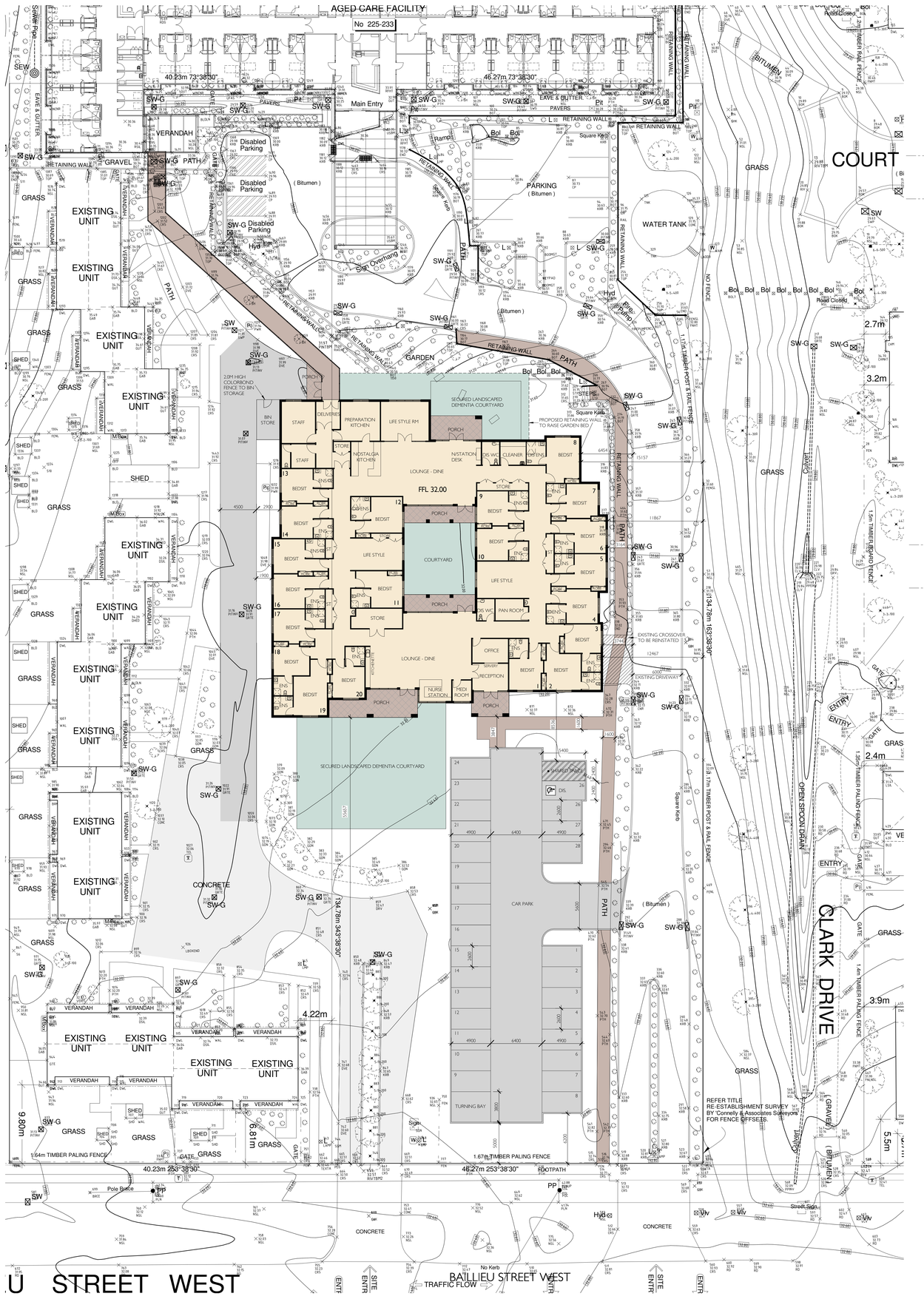
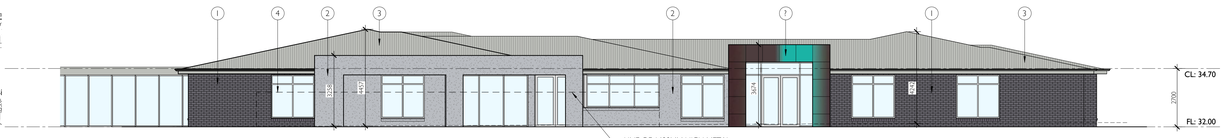
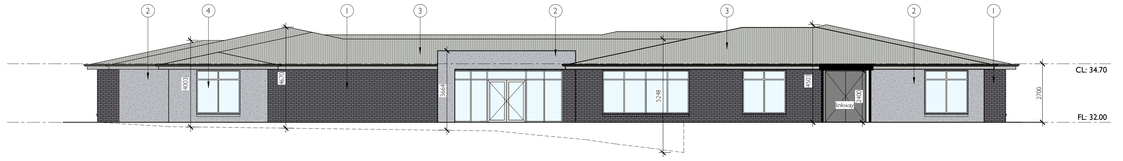
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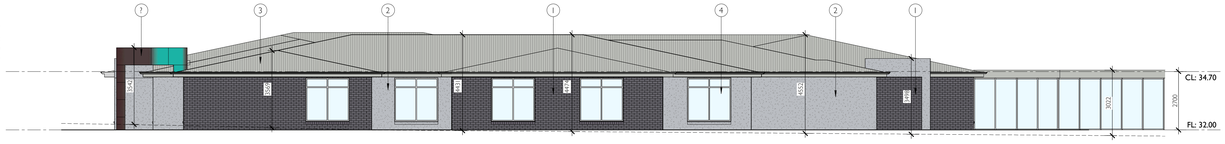




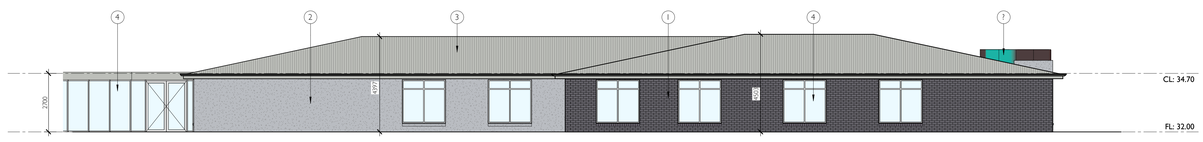
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SCALE 1:100



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100

MATERIALS SCHEDULE

1		AUSTRAL BRICK - METALLIX BRICK 'LITHIUM'
2		ACRYLIC RENDER - DULUX 'MENISCUS' GR15
3		METAL ROOFING - COLORBOND SHALE GREY
4		CLEAR GLAZING
5		FAIRVIEW VITRADUAL PANEL - CHROMATIC DIAMON PURPLE

No.	Amendments	Date

FLOOR PLAN & ELEVATIONS

PROPOSED ADDITION TO EXISTING AGED CARE FACILITY
AT: 48 BAILLIEU STREET WEST, WONTHAGGI
FOR: ROSE LODGE

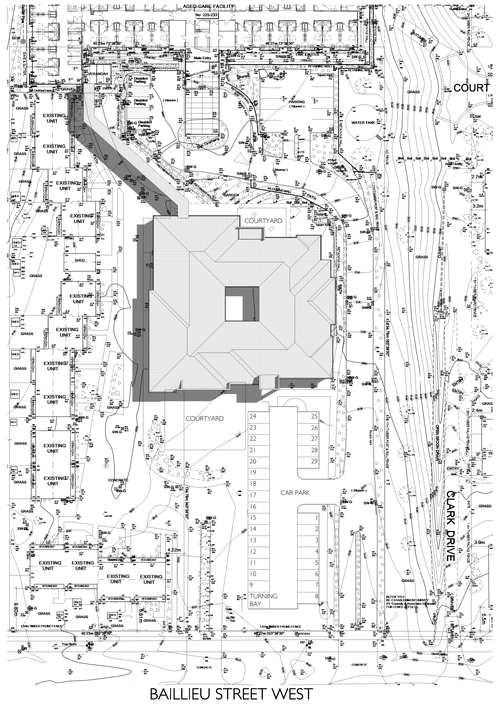
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Sheet No. 1 OF 3
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Date: JUNE 2021

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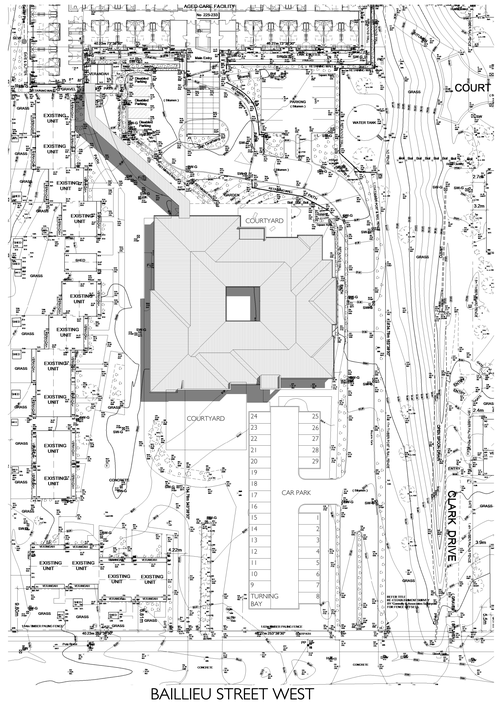
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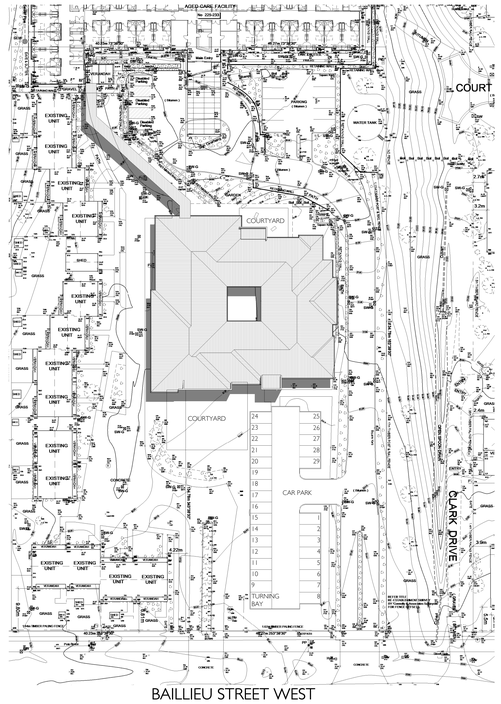
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SCALE 1:500



