collection.

Detailed information including site plans and drawings, recommended refuse management equipment and system specifications, common refuse signage as well as a list of terms and abbreviations are provided in the appendices.

The recommendations in this report relate to the operational phase of the development only. Additional requirements for refuse management during or after demolition or construction phases are not included and require a dedicated plan.

The items covered within the OWMP are described in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Scope items

Item	Explanation
Regulatory requirements	Identification of relevant legislative and regulatory controls.
Refuse streams	Identification of refuse streams & anticipated development refuse volumes likely to be produced.
Refuse separation	Recommendations for appropriate segregation methods for each refuse stream.
Refuse management equipment	Identification of recommended and optional refuse management systems and equipment.
Refuse disposal	Recommendations for refuse disposal within the development.
Refuse storage	Detailed analysis of refuse storage facilities and design.
Building design	Recommendations for design of refuse management facilities.
Refuse transfer	Assessment of refuse transfer between refuse storage and collections areas.
Refuse collections	Assessment of refuse collection vehicle (RCV) access and manoeuvring.
Refuse management operations	Recommendations for operational efficiency and ongoing management, including refuse minimisation, tenant education and safety.

1.3 Site analysis

The site is located at 33 University Drive, Meadowbrook QLD 4131 as depicted in Figure 1.1. The legal property description of the lot within the development site is Lot 100 SP 312822.

The site is located within the Logan City Council Local Government Area and is zoned within the community facilities zone code. The site has frontages on University Drive and the Logan Motorway on ramp. All vehicular access into the site will occur via University Drive.



Figure 1.1: Site location

Source: Nearmap, December 3rd 2025

1.4 Site statistics

The proposed development comprises a single five-storey residential tower containing a total of 80 one- and two-bedroom apartment units. Of these, 38 units are designated as affordable housing, while the remaining 42 units are allocated for social housing. All apartments have been designated the Gold standard social housing design standard. Key development site statistics are shown in Figure 1.2.

SGCH Meadowbrook																	
Site Area: 5275																	
Apartments		Affordable Housing			Social Housing			Office		Communal		Carpark		GFA TOTAL		SITE COVER	
		Type			Type							Cars		LCC Definition		LCC Definition	
		1B	2B	Total Units	1B	2B	Total Units	m²	m²	%	#	m²	m²	%			
TOWER	Ground	3	1	4	1	1	2	44	1187	22.5%	80	535	894	16.9%			
	Level 1	2	4	6	4	4	8		36	0.7%		1093	1334	25.3%			
	Level 2	2	5	7	4	4	8		36	0.7%		1166	1423	27.0%			
	Level 3	2	5	7	4	4	8		36	0.7%		1166	1423	27.0%			
	Level 4	2	5	7	4	4	8		36	0.7%		1166	1423	27.0%			
	Level 5	2	5	7	4	4	8		36	0.7%		1166	1423	27.0%			
	Roof												0	27	0.5%		
Total		13	25	38	21	21	42	44	1331	25.2%	80	6292	7947				
		34%	66%	100%	50%	50%	100%										
Assumptions																	
1. These areas are schematic only and subject to council and other requisite approval. Areas are not to be used for marketing purposes.																	
2. This scheme has been prepared generally within the bounds of the current site dimensions. Dimensions are subject to detailed discussion with council, hence may be subject to change once advice is received.																	
3. The information contained herein is believed to be correct at time on preparation based on the information available at time of preparation. Recipients must make their own investigations to satisfy themselves in all aspects.																	
4. The design and accompanying documentation contained herein is and remains the intellectual property of DKO Architecture.																	
5. Areas have been calculated using Logan City Council definitions for GFA and Site Cover.																	
6. Atrium Spaces not included in GFA calculations																	

Figure 1.2: Development site summary

Source: DKO Architecture, Project: SGCH Meadowbrook, Drawings: Development Summary, Dated: 25/03/2026

2. Regulatory refuse management requirements

This section provides the detailed refuse information and associated calculations in addition to outlining the arrangements for the collection, storage, transfer, and disposal of refuse within the development as deemed to satisfy council's current assessment benchmarks. This includes associated bin quantities, storage capacities, equipment details, collection frequencies and site access details.

2.1 Regulatory & governance considerations

2.1.1 Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning requirements

As this development is intended for affordable and social housing this plan has been prepared to generally align with the refuse requirements of Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP). Additionally, the social housing design guidelines as referenced in the Social Housing Design Guideline Toolkit Technical Summary Sheets March 2024 as outlined in Table 2.1

Table 2.1: Social Housing Design Guidelines

Requirement	Comment
Bin areas must be constructed in accordance with local council or waste collection services requirements.	Complies
Liaise with Council at design stage to determine operational requirements. e.g., maximum number of wheelie bins, kerbside or onsite collection, etc	Considerations made
If wash down bays are required by local planning scheme, alternative solutions are preferred. e.g., turfed areas	Considerations made
Bulk bins preferred, subject to considerations such as: - Available collection services. - Availability of bins with easily operable lids in 900mm to 1100mm height zone (for use by residents of Platinum Level dwellings). - Frequency of collection (Multiple weekly collection services preferred).	Considerations made
Locate on screened, hardstand area and group wherever possible.	Considerations made
Position away from private outdoor space, windows, pedestrian entries, including those of neighbours.	Considerations made
Locate under cover where possible, particularly if overlooked.	Considerations made
Locate bins in location convenient to Platinum Level dwellings and provide an accessible path to street wherever possible. (Gold and Platinum dwellings).	Considerations made
Platinum Level dwellings: (including bin areas intended to be accessed by residents of Platinum Level dwellings) Additional requirements: - Provide accessible path to bin area. - Provide circulation at the level hardstand: minimum 1540mm x 1540mm. 1:40 maximum crossfall.	N/A - Social gold standard for all social housing units.

2.1.2 Logan City Council requirements

This plan has been prepared to align with Logan City Council (LCC) refuse requirements of the Logan Planning Scheme 2015 V9.2 Planning scheme policy (PSP) 9 – Waste Management.

As this development is residential site, Colliers has referred to LCC requirements as outlined in the SC6.2.9 under sections 2, 3 and 6 as these sections outline the controls for all development and controls related to residential developments.

Please refer to *Appendix A* for a checklist detailing compliance with the PSP.

2.2 Prescribed refuse volumes

The refuse generation rates used for the calculation of refuse produced are based on the standard residential rates as outlined within Logan City Council Annual Budget 2025/26, Table 7 - Waste Management Charges, Section 3.C Alternative collection service – bulk bin.

Communal areas are not expected to generate refuse, as residents will be responsible for disposing of any waste generated within these areas through the designated waste facilities.

A collection frequency once per week has been established for both general waste and recycling as outlined in the LCC Annual Budget.

Table 2.1 outlines the refuse generation rates utilised.

Table 2.1: Refuse generation rates

Generation rate	Applied to	Measure	General waste	Recycling
Alternative collection service – bulk bin domestic waste and recyclable waste	All units	L/Unit/Week	140	70

Table 2.2 outlines the estimated residential refuse generation volumes.

Table 2.2: Residential refuse calculations

Area description	Measure	Quantity	General waste L/Week	Recycling L/Week
All residential units	Units	80	11,200	5,600
Total weekly volumes (L/Week)			11,200	5,600
Volumes per day (L/Day)			1,600	800
Volumes per collection (L/Collection)			11,200	5,600
Collection and equipment details	Collections per week		1	1
	Storage capacity		7 Days	7 Days
	Equipment size		1,100L	1,100L
	Equipment quantity required		10.18	5.09
	Equipment quantity provided		10	5

2.3 Refuse bin, equipment requirements & specifications

Table 2.3 outlines the total number of bins and additional equipment required for the development based on the volume calculations above.

As actual refuse volumes may vary from assessment benchmarks or over time according to evolving waste streams and operation of the site, bin numbers and sizes may need to be altered to suit the building operation and occupant needs.

Table 2.3: Total bin requirements

Refuse stream	Bin/storage – Size or type	Number required
General waste	1,100L	10 +1 to remain beneath the chute discharge during servicing
Commingle recycling	1,100L	5 +1 to remain beneath the chute discharge during servicing

Table 2.4 details the proposed additional waste equipment designed into the operational waste management of the development.

Table 2.4: Additional equipment

Description	Quantity	Capability/specification - see <i>Appendix D</i> for further details
Individual unit bins - Stream separated receptacles	160	A minimum of 1 receptacle for each stream is required in each unit.
Individual stream receptacles	TBD	Receptacles for the immediate disposal of refuse into separate streams. Typically, bins typically up to 60L in volume placed within communal areas. Further details in Section 2.4.
Dual refuse chute system	1	Chute for vertical disposal of refuse for both general waste and recycling. Collier's recommends a chute diameter of 600mm recommended for recycling purposes.
3 – bin 1,100L linear conveyer rotation system	2	Linear conveyer system to assist in the rotation of bins. One bin rotation system is provided for each refuse stream.