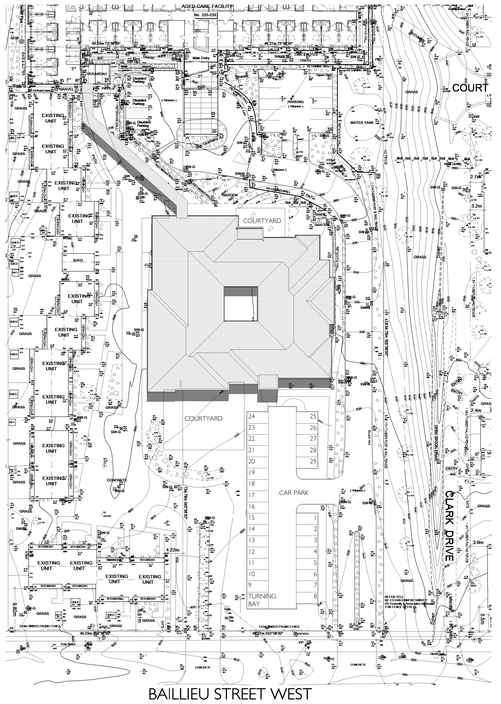
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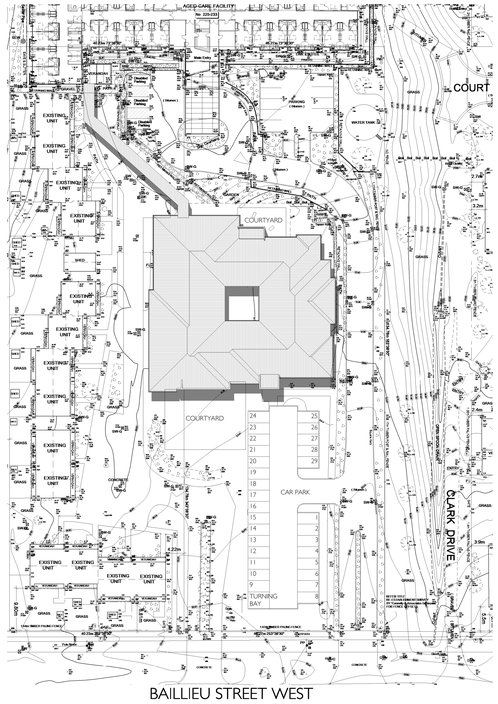
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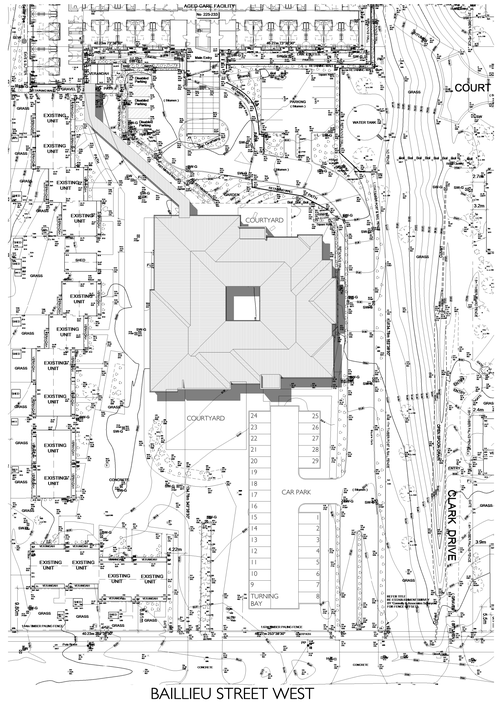
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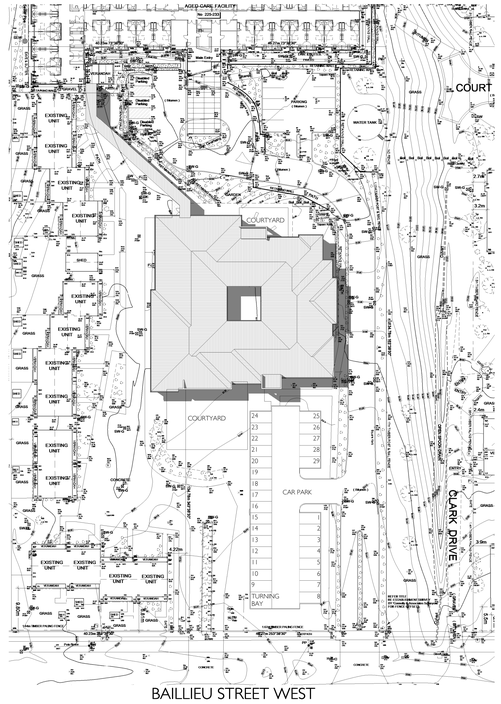
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SCALE 1:500



SHADOW DIAGRAM - 2PM SEPTEMBER EQUINOX

SCALE 1:500



SHADOW DIAGRAM - 3PM SEPTEMBER EQUINOX

SCALE 1:500

No. Amendments Date

SHADOW DIAGRAMS

PROPOSED ADDITION TO EXISTING AGED CARE FACILITY
AT: 48 BAILLIEU STREET WEST,
WONTHAGGI
FOR: ROSE LODGE

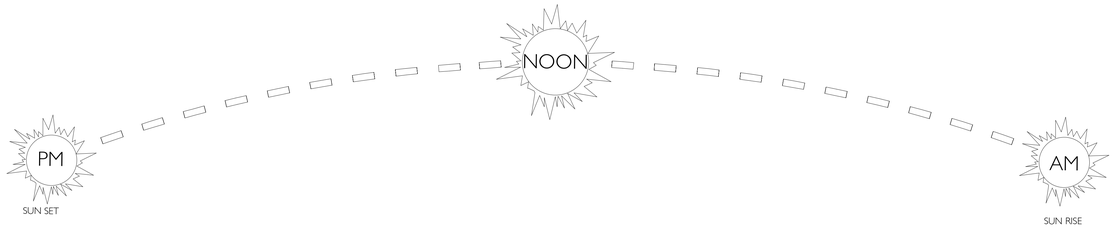
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Date: JUNE 2021