2.4 Refuse disposal

The tables in this section summarise general recommended disposal arrangements for frequently generated and infrequently generated refuse for each development component. Section 2.4.1 describes the frequently generated refuse streams that are generated in high volumes for any given period and require significant capacity for storage prior to collections. Section 2.4.2 describes the infrequently generated refuse streams that are generated in relatively low volumes, and where minimal provision for storage can be easily managed by collection frequency and ad hoc storage arrangements.

2.4.1 Frequently generated refuse

Table 2.5: Disposal of frequently generated waste

Refuse stream	Disposal details
WASTE	
General waste	Disposal Residents will have receptacles within their individual dwelling for storage of at least one day of general waste. These are typically placed within kitchen areas. Where possible, waste bins should be accompanied by a recycling bin (commingled recycling or bins for cardboard/paper, plastics, glass etc.). Waste bins should always be lined with bags and the bags tied before removal. Transfer Residents occupying ground floor units will transfer their waste material from their dwelling to the bulk bins located within the refuse room. Residents on all other floors will transfer their waste material from their dwelling via the chutes located on each floor. For waste too bulky for chutes residents will dispose of bulky waste via the lifts to the ground floor refuse room where bulk bins are located. General waste should weigh approximately 3 kg or less. All refuse should preferably be placed in movable bins or trolleys and transferred to the waste rooms for final disposal.

Table 2.6: Disposal of frequently generated recoverable materials

Refuse stream	Disposal details
Organic (Food) waste	Although not LCC does not currently offer, it is recommended to consider separating organic or food waste from general waste to help reduce the overall volume of general waste produced. Where practical and space allows, equipment such as an organic household composter or worm farm can be utilised. Composting should be coordinated with site management to ensure proper implementation.
RECYCLING	
Commingled, including • Glass, • Aluminium, • Steel cans, • Tins, • Cardboard, • Semi rigid & rigid plastics.	Disposal Recycling should be collected in dedicated receptacles to ensure separation from general waste material. Where applicable, different recyclable materials such as cardboard/paper, plastics and glass should be separated. Dedicated receptacles should be available in kitchens and common areas and within the individual dwellings. Transfer Residents occupying ground floor units will transfer their waste material from their dwelling to the bulk bins located within the refuse room. Residents on all other floors will transfer their waste material from their dwelling via the chutes located on each floor. For waste too bulky for chutes residents will dispose of bulky waste via the lifts to the ground floor refuse room where bulk bins are located. Items for recycling must not be bagged and disposed on loose form. This can be done by decanting the materials from the individual receptacles into a larger container/bin on a trolley for transport to the (bulk) bins. Container deposit/refund schemes are currently in place in Queensland. Various models exist including bottle return facilities and (automated) reverse vending machines. Occupants should be encouraged to separate containers that qualify for the schemes from the waste or recycling streams and send back to a return point. Storage space or dedicated bins within the units or refuse rooms can be provided.

2.4.2 Infrequently generated refuse

Table 2.7: Disposal of infrequently generated refuse

Refuse stream	Disposal details
Garden organics refuse/green waste	Garden organics refuse, also referred to as green waste, will be produced from landscaped areas or potted plants around this development. Green waste is produced largely on a weather or seasonal dependent basis and based on plant selections. Green waste is usually removed by the designated maintenance contractor. Interim storage is not provided. The engaged contractor will be required to send this material to a composting or resource recovery facility rather than to a landfill. Alternatively, where onsite composting occurs, green waste may be combined with food waste for composting. Output product may be reused in site landscaping where appropriately matured or pasteurised as outlined in <i>AS 4454-2003 Composts, soil conditioners and mulches</i>.
Hard waste/bulky goods	Hard waste collections will be coordinated in line with Council's hard waste collection arrangements for residential uses, and hard waste/bulky goods moved to the loading or a designated area for removal prior to collection.
Hazardous waste - Batteries	Batteries are highly volatile and must be disposed of separately and never in the general waste or commingled recycling bins. Colliers recommend a communal disposal point is provided by site management and located in the main lobby or alternate easily accessible location for use by residents.
Hazardous waste - Other (paints, chemicals etc)	It is expected that the building management assist residents with the disposal of hazardous or liquid waste and any paint or chemicals as required and requested. Hazardous waste must be handled with due care, separated and securely stored for collection by a specialist waste contractor. Please refer to Logan City Council and QLD government websites for further information.

2.5 Refuse storage, access & rotation requirements

Refuse will be disposed into bins housed within dedicated refuse storage areas. Refuse storage and servicing areas are provided on the ground floor.

The refuse and chute room is configured as two separate areas, divided by either a wall or caged partition. Access to the chute room is restricted to building management only via a dedicated door. On upper levels, residents are provided access to the bulk bin storage area for the disposal of bulky waste items and recyclable materials. Ground floor residents are similarly able to access the refuse facilities for the disposal of all waste streams.

Building management will be responsible for the rotation of bins underneath the chute and on the linear conveyor as well as the rotation of the bulk bins within the refuse room.

The bin room is sufficiently sized to accommodate the bins required for the development as outlined in Table 2.3.

Figure 2.1 demonstrates the recommended configuration of chutes discharge, linear conveyors and bin storage within the refuse room.

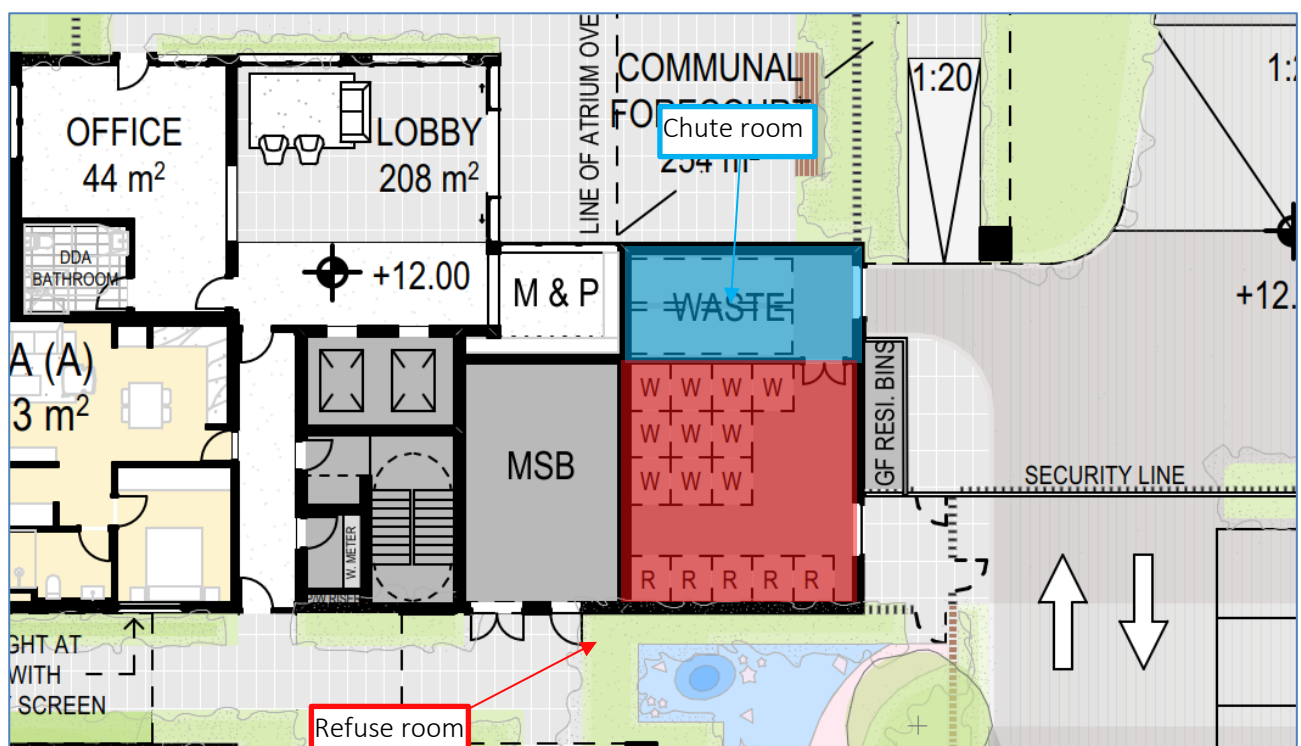


Figure 2.1: Chute and refuse rooms

Source: DKO Architecture, Project: SGCH Meadowbrook, Drawings: Ground Floor Plan, Dated: 25/03/2026

Table 2.8 outlines the refuse storage area design criteria addressed in order to minimise odours, deter vermin, protect surrounding areas, and make it a user-friendly and safe area.

Table 2.8: Refuse storage area design requirements

Positioning considerations
Positioned in immediate proximity or directly accessible to the designated loading point.
Storage provided is conveniently accessible to residents for disposal or accessed via chutes.
Is in a purpose-built storage room which is designed to be unattractive to vermin and used solely for the storage of refuse leaving the site only.
Not located adjacent to or within any habitable portion of a building or place used in connection with food preparation (including food storage).
Is positioned away from entrances to shops or residential premises.
Is over 5m from any door, window or fresh air intake within the development or any adjoining site.
Visual amenity considerations
Is enclosed on all sides except for the access points to ensure bins are not visible from a public place, neighbouring properties, passing vehicles or pedestrian traffic external to the site.
Is designed to minimise their visual impact on the surrounding areas.
Functional design considerations
Is of sufficient size to accommodate the bins with sufficient clearance around the combined bin area.
Doors/shutters wide enough to allow for the easy removal of the largest container to be stored.
Permits unobstructed access for removal of the containers to the service point.
The height of the bin storage area allows for waste bins to be opened and closed.
Does not have any steps or lips where bins are required to be moved.
Adequate artificial lighting.
Be fire rated and ventilated in accordance with the National Construction Code – Building Code of Australia.
Bin washing and room cleaning considerations
A hose cock provided inside the room for cleaning bins and the enclosure.
The walls, ceilings, floors and equipment are to be designed and constructed of impervious material with a smooth finish to allow for easy cleaning.
The floors to be graded to fall to a drainage point.
Drainage points connected to sewer in accordance with trade waste requirements.
Roofed and designed to prevent entry by rainwater.

2.6 Refuse transfer

Residents occupying ground-floor apartment units will dispose of their refuse directly into the bulk waste and recycling bins located within the central refuse room.

Residents occupying apartments on Levels 1 to 5 will dispose of their refuse via the dedicated refuse chute hoppers located on each respective level. Waste unsuitable for disposal via the refuse chutes be transported vertically by residents using the passenger lifts and deposited into the appropriate bulk bins within the refuse room.

While the proposed refuse transfer distances exceed LCC's 30-metre maximum walking distance in instances up to 50 metres, this is considered an acceptable performance outcome. The development is a social and affordable housing project supported by on-site building management, who will assist residents as required, including those with mobility or accessibility needs where necessary.

Figure 2.2 illustrates an indicative transfer path for residents of ground floor apartments to reach the refuse room. Figure 2.3 shows the refuse transfer path for residents on levels 1 – 5 to the chute hoppers.

Building management will be responsible for transferring bins from the refuse room to the temporary collection pad on collection day for servicing as well as returning bins to the refuse room after servicing. The collecting contractor will service the bins directly from the temporary collection pad. Figure 2.4 depicts the bin carting transfer path for building management.



Figure 2.2: Residential refuse transfer path ground floor

Source: DKO Architecture, Project: SGCH Meadowbrook, Drawings: Ground Floor Plan, Dated: 25/03/2026



Figure 2.3: Residential refuse transfer path level 1-5

Source: DKO Architecture, Project: SGCH Meadowbrook, Drawings: Level 1 Plan, Dated: 25/03/2026

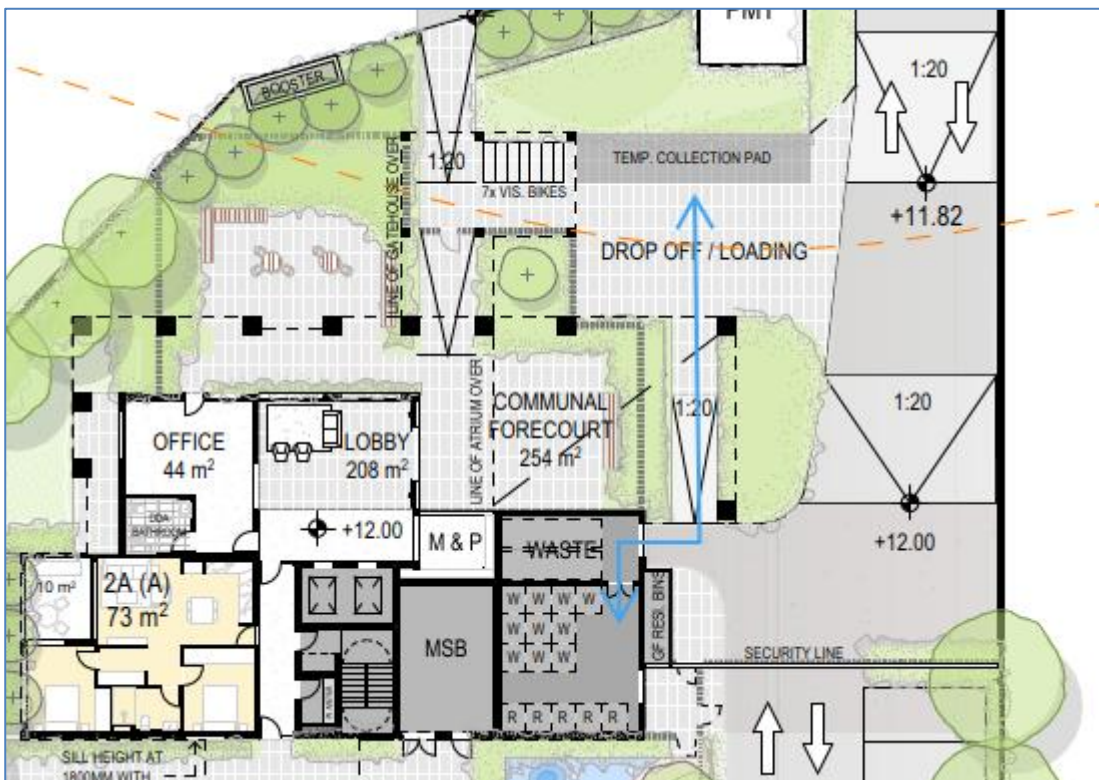


Figure 2.4: Bin transfer path

Source: DKO Architecture, Project: SGCH Meadowbrook, Drawings: Ground Floor Plan, Dated: 25/03/2026

Table 2.9 demonstrates the criteria addressed in the design of the refuse transfer path for all uses.

Table 2.9: Refuse transfer path design

Positioning considerations
The bins to be transferred via hard stand pathway.
Allows bins to be easily manoeuvred.
Does not impede traffic flow.
Does not extend through any habitable parts of a building or food premise.

2.7 RCV & bin servicing arrangements

All refuse will be collected by council's appointed collections contractor utilising rear loading RCV.

The RCV enters the site in a forward gear, performs a single reverse manoeuvre to enter the loading bay and will exit the site in a forward gear after servicing.

All refuse bins will be collected directly from the temporary bin pad, manoeuvred to the RCV by the contractor and serviced in the area directly behind the RCV. Once the bins have been serviced, they will be returned to the temporary bin pad. Building management will be responsible for returning the bins to the refuse from the temporary bin pad for everyday use. Building management will be responsible for cleaning the bins and refuse room after service as required.

Figure 2.5 illustrates the swept paths for the rear loading RCV. Further details on vehicle access and on-site manoeuvring can be found in the transport report submitted with the development application.

Table 2.10 demonstrates the features of the bin servicing area.

Table 2.10: Service Area Design

Service area design requirements
Has sufficient access and clearance for the waste and recycling collection vehicles to service the bins, including no overhead obstructions.
Allows bins to be serviced safely while minimising the impediment to vehicle movements during servicing.
Is clearly separated from car parking bays, footpaths and pedestrian access.
Does not block the entry and exit to the property.
Is not adjacent to a kitchen or eating area for public use.
Is over 5m from any door, window or fresh air intake within the development or any adjoining site.
Is screened sufficiently to minimise the view of bins from neighbouring properties or passing vehicles and pedestrian traffic external to the site.