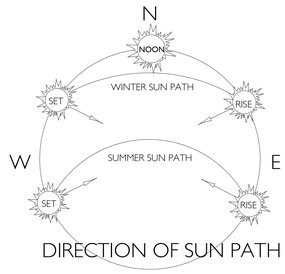
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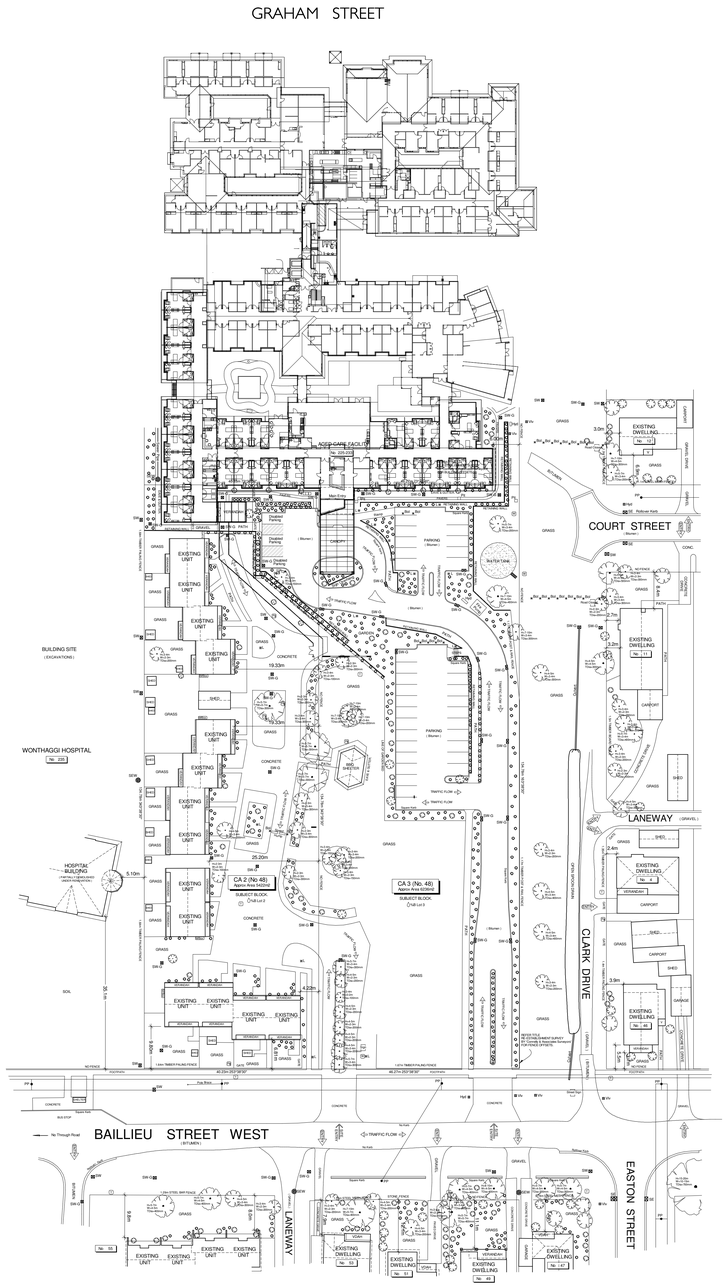
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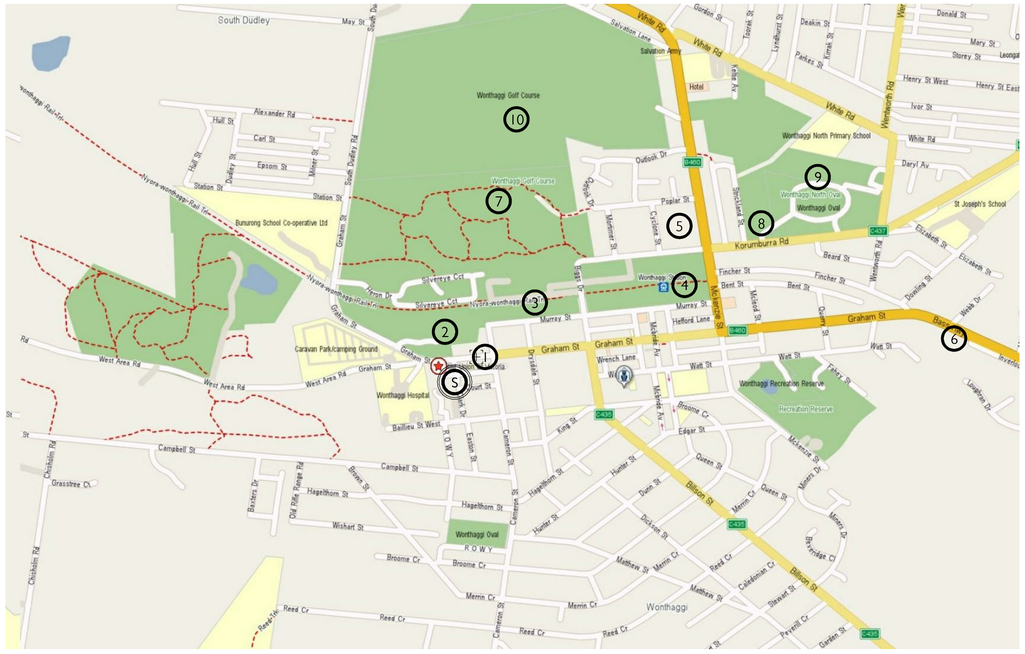
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SITE ANALYSIS
SCALE 1:500


Wonthaggi Golf Course
Wonthaggi North Primary School
Wonthaggi Oval
Korumburra Rd
Graham St
Murray St
Fincher St
Bent St
Watt St
Wonthaggi Recreation Reserve
Wonthaggi Hospital
Caravan Park/camping Ground
Bunurong School Co-operative Ltd
Wonthaggi
Reed Cr
Merrin Cr
Broome Cr
Campbell St
Hagelthorn St
Wilshart St
Bridon St
Queen St
Dunn St
Hunter St
Edgar St
Hefford Lane
Wrench Lane
Station St
Silvereye Crct
Outlook Dr
Poplar St
Beard St
Daryl Av
Ivor St
Henry St West
Henry St East
Donald St
Mary St
Storey St
Deakin St
Parkes St
Kirrak St
Lyndhurst St
Gordon St
Salvation Army
Hotel
Wonthaggi Golf Course
Wonthaggi Oval
Wonthaggi North Oval
St Joseph's School
Elizabeth St
Dowling St
Wentworth Rd
Lovegrove Dr
Graham St
West Area Rd
Baillieu St West
Campbell St
Hagelthorn St
Wilshart St
Broome Cr
Merrin Cr
Reed Cr
Matthew St
Stewart St
Percival Cr
Gordon St
Cameron St
Dickson Rd
Chisholm Rd
Grasstree Ct
Old Pile Range Rd
Baxters Dr
Caledonian Cr
Merrin Cr
Wonthaggi Oval
R.O.W.Y
Wonthaggi
Reed Cr
Reed Ln
Graham St
Graham St
Graham St

LEGEND

- EXISTING TREES - RETAIN
- EXISTING TREES/PLANTS REMOVED
- PROPOSED NATIVE TREES
- PROPOSED DECIDUOUS TREES
- PROPOSED EVERGREEN SHRUBS
- PROPOSED GARDEN BED PLANTING
- PROPOSED INSTANT LAWN
- PROPOSED EXPOSED AGGREGATE CONCRETE PAVING
- PROPOSED SOFTFALL PAVING
- PROPOSED BRUSHED CONCRETE PAVING
- EX RW — EXISTING RETAINING WALL
- RW — PROPOSED RETAINING WALL
- PROPOSED FENCING (REFER TO ARCHITECTS DRAWINGS)
- 349.0 — PROPOSED CONTOURS
- 349.0 — EXISTING CONTOURS
- + 64.00 — PROPOSED SPOT LEVELS
- x 64.00 — EXISTING SPOT LEVELS

EX. BUILDING
FFL 30.36
EX. VERANDAH
x 30.35
EX. RW
EX. GARDEN BED
x 30.36
x 29.99
EX. PARKING
EXISTING DRIVEWAY (REFER TO ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS)
EXISTING CARPARK (REFER TO ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS)
x 31.53
x 31.40
x 31.56
x 31.60
x 31.80
x 31.80
WALKWAY LINK
x 31.97
x 31.98
x 31.99
EX. DRIVEWAY
EVERGREEN BUFFER PLANTING TO PROVIDE BACKDROP TO COURTARD
SENSORY GARDEN PANTING
x 30.40
x 30.20
x 31.20
32.00 TOW
x 31.40
RW
EX. RW
x 31.60
EXISTING STEPS TO BE REMOVED. NEW SECTION OF RETAINING WALL TO MATCH EXISTING & TERRACE AREA RE-GRASSED
MODIFIED DRIVEWAY (REFER TO ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS)
32.00
PERGOLA WITH CLIMBING PLANTS
32.00
OPPORTUNITY FOR BIRD BATH OR SIMPLE WATER FEATURE ELEMENT
x 31.93
x 31.83
x 31.20
x 32.00
EX. PATH
SOCIAL SEATING
PERGOLA WITH CLIMBING PLANTS
PROPOSED BUILDING (REFER TO ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS)
FFL 32.00
32.00
x 32.02
x 32.00
x 31.99
x 32.28
32.00
x 32.20
x 32.26
32.00
x 32.37
x 32.05
DEMENTIA SPECIFIC COURTYARD
PERGOLA WITH CLIMBERS
SEAT
SEAT
VEGETABLE/ HERB GARDEN
BENCH
RAISED VEGETABLE PLANTERS
x 32.40
EVERGREEN BUFFER PLANTING TO PROVIDE BACKDROP TO COURTARD
SENSORY LOOP
32.20 x
32.40 x
EX. LAWN
32.40 x
PROPOSED CARPARK (REFER TO ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS)
EX. ACCESS ROAD
x 32.60
NATIVE TREE & UNDERSTOREY PLANTING TO CARPARK SURROUNDS
EX. PATH
BAILLIEU STREET WEST

PROJECT:
48 BALLIEU STREET, WONTHAGGI

TITLE:
AGED CARE EXTENSION LANDSCAPE CONCEPT PLAN

CLIENT:
ROSE LODGE AGED CARE & DENOVA GROUP

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TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ARCHITECT'S / ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS, SITE SURVEY AND ARBORIST'S INFORMATION