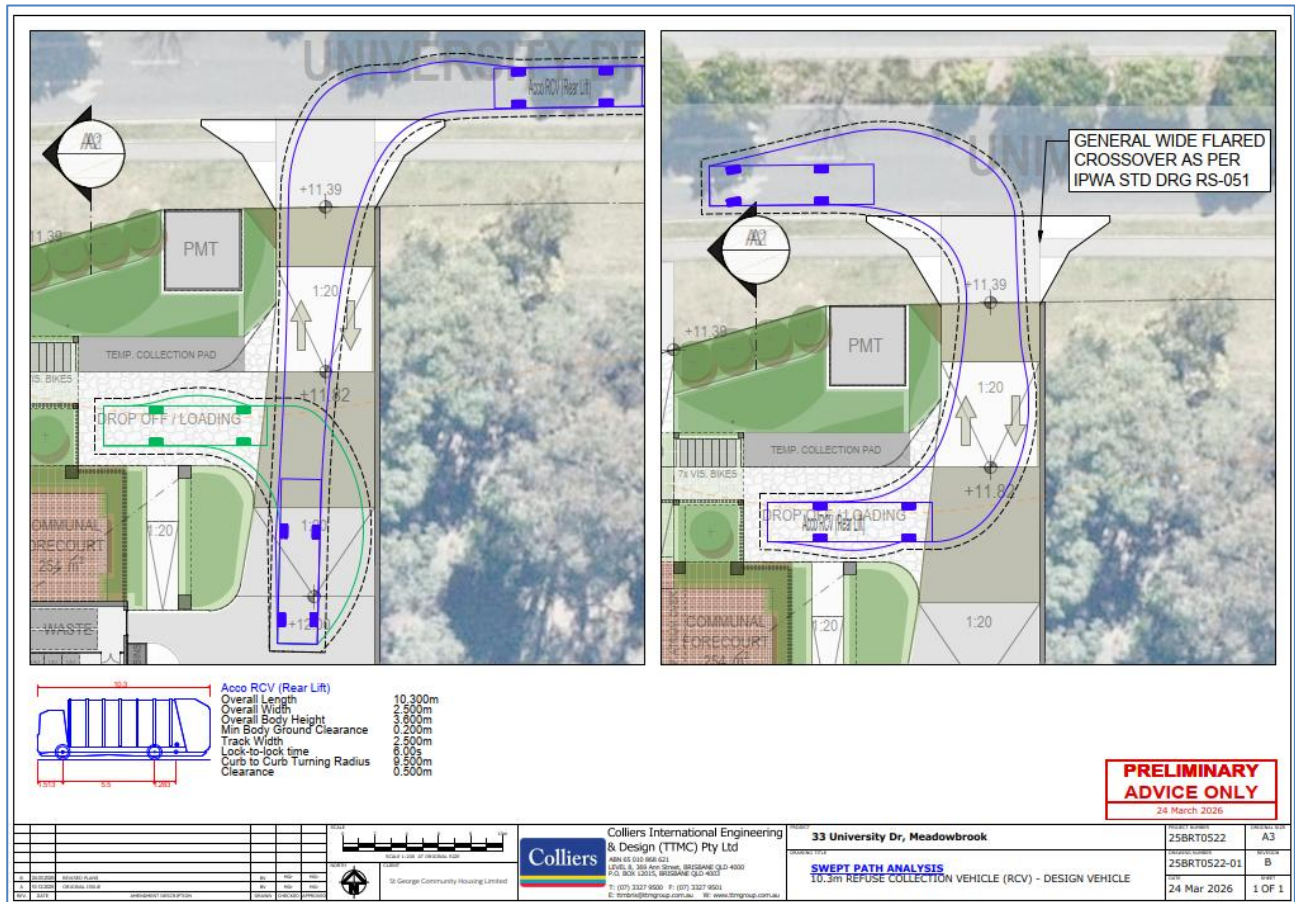


Figure 2.5: RCV swept path

Source: Colliers

3. Recommended operational refuse management

This section does not contain information relevant for building design assessment.

This section relates to the outcomes and waste management practices of the development during the operational phase as recommended by Colliers. It is intended for use as a live document by the end user of the development to assist with the ongoing management of the development.

3.1 Anticipated residential refuse volumes

Social and affordable housing typically generate a significant volume of food waste. It is recommended that organic food waste be separated from general waste streams to reduce the volume of material sent to landfill and support sustainable waste practices.

Currently, Logan City Council does not provide dedicated food organics recycling services. However, the development may explore on-site composting or organics processing solutions. On-site composting of food waste may be extended to green waste. Appropriately matured compost materials may be reused on site such as in the community gardens.

Any composting systems must be managed by the building manager to ensure proper operation and compliance with hygiene and environmental standards.

In addition, it is recommended that Container Deposit Scheme (CDS) receptacles be made available for resident use. This initiative can generate additional revenue for the site or be used to support local charities, fostering community engagement and encouraging participation in recycling efforts. CDS streams typically yield higher-value recyclable materials compared to commingled recycling, enhancing the overall effectiveness of the facility's waste management strategy.

3.2 On-going management

The tables below relate to a cycle of ongoing implementation, operation, review and amendment of the refuse strategy. These tables are intended to serve as a live document to be completed and updated during the operational phase of the development and therefore intentionally left blank.

Responsibilities will be assigned for all on-going refuse management related activities during the operation of the development. Colliers recommend the appointment of dedicated personnel to champion refuse management and sustainability. The following lists (Table 3.1 to Table 3.3) are designed to help manage and assign responsibilities and monitor the refuse operations. On-going management of the refuse strategy will maintain efficient services, a safe environment and improve on sustainability outcomes.

3.2.1 Implementation phase

Refuse management tasks during the implementation of the refuse strategy are required prior to and during the early stages of building occupancy. An opportunity to revisit these tasks is provided at set intervals with the review of the refuse strategy.

Table 3.1: Implementation checklist

Task	Assigned	Remarks
Verify the as-built form of all refuse related areas. This task does not refer to building certification but is typically undertaken by a specialist waste consultant prior to building certification. This provides an opportunity to identify variances in building form versus design and recommend alternate or mitigating refuse management strategies. This task may also be required during significant building refits or renovation.		
Appoint personnel to oversee or undertake refuse management tasks. A building manager is typically appointed to undertake most operational tasks, engaging contractors for specialist tasks.		
Conduct internal safety review. An internal safety review is required to be undertaken to identify potential hazards in the implementation of the refuse strategy and risk mitigation opportunities. This includes the use of any refuse management equipment installed, as well as refuse transfer paths		
Development of policy and procedures Must be undertaken after safety review and abide by all relevant occupational health and safety legislation, regulations and guidelines to ensure site safety for visitors, staff and contractors. Also includes assessment of any manual handling risks and preparation of a manual handling control plan for waste and bin transfers.		

Task	Assigned	Remarks
Engage refuse collection contractors. Either the council's collections contractor or a private contractor must conduct a site visit for the purpose of risk assessing the site prior to conducting services. Contractors must ensure that a full risk assessment of equipment, surfaces and related gradients is complete, and procedural documentation is provided to the appropriate personnel. RCV manoeuvrability testing and the establishment of service frequency and timing is also undertaken at this time.		
Install signage in all refuse disposal and storage points. Signage is required to be installed to educate building occupants on location of disposal and refuse storage points. Additionally, identify the accepted items disposed of in each refuse stream. The installed signage should be colour coded in accordance with <i>AS 4123.7 – 2006 Mobile waste containers</i> . Examples of signage are provided in the appendices.		
Leasing agreements. All leasing contracts agreements should contain clauses pertaining to waste management arrangements and use of any associated equipment.		
Education and training. Provision of equipment manuals, induction, training, health and safety procedures, risk assessments and personal protective equipment (PPE) to all staff/contractors associated with all waste management activities in order to control hazards. The step is repeated through the operational phase of the development as required due to changes in users or personnel.		
Consider fit out and move-in refuse. Higher volumes of waste are generated during the initial resident move-in or final tenancy fit out. This typically includes large volumes of cardboard. Additional bins or collections may be required. This also applies to high turnover events and refits or renovation.		

3.2.2 Occupation/operational Phase

Refuse management tasks during the occupation or operational phase of the development relate to the day to day and business as usual operational tasks that must be undertaken to execute the refuse strategy.

Table 3.2: Occupation/operation checklist

Task	Assigned	Remarks
Manage rotations of bins to ensure convenient access. Check bin fill levels and rotate/swap bins as required. Sufficient capacity must be provided for the disposal of all streams at all times including reduced personnel on site (such as weekends or public holidays). Where equal access to a refuse stream is not maintained, other streams may be contaminated leading to lost resources.		
Manage bin transfers to agreed servicing point. Bins are required to be presented to the temporary holding or agreed servicing point prior to the scheduled service time and ensure the area is free from obstruction. Late bin placement or servicing obstruction may lead to missed bin services.		
General cleaning. Regular cleaning and maintenance of all refuse management facilities is important to maintain a safe and hygienic environment for visitors, staff and contractors. General cleaning is required for all refuse holding and transfer areas including: • Refuse bins, rooms and storage areas • Refuse transfer areas including lifts and staircases • Any other refuse management equipment		
Perform spot checks on bin contents and refuse streams. Building management regularly check for correct bin use and stream contamination. Early intervention prevents the development of poor practice and lost resources. Feedback and education is provided to the relevant parties (see below).		
Ongoing education and communication. On-going education is important to ensure people continue to use the facilities as originally intended and to avoid ongoing contamination of recoverable refuse streams. Appointed personnel should be actively involved in education of occupants and encouraging participation in recycling activities. Widespread communication of the achievements of the refuse strategy and areas for improvement encourage participant buy-in.		