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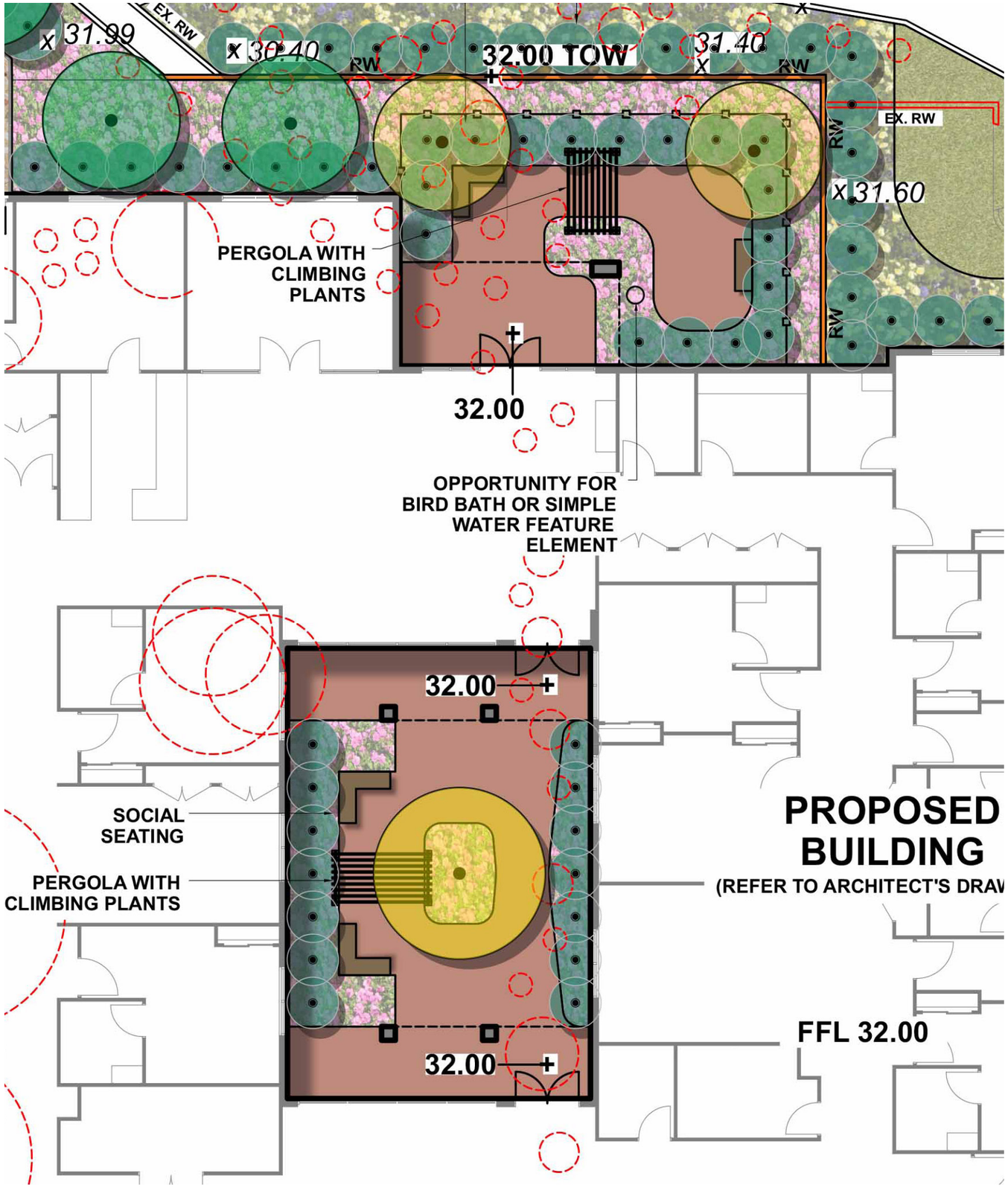
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JOB NO. **BAILLIEU**
DRAWING NO. **LSC001**

SCALE:
1:200 at A1
1:400 at A3
0 2 4 6 8 10m
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REVISIONS

REVISION:	DATE:	DESCRIPTION:
P	17/06/21	DRAFT
-	18/06/21	FOR TOWN PLANNING

R.D.L.A
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
RDLA PTY LTD
INFO@RDLA.COM.AU

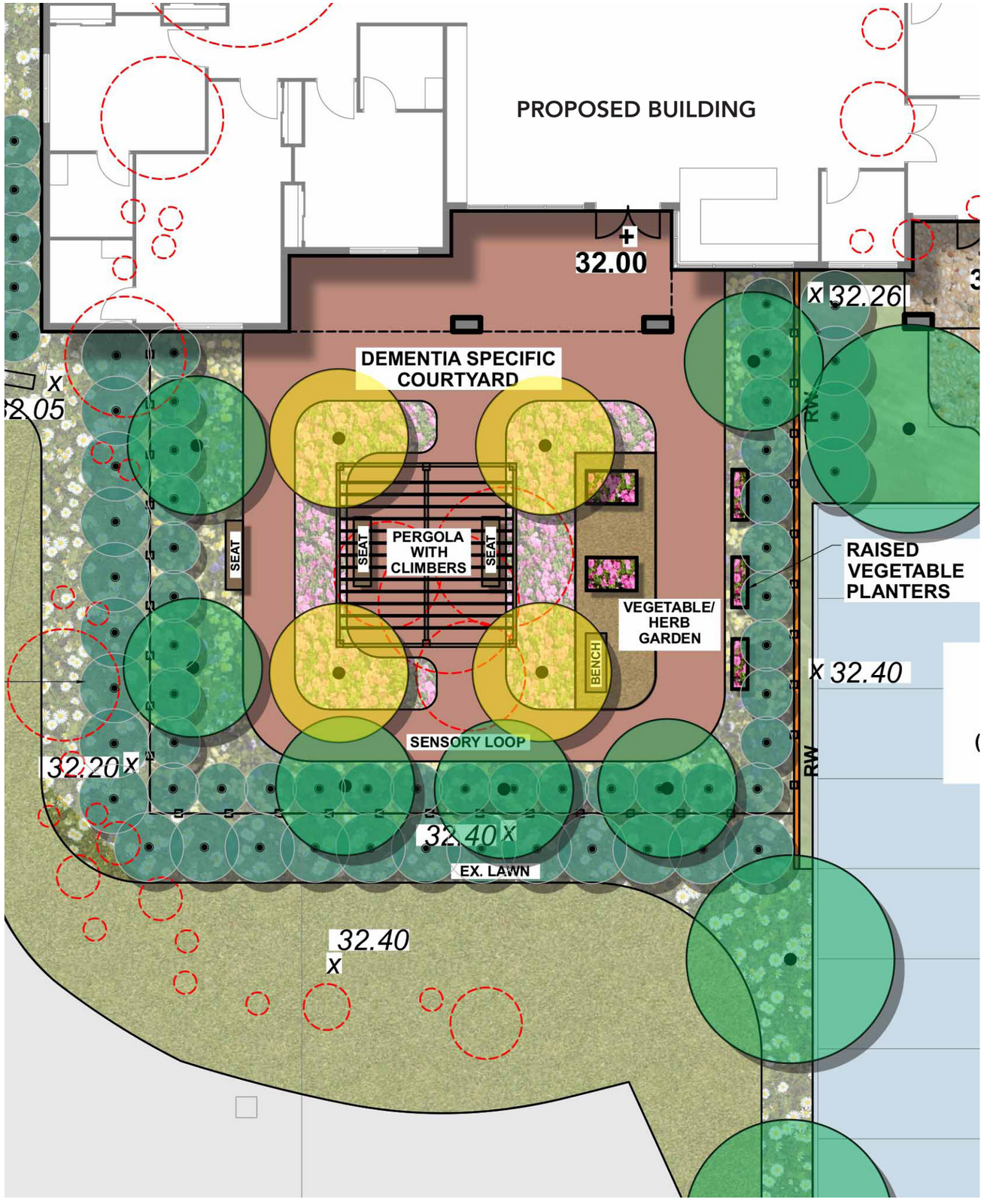


COURTYARD 1 DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ THE CREATION OF A CURVED WALKWAY OR CIRCUIT AT A LEVEL GRADE UTILISING A UNIFORM PAVEMENT MATERIAL AND FINISH WITH CURVED CORNERS TO ASSIST WITH CIRCULATION.
+ A SIMPLE BUBBLING WATER FEATURE OR BIRD BATH ELEMENT TO PROVIDE A PAUSE POINT & ENCOURAGE BIRDS INTO THE GARDEN (SENSORY).
+ SENSORY GARDEN PLANTING THROUGH A RANGE OF TEXTURES, COLOURS AND AROMATIC FLOWERING PLANTS TO CREATE INTEREST.
+ VERTICAL PLANTING USING THE PERGOLA STRUCTURE TO RAISE FLOWERING VEGETATION UP TO EYE LEVEL.
+ DECIDUOUS TREES TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SEASON COLOUR AND ADDITIONAL SHADE ON THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.
+ SEATING FACING TOWARDS THE CENTRE OF THE SPACE AND TOWARDS THE WATER ELEMENT WITH A GREEN BACKDROP BEHIND.

COURTYARD 2 DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ A MAIN NORTH SOUTH CONNECTION FROM THE TWO DOOR LOCATIONS FOR FUNCTIONAL PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION.
+ A LAYER OF SMALL SHRUBS ALONG THE WINDOWS TO FILTER VIEWS AND PROVIDE A PLEASANT OUTLOOK FROM THE ADJOINING ROOMS.
+ A FEATURE CENTRAL DECIDUOUS TREE TO PROVIDE SHADE IN SUMMER AND ALLOW LIGHT PENETRATION DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.
+ A SMALL PERGOLA TO LINK THE GARDEN BEDS AND PROVIDE VERTICAL AND CLIMBING PLANTING DISPLAYS.
+ A CENTRAL GARDEN BED AS A FEATURE FOR THE COURTYARD.
+ PROVISION OF SUFFICIENT PAVED SPACE FOR OUTDOOR GATHERING, TEMPORARY SEATING AND CIRCULATION.



COURTYARD 3 DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ THE CREATION OF A CONTINUOUS "LOOPED' WALKWAY OR CIRCUIT AT A LEVEL GRADE UTILISING A UNIFORM PAVEMENT MATERIAL AND FINISH.
+ A CONTINUOUS, GREEN PLANTED BACKDROP WITH ALL FOCUS POINTS, ACTIVITIES AND SEATING FACING TOWARDS THE CENTRE OF THE SPACE (NO EXPOSED FENCES OR GATES)
+ THE INCLUSION OF MEANINGFUL, TACTILE AND ENGAGED ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AREA. THIS INCLUDES RAISED PLANTERS FOR EASY ACCESS, WORK BENCHES FOR POTTING ETC.
+ RAISED PLANTERS AT THE EDGES OF THE PATH TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SENSORY PLANTING SUCH AS HERBS.
+ SENSORY GARDEN PLANTING THROUGH A RANGE OF TEXTURES, COLOURS AND AROMATIC FLOWERING PLANTS TO CREATE INTEREST.
+ A CENTRAL, SOCIAL SEATING AREA UNDER THE PERGOLA TO ENCOURAGE GROUP INTERACTION AND ENGAGEMENT
+ VERTICAL PLANTING USING THE PERGOLA STRUCTURE TO RAISE UP FLOWERING CLIMBING VEGETATION TO EYE LEVEL.
+ DECIDUOUS TREES TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SEASON COLOUR








TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED AGED CARE FACILITY EXPANSION

48 BAILLIEU STREET WEST, WONTHAGGI

23 JUNE 2021

48 BAILLIEU STREET WEST, WONTHAGGI

CLIENT: Wonthaggi & District Elderly Citizens' Homes Inc.