3.3.1. Review and amendment phase

The review and amendment refuse management tasks relate to tasks undertaken on a routine (e.g. quarterly, bi-annually or annually) or ad hoc basis. At the completion of the review and amendment phase, the cycle restarts with the implementation of the amended refuse strategy.

Table 3.3: Review and amendment checklist

Task	Assigned	Remarks
Coordination of specialised cleaning contractors as required. Typical specialised cleaning services may include cleaning internal areas of compaction equipment (if selected); this reduces risk of blockage, odour and risk of fire.		
Maintenance and servicing of refuse management equipment as per schedule. Frequency depends on equipment, building operation and manufacturer specification. Routine maintenance reduces downtime and detrimental impact of unscheduled equipment breakdown.		
Coordination of specialised equipment contractors as required. May extend to ad hoc services requiring specialist equipment such as bulky/hard waste removal.		
Internal safety review. Routine safety reviews are required to identify changes to the site, work practices or legislation that may impact existing policies and procedures. Reviews should include visual inspection of equipment and user PPE. Any policy or procedure updates arising from a safety review must be immediately communicated.		
Review bin quantities and refuse management equipment. Reviewing bin quantities and equipment is required ensure operational sustainability of refuse volumes and equipment remains fit for purpose. Consideration should be given where alternate equipment may provide improved outcomes.		
Review service frequency and methodology on 6 monthly intervals with collecting contractor. The service frequency and service methodology should be reviewed once development is fully occupied and on rolling 6 monthly basis to ensure the optimum cost efficiency in services provided and explore options for additional services. Any potential changes to the bin numbers or bin sizes should be made in liaison with the appointed contractor to confirm cost or contract implications.		
Review of recycling rate target to target continual improvement. Once benchmarked performance has been assessed against the existing targeted recycling rate a new target can be established that strives for continual improvement. Any changes in targeted recycling rates and the achievements of the refuse strategy should be widely communicated to all uses.		
Update and amend OWMP based on review outcomes. On completion of the refuse strategy review the OWMP should be updated to reflect refuse strategy amendments and to enable implantation of refuse strategy.		

Appendix A Council PSP compliance checklist

LCC SC6.2.9 Waste Management	Compliance
Section 2.2 Storage Area	
1. The Storage area for mobile refuse bins: a. If contained within the lot can accommodate two areas (or three when an optional green waste bin is used) of 0.81m² per dwelling (i.e. bin dimensions of 0.9m x 0.9m and allowing 0.2m between bins) and is screened from street; or b. If in a common area, is located in an external enclosure that allows adequate access for residents to all bin(s) and for the bins to be manoeuvred for collection; or c. If stored in an enclosed room (other than within a dwelling), is provided with natural or temperature-controlled ventilation	N/A Bulk bins proposed
2. The storage area for bulk bins provides a combined or separate waste and recycling storage area that is: a. An adequate size for the waste generated by each dwelling or tenancy; b. Impervious, drained and provided with a hose cock; c. Located in accordance with crime prevention through environmental design principles so as not to create a natural ladder; d. Illuminated for night-time use	Complies.
3. Bulk bins having a capacity of 1,000L, 1,500L, 2,000L and 3,000L must be stored and serviced in the same location.	N/A – 1,110L bins proposed.
Section 2.3 Collection Points	
1. The collection point for all bulk bins (other than 1,100L bins) must be on the property. A 1,100L bin may be serviced both on the property and on the street.	Complies.
Section 2.5 On-site collection	
1. A written design proposal for waste collection is to be provided, giving details of the proposed system, bin sizes, number of bins, storage and collection areas, frequency of collection and the refuse collection vehicle type and size. Table 2.1.1 - Bin sizes provides information on the types and dimensions of bins.	Complies.
2. Where refuse collection vehicles are required to enter a property or private road to service the bins: a. the owner, body corporate or property manager must indemnify Council and its waste collection contractor from claims or liability arising from any damage to the internal roadways caused or contributed to by the operation of refuse collection vehicles on those internal roadways in connection with the waste collection services; b. the design specifications for the roadway and pavement is sufficient to carry a heavy rigid vehicle with a minimum load capacity of 30 tonne; c. the carriageway is free from overhanging vegetation.	Complies.
3. Bulk bins of 1,000L to 3,000L (but excluding 1,100L bins) are positioned so the front lift refuse collection vehicles can drive directly up to bins without them being relocated. The driver should not have to alight from the vehicle to move the bin into position. The enclosures for these bins should not inhibit access by the refuse collection vehicle.	N/A
4. Bulk bins of 1,100L or less are positioned so that collection personnel do not have to move them more than 10m. If a gradient is evident, speed bumps are provided to stop bulk bins from rolling away from the collection point.	Complies.

5. Refuse collection vehicles may enter building basements for the collection of waste or recyclables where: a. the gradient of the ramp access to the basement does not exceed 1:12; b. the height of the structural members and upper floor ceiling allow for a typical refuse collection vehicle travel height and operational lifting height consistent with the type of vehicle employed; c. the provision of manoeuvring space is adequate to allow for a three-point turn of the refuse collection vehicle.	N/A
6. Access for a refuse collection vehicle to the collection point is maintained at all times.	Complies.
7. The storage areas for bulk bins are: a. contained in an enclosure or room of sufficient size for the bulk bin quantity required; b. easily accessible for residents and for the required servicing of bins; c. screened from neighbouring properties for amenity; d. designed to incorporate ventilation for enclosed storage areas; e. located and designed to minimise noise associated with the use and servicing of bins; f. protected from the weather; g. provided with natural or temperature-controlled ventilation if in an enclosed room; h. kept clear of obstructions, such as fixed bay separators, that impede the ability to change from existing bin sizes or which otherwise limit future refuse collection options; i. kept clear of other building infrastructure such as air-conditioning units, hot water systems or electrical hubs where located in a bin room.	Complies.
8. If a general waste chute is provided: a. it is to be constructed to allow general waste to fall into the centre of the bin; b. it is to have a door / lid to ensure clean changeover of bins; c. the room containing the chute and bin, or compactor excludes all but authorised personnel.	Complies.
9. Environmental best practices includes the installation of a trapped waste connection to the sewer system and providing a roof canopy over the designated waste and recycling storage area.	Complies.
Section 2.6 Access and manoeuvrability –	
1. A swept path analysis, certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ), must be used to check that the paths of travelling vehicles when negotiating access driveways, circulation roadways and servicing areas to establish that sufficient width is provided for the vehicle swept path, including manoeuvring clearances in accordance with Table 2.6.1 to 2.6.7.	See Traffic report
2. Refuse collection vehicles are always able to move in a forward direction or have to perform no more than one three-point turn.	Complies.
3. A refuse collection vehicle must not reverse, other than to perform a three-point turn.	Complies.
4. Adequate lift clearances are provided to enable the safe mechanical pick up and set down of bins in accordance with Tables 2.6.1 to 2.6.7.	Complies.
5. The pad that the collection vehicle will stand on while accessing refuse bins at the collection point is to have a maximum gradient of 2 percent (1:50).	Complies.
6. Where the refuse collection vehicle is required to enter private property, an easement is to be provided in favour of Council for access.	See Traffic report
7. A heavy duty sealed pavement is to be provided.	Complies.