OBT JOB NUMBER: 21655

Suite 2.03, 789 Toorak Road
Hawthorn East, Victoria 3123

T: 61 3 9804 3610
W: obrientraffic.com

ABN 55 007 006 037

STUDY TEAM

Aaron Platkowski

Deborah Donald

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	THE PROPOSAL	1
3	EXISTING CONDITIONS	1
4	CAR PARKING	6
5	CAR PARK ACCESS & LAYOUT	8
6	PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE FACILITIES	8
7	WASTE COLLECTION, LOADING AND EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS	9
8	TRAFFIC GENERATION AND IMPACT	10
9	CONCLUSION	10
APPENDIX A		11

1 INTRODUCTION

O'Brien Traffic has been engaged by *Rose Lodge Aged Care P/L* to undertake a traffic impact assessment of a proposed expansion of the existing Aged Care facility located at 48 Baillieu Street West, Wonthaggi.

In the course of preparing this report:

- Plans and relevant documentation have been examined;
- The subject site and surrounding area have been inspected; and
- The traffic and parking implications of the proposal have been assessed.

2 THE PROPOSAL

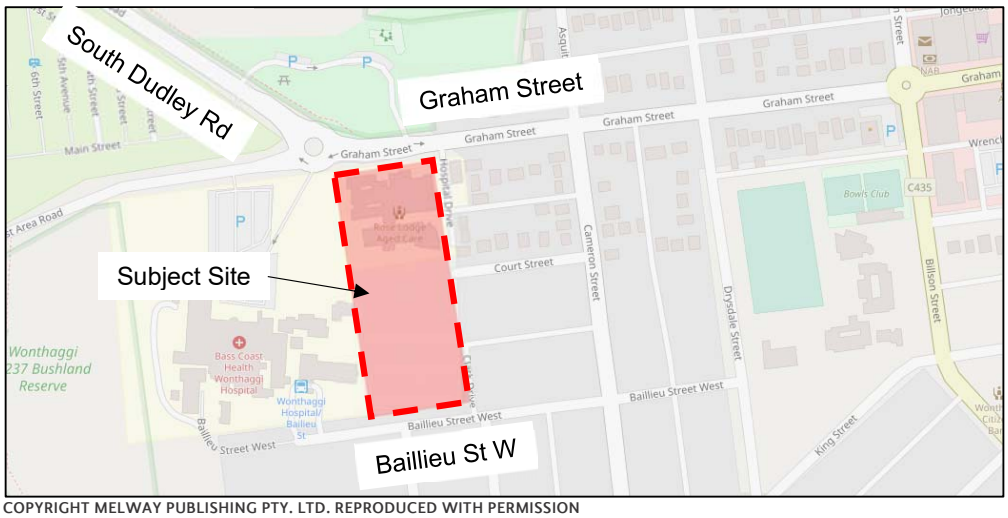
It is proposed to expand the existing 99-bed aged care facility by an additional 20 beds.

The extension would be constructed where an existing 24-space car park is located. A new car park accommodating 28 car spaces is proposed to be constructed to the south of the proposed building. This will result in an increase of four car parking spaces being provided on the site.

3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The subject site is located on the northern side of Baillieu Street West, approximately 150 metres west of Cameron Street. The location of the subject site and surrounding area is shown in **Figure 1.**



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FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF SUBJECT SITE

The site, which is zoned Public Use Zone – Schedule 3 (PUZ3), is generally rectangular in shape and runs from Baillieu Street West in the south through to Graham Street in the north. The site has a frontage of 90 metres (approx.) to Baillieu Street West and 96 metres (approx.) metres to Graham Street, comprising an area of approximately 20,000 square metres.

The site provides a total 60 car spaces within 3 separate car parking areas for the aged care facility, plus individual garage parking for independent living units (not part of the residential aged care facility).

Photos of the site frontage to Baillieu Street West and Graham Street are shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**.



FIGURE 2: SUBJECT SITE FRONTAGE TO BAILLIEU STREET WEST



FIGURE 3: SUBJECT SITE FRONTAGE TO GRAHAM STREET

3.2 SURROUNDING LAND USE

Wonthaggi District Hospital abuts the western boundary of the site. It is noted that there are currently significant construction works being undertaken at the hospital.

To the north, on the opposite side of Graham Street, is Guide Park Reserve. The land to the east and south is generally residential in nature with the exception of additional health/aged care facilities to the south-west on the southern side of Baillieu Street West.

3.3 ROAD NETWORK

Baillieu Street West is a local road under the management of Council. In the vicinity of the site, Baillieu Street West runs in an east-west direction and comprises a carriageway width of approximately 5.5 to 6 metres (allowing for two-way traffic) and a 10 to 11-metre-wide grassed verge on each side. Informal parking occurs within the grass verges. A footpath is provided along the northern side of Baillieu Street only, past the site's frontage. A default speed limit of 50 km/h applies to the road.

Views of Baillieu Street West are provided in **Figure 4** and **Figure 5**.



FIGURE 4: BAILLIEU STREET WEST FACING EAST NEAR SUBJECT SITE FRONTAGE



FIGURE 5: BAILLIEU STREET WEST FACING WEST (SUBJECT SITE ON RIGHT)

Graham Street in the vicinity of the site is a Road Zone Category 2 under the management of Council. It is classified as an "Urban Collector" road in the *Bass Coast Shire Road Register*. In the vicinity of the site, Graham Street comprises one traffic lane in each direction. To the east of the site, a parking lane is also provided in each direction.

Along the frontage of the site, a traffic island separates the traffic lanes on the approach to the intersection with South Dudley Road, which is controlled by a roundabout. Footpaths are provided along both sides of Graham Street. Graham Street has a posted speed limit of 60 km/h along the site frontage.

Views of Graham Street are provided in **Figure 6** and **Figure 7**.



FIGURE 6: GRAHAM STREET FACING EAST



FIGURE 7: GRAHAM STREET FACING WEST

3.4 CASUALTY CRASH HISTORY

There were no crashes recorded in the VicRoads crash database on Baillieu Street West or Graham Street in the vicinity of the subject site in the most recent 5-year period.

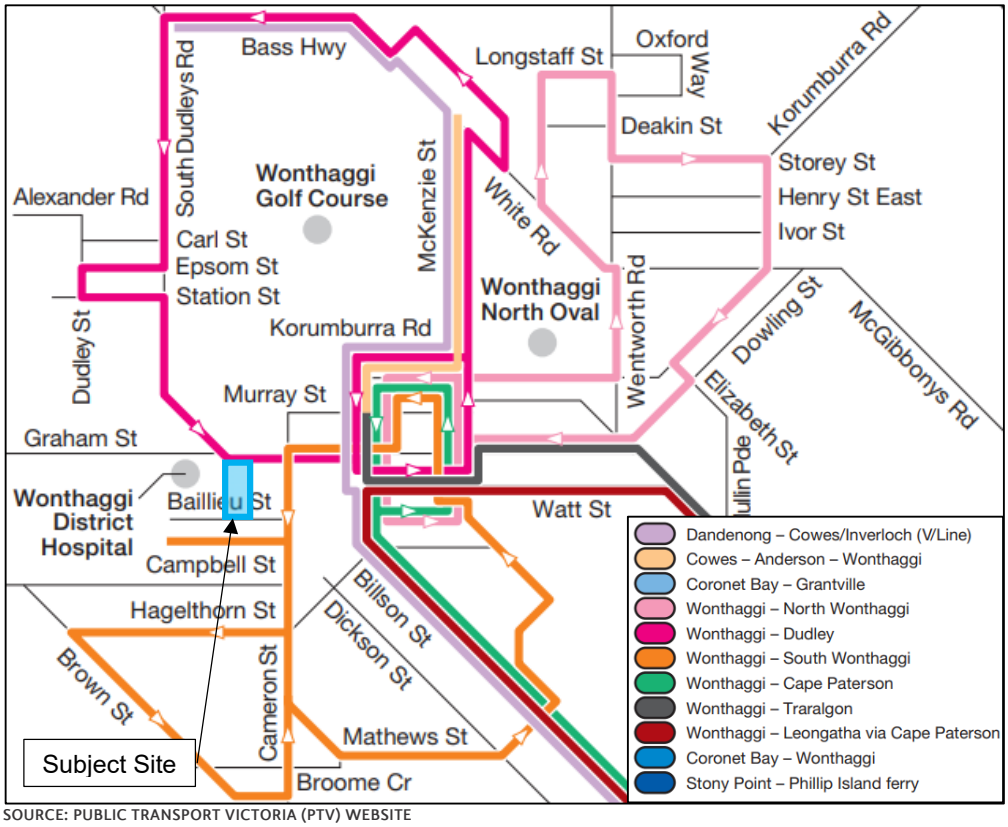
3.5 SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

3.5.1 Public Transport

Bus Route Wonthaggi – South Wonthaggi operates west along Graham Street from the town centre before heading south on Cameron Street. The bus enters Baillieu Street from Cameron Street, travels west past the subject site, before it undertakes a sweeping U-turn along the hospital frontage to access the bus stop just west of the site frontage on Baillieu Street. The bus then continues south on Cameron Street towards South Wonthaggi and completes a loop.

Bus Route Wonthaggi – Dudley operates east along Graham Street towards the town centre, before heading north then west to Dudley and completing a loop. The nearest bus stop is located approximately 175 metres walk to the east from the subject site's frontage to Graham Street.