8. In providing turning path analysis, the following should be provided (where relevant): a. details of road geometry (width of the road carriage way, verge, kerb and channel, median and on-street parking where applicable); b. details of the driveway (grade and width); c. dimension details of the design vehicle; d. turning radius and operable speed; e. three clear swept paths line namely wheel path, vehicle body path and 0.3m clearance path.	See Traffic report
9. The parameter of the design vehicle for swept path analysis should be obtained from the manufacturer specification (with reference) or the parameters in the Tables 2.6.1 to 2.6.7	Complies.
Section 3.1 Multiple dwelling and Short-term accommodation developments	
1. Bins for a multiple dwelling and short-term accommodation development are to be stored in a common waste and recycling storage area.	Complies.
2. A waste management plan must be provided and approved by Council for all developments with a common waste and recycling storage area.	Complies.
3. The waste and recycling storage area is to provide space for waste and recycling bins. Waste and recycling storage areas are to be: a. screened from the street; b. conveniently located; c. of a sufficient size and dimensions to allow for safe and accessible storage of all waste and recyclables generated by residents; d. constructed of impermeable, durable and easily cleaned material; e. designed to allow for safe and easy access and maintenance; f. configured so that individual bins can be removed from an enclosure without other bins in the enclosure having to be handled; g. for on-site collection, capable of being serviced by the refuse collection vehicle without impeding traffic flow; h. clear of parking bays, loading bays and similar areas; i. clear of footpaths and pedestrian access; j. not located adjacent to residential dwellings on neighbouring properties; k. provided with lighting; l. secured and providing access to residents only; m. well-ventilated to minimise odours; n. protected and the equipment must be secured from vandalism and theft	Complies.
4. The maximum walking distance from any entrance of a residential dwelling to the waste and recycling storage area should not exceed 30 metres (lift travel distance not included) and should be located close to lifts or stairwells.	Performance outcome outlined in section 2.6
5. If the waste and recycling storage area is in a secure street-level holding area, a Council-approved key system will be required where necessary to allow access by collection staff. All costs for this are to be borne by the property management.	Complies.
6. Where communal composting or worm farming is proposed, it is to be managed and well maintained by the building (preferably by a caretaker, gardener or facilities management) and located in an accessible and visible area to increase awareness and to ensure minimal impacts from any potential odours and that potential run-off is away from site drainage points.	Noted.

LCC General Development Provisions Code – Compliance Checklist

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Does the proposal meet the acceptable outcome?
Waste Management		
PO9 Development provides: sufficient area for the storage of waste and recyclables; and for the separation of wastes to maximise alternatives to disposal.	AO9.1 All waste produced on site is stored in approved containers of a sufficient capacity to receive all waste generated by the development.	Complies with AO9.1
	AO9.2 Waste and recyclables are managed in accordance with the Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011.	Complies with AO9.2
	AO9.3 Waste and recyclables produced on site are managed in accordance with the waste and resource management hierarchy* specified in the Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011. *Editor's Note - The waste and resource management hierarchy is the following precepts, listed in the preferred order in which waste and resource management options should be considered— a) AVOID unnecessary resource consumption; b) REDUCE waste generation and disposal; c) RE-USE waste resources without further manufacturing; d) RECYCLE waste resources to make the same or different products; e) RECOVER waste resources, including the recovery of energy; f) TREAT waste before disposal, including reducing the hazardous nature of waste; g) DISPOSE of waste only if there is no viable alternative.	Complies with AO9.3
PO10 Development is designed to ensure that waste storage and collection can be undertaken in a safe and convenient manner.	AO10.1 Development: 1. has a street frontage (exclusive of driveways) of 1 metre per 240L wheeled bin service required; or 2. provides waste container/s which are able to be accessed on site by collection vehicles being able to enter and leave the premises in forward gear, or sufficient and accessible road frontage exists to allow the containers to be placed kerbside for collection; or 3. provides an alternate storage and collection method for adequate storage capacity and safe collection of waste in accordance with the Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011.	Complies with PO10

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Does the proposal meet the acceptable outcome?
PO11 Development ensures the placement of waste containers does not create a health or amenity nuisance.	AO11 Development provides: 1. a dedicated area for refuse storage that is screened or otherwise located to avoid visual impacts on streetscapes, public spaces and adjoining properties; and 2. an: a. elevated stand for holding all waste containers at the premises; or b. imperviously paved and drained area, upon which can be stood all waste containers at the premises; and c. a hose cock and hose in the vicinity of the stand or paved area.	Complies with AO11
PO13 Development involving: 1. reconfiguring of a lot creating 4 or more new lots; 2. the construction or demolition of buildings over 400m2 GFA; 3. Multiple dwellings being 4 or more dwellings; 4. Intensive animal industry; 5. regulated waste; Manages waste and recycling from the development to ensure optimum resource recovery and waste minimisation.	AO13 Development provides and implements a Waste Management Plan (WMP) for pre-construction, construction and post-construction stages addressing 1. the management of waste and recyclables in accordance with the Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011; 2. waste and recyclables produced on site are managed in accordance with the waste and resource management hierarchy specified in the Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011; 3. optimisation of resource recovery; 4. waste minimisation and disposal procedures; 5. management of: a) construction and demolition waste; b) organic waste including vegetation clearing; c) hazardous waste; 6. ongoing waste and resource recovery measures to be provided once the development is operational;	Construction and demolition waste is not within the scope of this report. Operational requirements addressed throughout report.

Appendix B Relevant development plans

Ground Floor Plan

UNIVERSITY DRIVE

LOGAN MWW ENTRY RAMP

2 STOREY TOWNHOUSE DEVELOPMENT (c 130 DWELLINGS) WITH COMMUNAL AMENITIES

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Builder/Contractor shall verify job dimensions before any job commences. Figured dimensions take precedence over drawings and job dimensions. All shop drawings shall be submitted to the Architect/Consultant, and manufacture shall not commence prior to return of inspected shop drawings by the Architect/Consultant

LEGEND

- NOISE CORRIDOR - CATEGORY 3
- NOISE CORRIDOR - CATEGORY 4

AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS

- 1 BEDROOM (AFFORDABLE SILVER)
- 2 BEDROOM (AFFORDABLE SILVER)

SOCIAL HOUSING UNITS

- 1 BEDROOM (SOCIAL GOLD)
- 2 BEDROOM (SOCIAL GOLD)

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

Client Details

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Project Name SGCH Meadowbrook
Project Number 00013982
Project Address 35 University Drive,
Meadowbrook, QLD 4131

Drawn By
Checked By
Date 25/03/2026
Scale 1:500@A3

Drawing Series Plans
Drawing Name Ground Floor Plan

Drawing No. **DA302**
Revision **A**

Level 1 Plan



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Builder/Contractor shall verify job dimensions before any job commences. Figured dimensions take precedence over drawings and job dimensions. All shop drawings shall be submitted to the Architect/Consultant, and manufacture shall not commence prior to return of inspected shop drawings by the Architect/Consultant

LEGEND

- NOISE CORRIDOR - CATEGORY 3
- NOISE CORRIDOR - CATEGORY 4

AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS

- 1 BEDROOM (AFFORDABLE SILVER)
- 2 BEDROOM (AFFORDABLE SILVER)

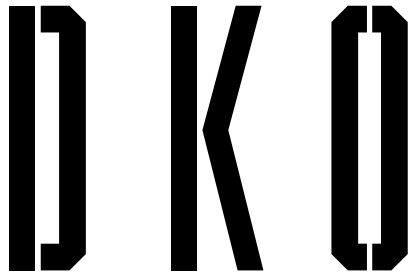
SOCIAL HOUSING UNITS

- 1 BEDROOM (SOCIAL GOLD)
- 2 BEDROOM (SOCIAL GOLD)