The public transport services within Wonthaggi are shown in **Figure 8**.



SOURCE: PUBLIC TRANSPORT VICTORIA (PTV) WEBSITE

FIGURE 8: PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES

3.5.2 Pedestrian Network

A 2-metre-wide footpath is provided on Graham Street along the site frontage to the town centre, providing a very good level of service through these higher pedestrian activity areas.

Most streets in the vicinity of the site have a footpath on at least one side of the road.

Those travelling to the site via public transport (e.g., some staff) will likely walk to the subject site from the bus stop/s. The surrounding footpaths are adequate and provide a good level of service for pedestrians.

4 CAR PARKING

4.1 PLANNING SCHEME CAR PARKING REQUIREMENT

Parking policy and requirements applicable to the proposed development are specified in Clause 52.06 of the Planning Scheme.

The purpose of Clause 52.06 is:

- *To ensure that car parking is provided in accordance with the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.*
- *To ensure the provision of an appropriate number of car parking spaces having regard to the demand likely to be generated, the activities on the land and the nature of the locality.*
- *To support sustainable transport alternatives to the motor car.*
- *To promote the efficient use of car parking spaces through the consolidation of car parking facilities.*
- *To ensure that car parking does not adversely affect the amenity of the locality.*
- *To ensure that the design and location of car parking is of a high standard, creates a safe environment for users and enables easy and efficient use.*

Where an existing use is increased by the measure specified in Column C of Table 1 in Clause 52.06 for that use, the car parking requirement only applies to the increase.

If the Planning Scheme car parking requirement was assessed for only the proposed increase in beds, the increase in car parking would be as shown in **Table 1**.

USE	SIZE (INCREASE ONLY)	PLANNING SCHEME PARKING RATE	CAR PARKING REQUIREMENT	ADDITIONAL CAR PARKING PROPOSED	NET SHORTFALL / SURPLUS
Residential Aged Care Facility	20 beds	0.3 spaces to each lodging room	6 spaces	4 spaces	Shortfall 2 spaces

TABLE 1: PLANNING SCHEME CAR PARKING REQUIREMENT – INCREASE IN BEDS ONLY

On this basis, the proposed increase in beds would have a Planning Scheme car parking requirement of an additional six spaces compared to what is currently provided. The proposal includes an additional four car spaces provided on-site, which would be a shortfall of two car parking spaces.

However, as discussed in Section 3.1, the site currently provides a total of 60 car spaces within three separate car parking areas for the aged care facility. The addition of four spaces to the site would result in a total of 64 spaces provided on-site. The Planning Scheme car parking requirement for a residential aged care facility with 119 beds (i.e., the existing 99 beds plus the proposed 20 beds) is shown in Table 2.

USE	SIZE	PLANNING SCHEME PARKING RATE	CAR PARKING REQUIREMENT	TOTAL CAR PARKING PROPOSED	NET SHORTFALL / SURPLUS
Residential Aged Care Facility	119 beds	0.3 spaces to each lodging room	35 spaces	64 spaces	Surplus 29 spaces

TABLE 2: PLANNING SCHEME CAR PARKING REQUIREMENT – TOTAL RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE FACILITY

The number of car parking spaces proposed on-site clearly exceeds the minimum parking requirement in accordance with the Planning Scheme.

Accessible Car Parking

In accordance with the Building Code of Australia 2016, an aged care facility requires a minimum of one accessible parking space per 100 spaces provided or part thereof. There are at least six accessible parking spaces already provided on-site, clearly satisfying the Building Code of Australia requirement in terms of number of accessible spaces,

However, accessible parking spaces should be located in convenient locations for their intended use. As such, one accessible space is provided in the proposed car park, providing convenient access to the proposed building.

The accessible space has been designed in accordance with AS 2890.6:2009, which requires a 2.4 m x 5.4 m car space with an adjacent 2.4 m x 5.4 m shared space.

5 CAR PARK ACCESS & LAYOUT

The following comments are made in relation to the car park access and layout:

- The existing vehicle access to the site via Baillieu Street West would be retained;
- A new 28-space car park is proposed (including one accessible parking space), accessed via the existing access driveway from Baillieu Street;
- A 5.6-metre-wide road pavement provides vehicle access from the access driveway to the parking aisle. This exceeds the minimum requirement of 5.5 metres for two-way operation under Australian Standards;
- Regular car spaces are proposed to be 4.9 metres long x 2.6 metres wide with a 6.4-metre-wide aisle;
- The accessible parking space is designed in accordance with AS 2890.6:2009;
- An aisle of extension measuring 1.2-metres has been provided at each end of the parking aisle;
- A turn-around area is proposed at the southern end of the car park in accordance with AS 2890.1:2004 for a blind aisle. A swept path showing an Australian Standard 85th percentile car (B85 car) using the turning bay is provided in **Appendix A**;
- With the exception of the removal of the existing 23 space car park to facilitate the new building, no other changes are proposed to the existing car parking within the site;
- The proposed car park access and layout is in full accordance with relevant Planning Scheme requirements.

6 PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE FACILITIES

6.1 PEDESTRIANS

Pedestrian paths would be provided from the proposed car park to the existing and proposed buildings.

An existing footpath from Baillieu Street West to the existing building would be modified to accommodate the access to the new car park.

The footpaths will provide for safe and convenient pedestrian access to the site.

6.2 BICYCLE

Bicycle parking requirements applicable to the proposed development are specified in Clause 52.34 of the Planning Scheme.

Table 3 shows the relevant bicycle parking requirements for the proposal:

Where the floor area occupied by an existing use is increased, the requirement for bicycle facilities only applies to the increased floor area of the use.

USE	SIZE (INCREASE ONLY)	PLANNING SCHEME BICYCLE PARKING RATE		BICYCLE PARKING REQUIREMENT	
		EMPLOYEE / RESIDENT	CUSTOMER / VISITOR	EMPLOYEE / RESIDENT	CUSTOMER / VISITOR
Residential Aged Care Facility (Residential building other than specified)	20 beds, two-storey	In developments of 4 or more storeys, 1 space to each 10 lodging rooms	In developments of 4 or more storeys, 1 space to each 10 lodging rooms	0 spaces	0 spaces

TABLE 3: PLANNING SCHEME BICYCLE PARKING REQUIREMENT

On this basis, the proposed expansion does not trigger a Planning Scheme bicycle parking requirement.

7 WASTE COLLECTION, LOADING AND EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS

Waste Collection and Loading

Clause 65.01 of the Planning Scheme states that before deciding on an application, the responsible authority must consider the adequacy of loading and unloading facilities and any associated amenity, traffic flow and road safety impacts.

Waste collection for the proposed building would occur at the north-western corner of the proposed building. A 6.4m waste vehicle would enter the site via the western access on Baillieu Street West. The vehicle would then drive in a forward direction to the bin store area located in the north-western corner of the proposed building to collect waste. To exit, the vehicle would perform a three-point-turn and then exit the site in a forward direction. A swept path of this movement is provided in **Appendix A**.

Loading for the proposed building can either occur as per existing loading arrangements, or in the same location as the waste collection.

No changes are proposed to the existing loading and waste collection arrangement for the existing building/s.

Emergency Vehicle Access

Ambulances periodically access the subject site either via the existing porte-cochere area accessed via Baillieu Street West or the emergency access provided via the vehicle access from Graham Street. No changes are proposed to ambulance and emergency vehicle access.

8 TRAFFIC GENERATION AND IMPACT

8.1 TRAFFIC GENERATION

Previous surveys at similar facilities indicate a peak hour traffic generation rate of 0.3 vehicle trips per bed. Applying this rate for the proposed additional 20 beds would generate in the order of six additional vehicle trips during peak hours (including both trips in and out). Typically, this would be associated with staff shift-changeover times.

In terms of daily traffic generation, previous studies show that aged care facilities typically generate in the order of 2 vehicle trips per bed per day. Based on this rate, it is estimated that the proposed additional 20 beds would generate up to 40 vehicle trips per day.

8.2 TRAFFIC IMPACT

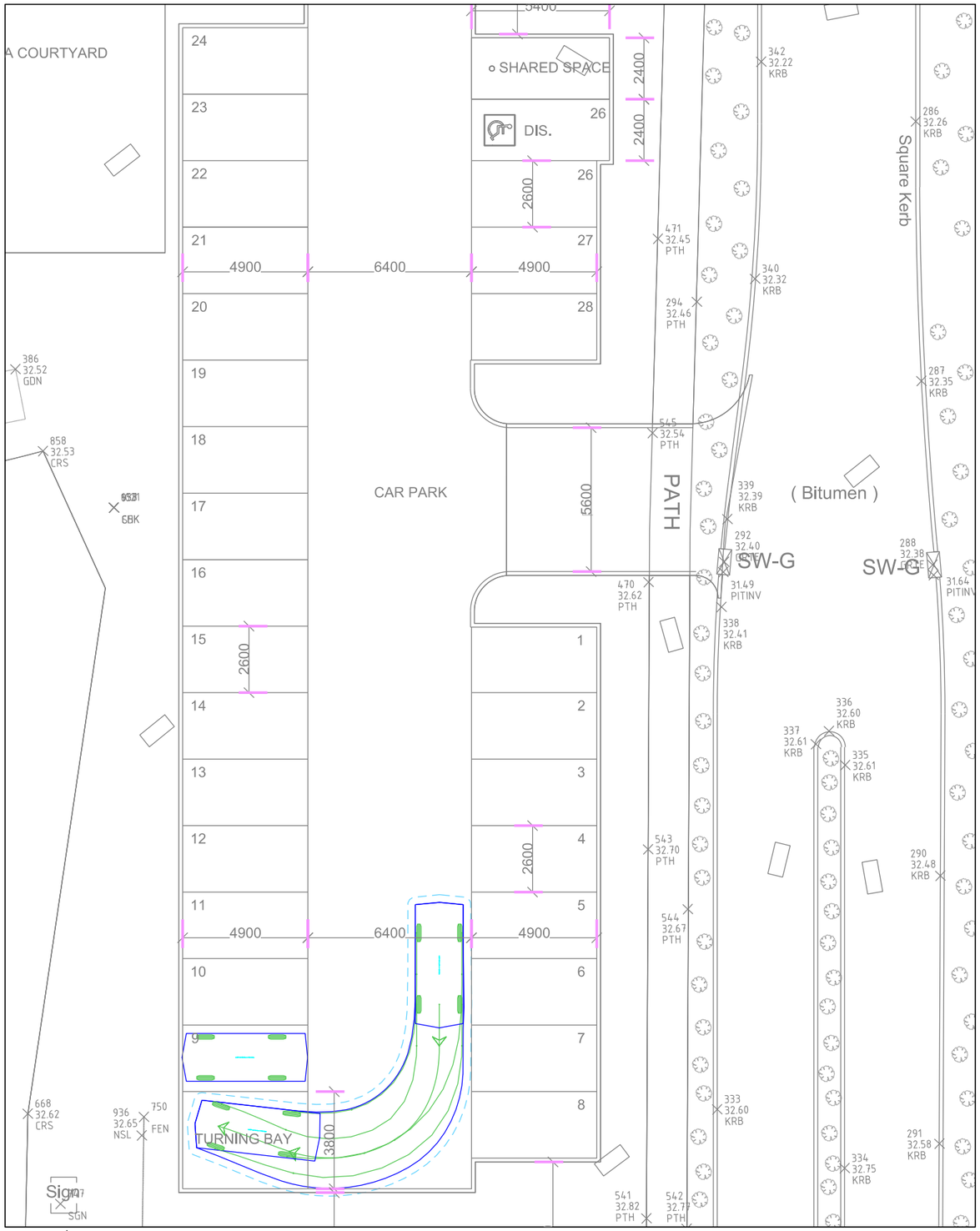
It is expected that the relatively low number of additional trips likely to be generated by the additional 20 beds will have no significant impact on the operation and safety of Baillieu Street West, Graham Street or the surrounding road network.

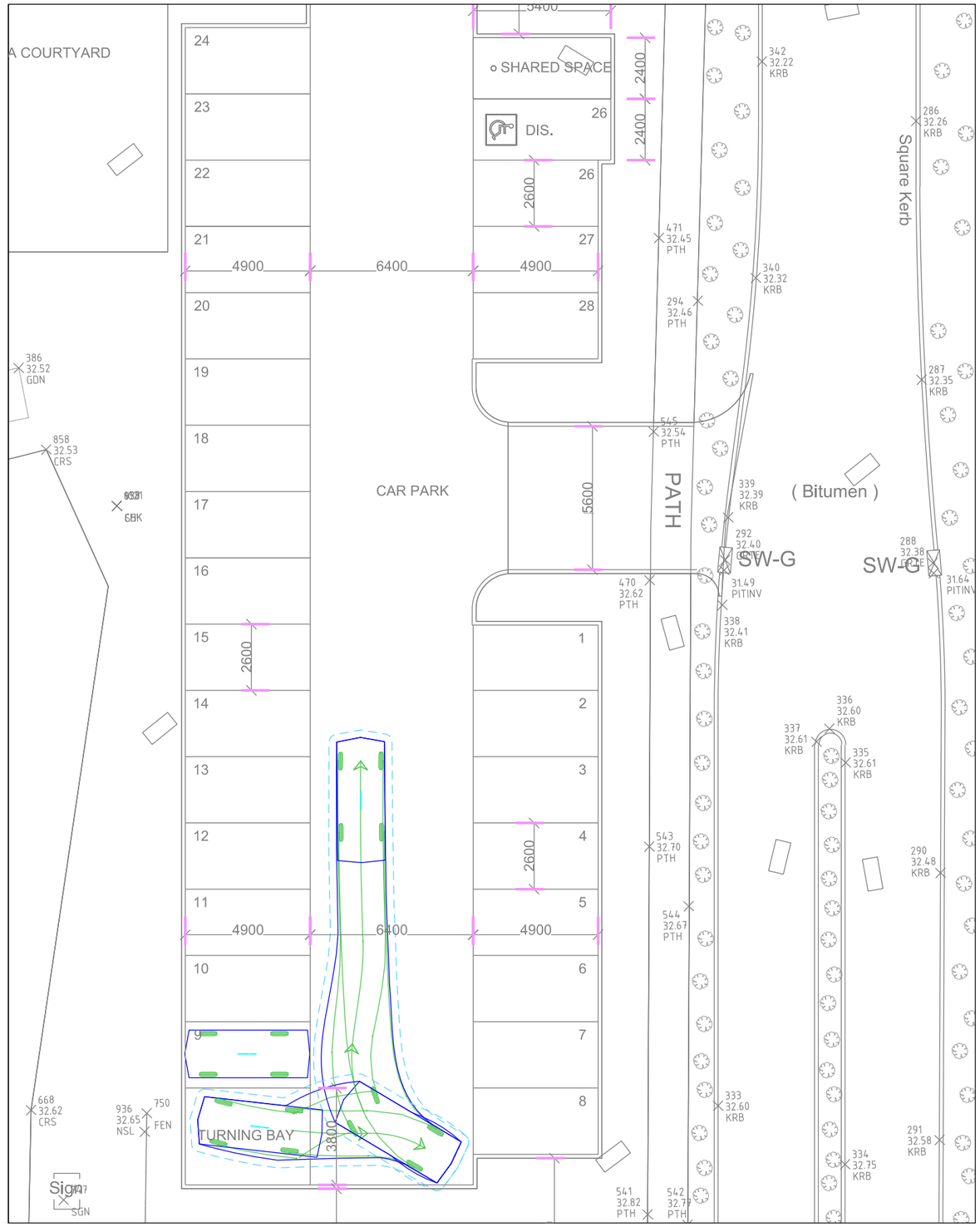
9 CONCLUSION

Based on the investigations made as part of this assessment, and outlined above, it is concluded that there are no parking or traffic related grounds to prevent the proposal from being approved.