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

Client Details

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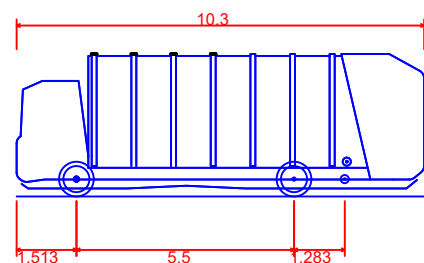
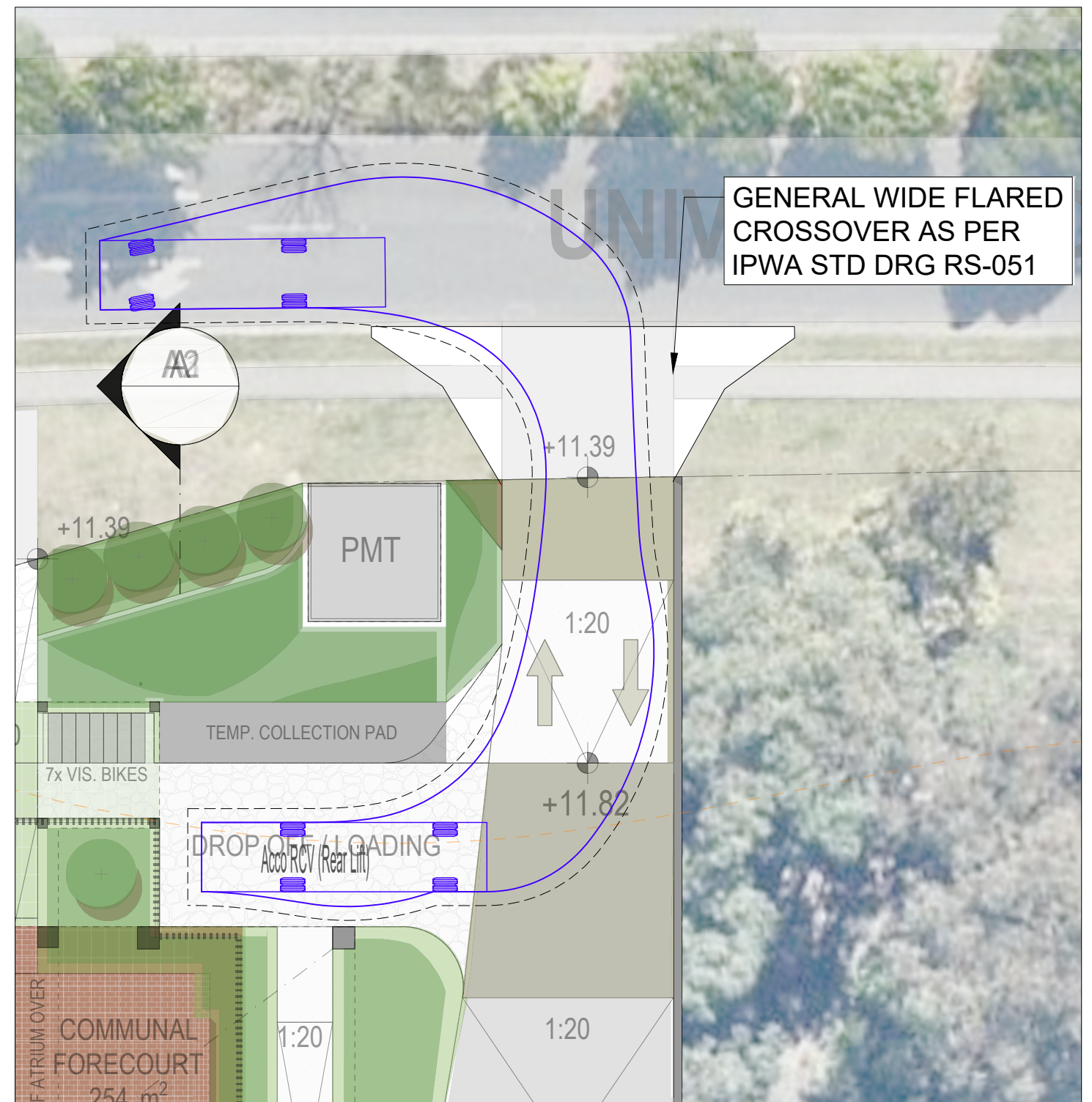
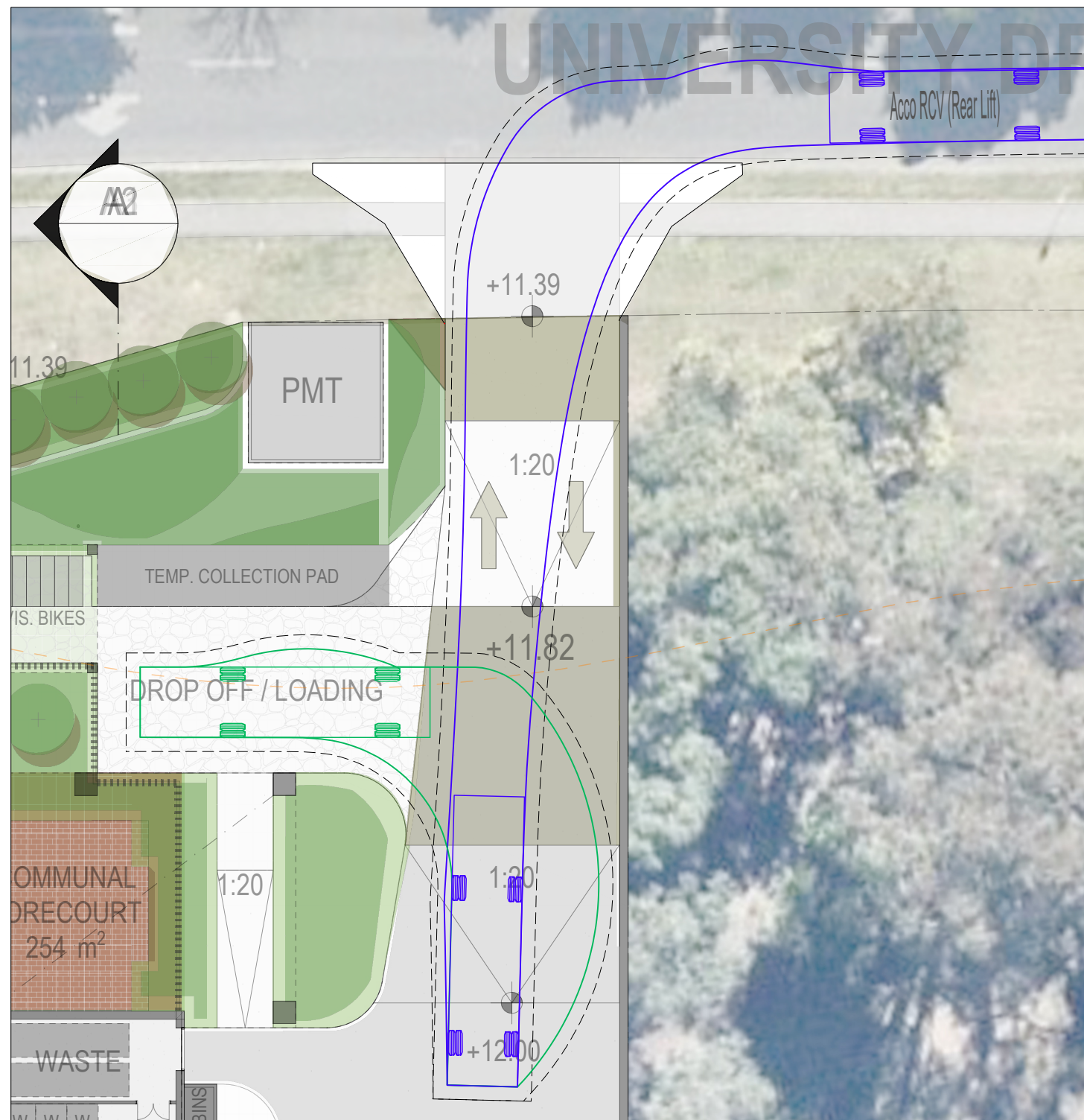
Project Name SGCH Meadowbrook
Project Number 00013982
Project Address 35 University Drive,
Meadowbrook, QLD 4131

Drawn By
Checked By
Date 24/03/2026
Scale 1:500@A3

Drawing Series Plans
Drawing Name Level 1 Plan

Drawing No. DA303
Revision A

Appendix C RCV swept paths



Acco RCV (Rear Lift)

Overall Length 10.300m
Overall Width 2.500m
Overall Body Height 3.600m
Min Body Ground Clearance 0.200m
Track Width 2.500m
Lock-to-lock time 6.00s
Curb to Curb Turning Radius 9.500m
Clearance 0.500m

**PRELIMINARY
ADVICE ONLY**

24 March 2026

REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED
B	24.03.2026	REVISED PLANS	BV	MGr	MGr
A	10.12.2025	ORIGINAL ISSUE	BV	MGr	MGr

SCALE	0	2	4	6	8	10m
SCALE 1:200 AT ORIGINAL SIZE						
NORTH						
CLIENT	St George Community Housing Limited					



Colliers International Engineering
& Design (TTMC) Pty Ltd

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PROJECT
33 University Dr, Meadowbrook

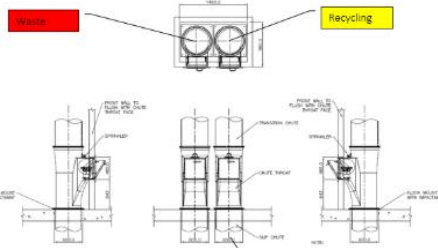
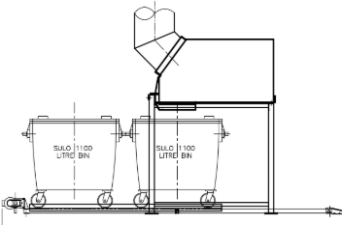
DRAWING TITLE
SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS
10.3m REFUSE COLLECTION VEHICLE (RCV) - DESIGN VEHICLE

PROJECT NUMBER	ORIGINAL SIZE
25BRT0522	A3
DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
25BRT0522-01	B
DATE	SHEET
24 Mar 2026	1 OF 1

Appendix D Systems & specifications

The table below provides contextual examples of the specific equipment types specified in this OWMP and is not intended to provide an exhaustive list of all potential options of the required equipment.

Bin/ equipment types	Waste streams	Examples	Information
Residential unit bins	General waste and recycling		Various options and sizes. Built and standalone bin available. Examples: https://www.bunnings.com.au
Tenancy and communal area bins	General waste, recycling, food waste, paper / cardboard		Various options and sizes available. To be supplied depending on preference and space available. Examples: https://www.sourceseparation-systems.com.au/product/multisort https://methodrecycling.com/au/
1100L bins	General waste, recycling, paper / cardboard		Dimensions approx. 1070 x 1240 x 1330mm (L x W x H) (dimensions depend on contractor) Examples: http://www.justwheeliebins.com.au , https://www.australianwastemanagement.com.au
Counter-top E-waste recycling (optional)	Electronic waste		Prepaid battery collection Example: https://envirostream.com.au/product/prepaid-countertop-battery-recycling-box/ https://www.ecoactiv.com.au/product/4l-battery-recycling-prepaid-service/ Toner cartridge collection https://zerowasteboxes.terracycle.com.au/products/ink-and-toner-cartridges-zero-waste-boxes
Organics Ho usehold Co mposting, Worm Farm , Digesters	Food waste / organics		Organics / food waste separation, composting and digesting; household-type and commercial grade equipment available Examples Urban Composter https://www.urbancomposter.com.au Closed Loop https://closedloop.com.au/

Bin/ equipment types	Waste streams	Examples	Information
			upcycling-products ORCA https://www.feedtheorca.com
Chute systems	General waste, recycling, food waste	 	Refuse disposal in multi-storey buildings through refuse chutes: single chute for waste only, or single chute with diverter system or dual chute for disposal of waste and recycling Examples: https://www.wastech.com.au/products/chutes https://www.elephantsfoot.com.au/products/chutes
Bin rotation	General waste, recycling, food waste	 	Bin rotation (e.g. linear or carousel) to manage bin fill level and prevent overflow under chutes Example: https://www.elephantsfoot.com.au/products/compactors/carousel-linear https://wastech.com.au

Appendix E Refuse signage

E.1 Refuse signage

Waste signage guideline are provided by the Queensland government:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/pollution/management/waste/recovery/recycling/signage>.

General refuse signage



Other refuse signage



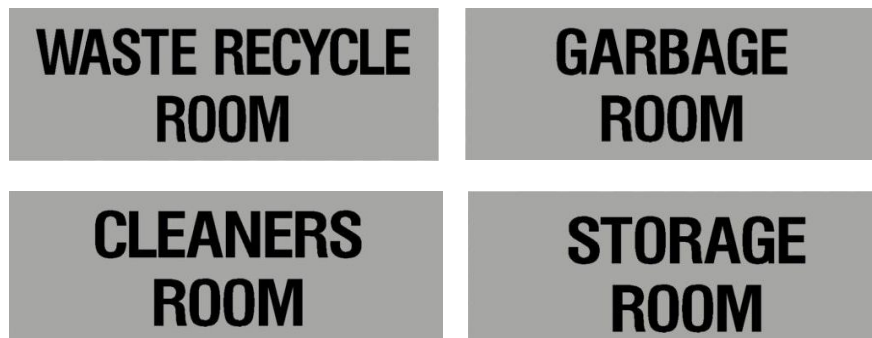
Colour coding as per AS 4123.7-2006

Mixed (Commingled) Recycling	PMS 108
General waste (landfill)	PMS 032C
Organics	PMS 15-0343
Paper and cardboard recycling	PMS Process Blue C
Soft Plastics	PMS 1655
Used Cooking Oil	Grey

E.2 Other refuse, facility and safety signage

Various signage including refuse area, safety and facility signage should be arranged through certified signage providers. Example signs can be found at <http://www.signblitz.com.au>, <https://www.wayout.com.au> or <https://www.smartsign.com>.

Example refuse room signage



Example facility signage



Example safety signage



Appendix F Terms & abbreviations

In this OWMP, a term or abbreviation has the following meaning unless indicated otherwise:

TERM	ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
Equipment		
Bin (refuse bin)		A plastic or steel container for disposal and temporary storage of waste or recycling items. Various types and sizes exist for different items and purposes. Examples include residential unit bins, bulk bins, MGB, steely bins and specialised for medical waste or cigarette butts.
Bin storage area		An enclosed area designated for storing on-site refuse bins or a refuse compactor within the property.
Bulk bin		A galvanized or steel bin receptacle that is greater than 360L in capacity generally ranging from 1.00m ³ to 4.50m ³ used for the storage of refuse that is used for on-site refuse collection.
Bulk mobile garbage bin	Bulk MGB	A plastic (polypropylene) receptacle that is greater than 360L in capacity generally ranging from 660L to 1100L used for the storage of refuse.
Collection point		An identified position where refuse bins are stored for collection and emptying. The collection point can also be the bin storage area.
Compactor		A receptacle that provides for the mechanical compaction and temporary storage of refuse. It allows to reduce bin numbers and collection frequency.
Composter		A container or machine used for composting specific food scraps and/or organic materials.
Food waste recycling system		Defined as a vacuum or pump-based system for shredding, macerating or pulping of food waste. The food waste is transferred through pressure (service) pipes to sealed liquid storage tanks.
Green waste		All vegetated organic material such as small branches, leaves and grass clippings, tree and shrub pruning, plants and flowers.
Liquid waste		Non-hazardous liquid waste generated by commercial premises should be connected to sewer or collected for treatment and disposal by a liquid waste contractor (including grease trap waste).
Mobile garbage bin	MGB	A plastic (polypropylene) bin or bins used for the temporary storage of refuse that is up to 360L in capacity and may be used in kerbside refuse collection or on-site collection.
Putrescible waste		Putrescible waste is the component of the waste stream liable to become putrid and usually breaks down in a landfill to create landfill gases and leachate. Typically applies to food, animal and organic products.
Recycling		Recycling contains all material suitable for re-manufacture or re-use, e.g. glass bottles and jars; plastics such as PET, HDPE and PVC; aluminium aerosol and steel cans and lids; milk and juice cartons; soft drink, milk and shampoo containers; paper, cardboard, junk mail, newspapers and magazines.
Refuse		Refuse is material generated and discarded from residential and commercial buildings including general waste, recyclables, green waste and bulky items.
Refuse storage room		An area identified for storing on-site MGBs or Bulk Bins within the property.
Refuse trolley		A cart on wheels that can be used to collect smaller quantities of refuse from different areas or rooms of a building or site, and wheel the collected refuse to a (bulk) bin storage area where it is disposed. Refuse trolleys are commonly used in hotels or offices.
Regulated waste		Regulated waste is waste prescribed under legislation as regulated waste.
Transfer (manual transfer)		Manual transfer means physical transfer of refuse material and associated bulk bins or trolleys without assistance.
Waste		Waste is referred to as refuse material with the exclusion of recycling, green waste, hazardous waste, special waste, liquid waste and restricted solid waste.

TERM	ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
Waste (general waste)		General waste is generally referred to as material free of any actual or apparent contamination such as pathological/infectious, radioactive materials and/or hazardous chemical. Reporting use is for material considered to be free of food waste.
Wheelie bin		A MGB of up to 360L, usually with 2 wheels for easy transfer. A common type is a 240L wheelie bin used for kerbside collection in many residential areas.
Measures		
Cubic metre	m3	Volume in cubic metre(s) related to refuse management equipment.
Ground floor area	GFA	The GFA of all storeys of a building is measured from the outside of the external walls or the centre of a common wall. It is commonly measured in square metres.
Kilogram	kg	Kilogram(s) related to refuse weight.
Litre	L	Litre(s) related to refuse volumes.
Square metre	m2	Square metre(s) related to refuse areas.
Ton	T	Ton(s) related to refuse weight.
Collection vehicles		
Body truck		A conventional heavy vehicle with a covered loading area. It is generally not specifically designed for emptying the content of bins into the truck during refuse collections, but can be used to carry entire (full) bins for servicing by bin swap-over.
Refuse collection Vehicle	RCV	A vehicle specifically designed for collecting and emptying refuse bins and refuse compactors.
Rear loading refuse collection vehicle	REL RCV	A truck specially designed to collect municipal solid waste and recycling, typically 240L wheelie bins to 1100L bulk bins, from rear loading mechanism and haul the collected waste to a solid waste treatment facility.
Tank truck		An RCV that is specifically designed to collect liquid wastes such as waste cooking oil and food waste pulp. The waste is typically pumped from a waste storage tank into the truck via a hose. Liquid waste management equipment is often provided by the contractor who collects the waste and operates the truck.