APPENDIX A

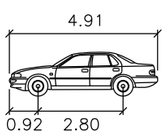
SWEPT PATH DIAGRAMS





N

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



B85

	meters
Width	: 1.87
Track	: 1.77
Lock to Lock Time	: 6.0
Steering Angle	: 34.1

B85 Car
Using Turning Bay

48 BAILLIEU STREET WEST, WONTHAGGI
1:200 @ A3 18/06/21
DWG NO: 21655004

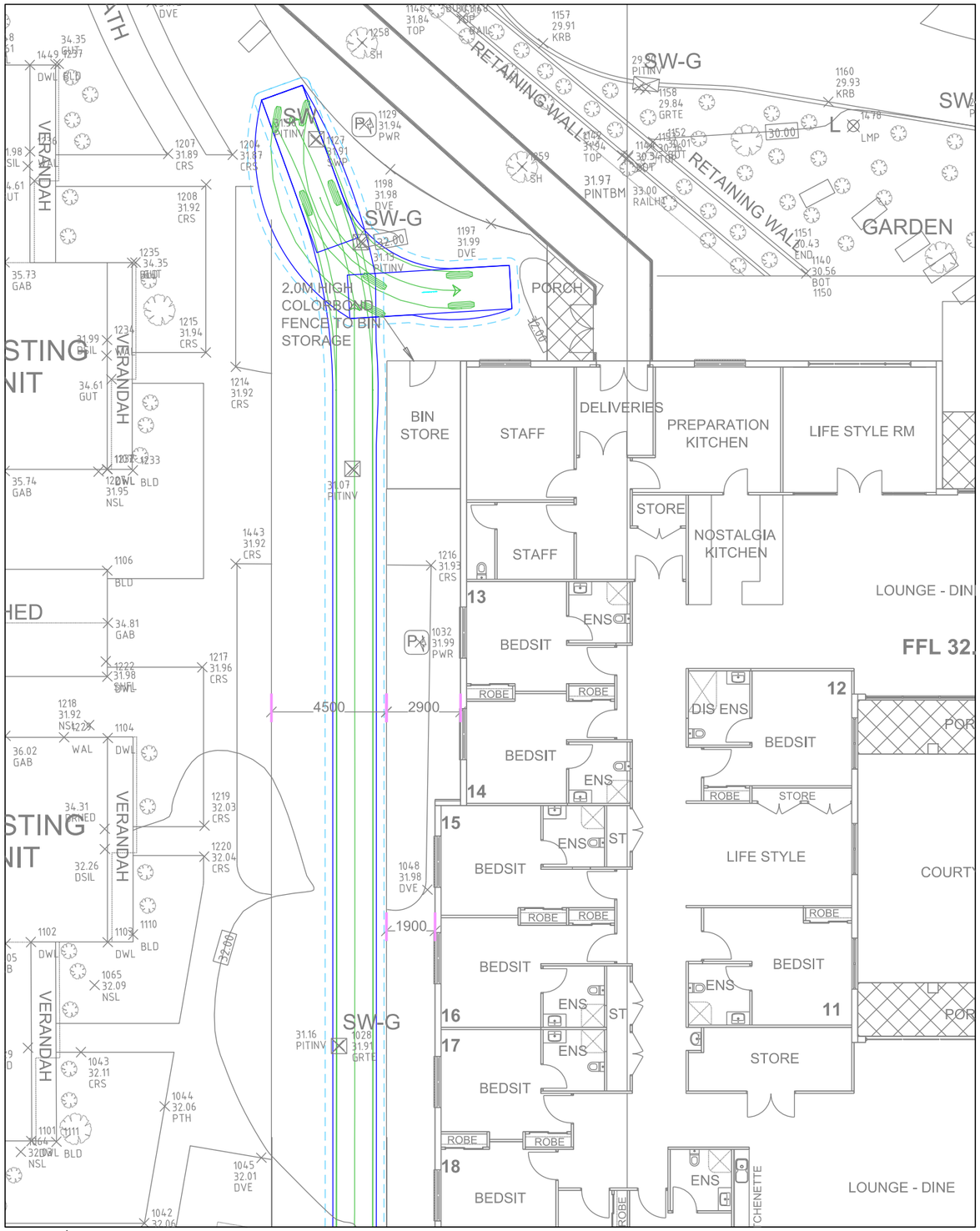
KEY

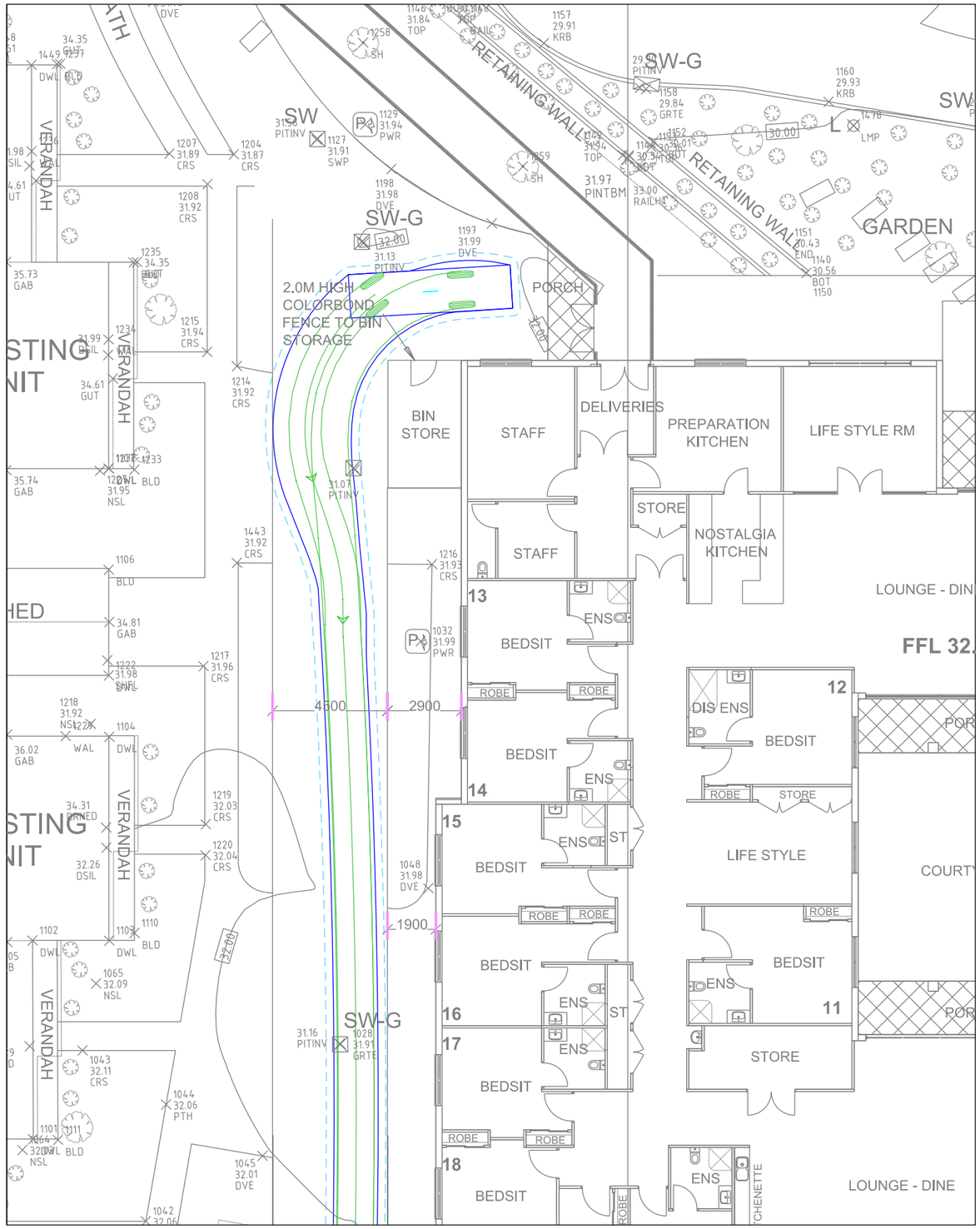
- CENTRE LINE OF FRONT WHEELS
- WHEEL PATH
- VEHICLE BODY
- 300mm VEHICLE CLEARANCE LINE

OBT O'BRIEN TRAFFIC

∘ Traffic Planning ∘ Transport Planning
∘ Traffic Engineering ∘ Road Safety

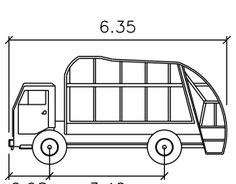
SUITE 2.03, 789 TOORAK ROAD
HAWTHORN EAST, VIC, 3123
P: +613 9804 3610
W: obrientraffic.com





N

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



HINO 300 614 Garbage

	meters
Width	: 1.70
Track	: 1.44
Lock to Lock Time	: 6.0
Steering Angle	: 31.8

WASTE VEHICLE ACCESS TO BINS

48 BAILLIEU STREET WEST, WONTHAGGI

1:200 @ A3 18/06/21

DWG NO: 21655005

KEY

- CENTRE LINE OF FRONT WHEELS
- WHEEL PATH
- VEHICLE BODY
- 300mm VEHICLE CLEARANCE LINE

O'BRIEN TRAFFIC

∘ Traffic Planning ∘ Transport Planning
∘ Traffic Engineering ∘ Road Safety

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Waste Management Plan for the development to Rose Lodge Aged Care Facility Wonthaggi

June 2021



green change solutions

Issue No.	Approved By	Date
Version 1	Simon Branson	11.06.21
Version 2	Simon Branson	16.06.21
Version 3	Simon Branson	18.06.21

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary 4
1 Introduction 5
1.1 Aims 5
1.2 Objectives 5
2 Definitions 7
2.1 Clinical waste 7
2.2 Pharmaceutical Waste 7
2.3 Chemical Waste 7
2.4 Recyclable Products 7
2.5 Organic Products 8
2.6 Liquid Waste 8
2.7 General Waste 8
2.8 Hard Waste 8
2.9 Charity Waste 8
2.10 e-Waste 8
3 Organisational Issues 9
3.1 Employer's Legal Responsibilities 9
3.2 Employees' Responsibilities 9
4 The Facility 10
4.1 Facility Description 10
4.2 Estimated Waste & Recyclables Quantities Generated 10
4.3 Waste Management Infrastructure 10
4.3.1 Waste Management Area Requirements 11
4.3.2 Collection Bins Data 11
4.4 Collection Services 12
4.5 Management of other Waste Types 12
5 On Site Waste Handling 13
5.1 Waste Handling Techniques 13
5.1.1 Source Segregation 13
5.2 On Site Waste Disposal Facility Access 13
5.3 On Site Collection Access 13
5.4 Collection Vehicle Access 14
6 Site Amenity 15
6.1 Noise Minimisation 15
6.2 Litter & Stormwater Pollution Management 15
6.3 Bin Storage Area Design & Operation 16
6.4 Improvements to the Management of Waste 16
6.4.1 Internal Waste Management 16
6.5 Targets & Review Process 16
7 Other Considerations 18
7.1 OH&S Requirements 18
8 References 19
8.1 Legislation 19
8.2 Publications 19
8.3 Australian Standards 20
8.4 Contacts 20
9 Disclaimer 21
Appendix 1 – Waste Management Equipment 22
Appendix 2 – Standard Signage 25

Executive Summary

This waste management plan has been prepared as part of a Town Planning application for development to the Rose Lodge Aged Care Facility ('the Operator') to be located at 48 Baillieu Street, Wonthaggi.

The Operator will be responsible for the safe and effective management of all waste generated as a result of the facility's operation.

Waste generated will be stored within the facility (hidden from public view) in appropriate collection containers. All waste material will be segregated into waste streams to maximise resource recovery and diversion from landfill.

The collection and treatment/disposal of all waste materials will be outsourced to appropriately experienced and licenced (where required) waste management contractors.

All collection bins will be stored within the facility. On designated collection days, the bins will be moved from the bin storage area in preparation for emptying into a rear lift waste compaction collection vehicle adjacent to the bin storage area.

The quantities of waste generated will be monitored daily to ensure collection bins are not overfilled. Additional collection services will be utilised, if required.

1 Introduction

This Waste Management Plan describes the procedures that will be employed in the management of waste generated at the Rose Lodge Wonthaggi Aged Care Facility. To be effective, this plan must be widely promoted throughout the facility.

1.1 Aims

- To protect public health and safety
- To provide a safe work environment
- To minimise the environmental impact of waste generation treatment & disposal
- Reduce waste handling & disposal volumes/costs without compromising resident care

1.2 Objectives

- To adopt and implement the Waste Management Plan throughout the facility
- To monitor performance and review the Waste Management Plan at least annually
- Adopt a waste minimisation policy that incorporates realistic purchasing guidelines
- Develop concise waste segregation principles and promote practical guidelines for re-usable products
- Foster commitment from all staff and management to actively participate in waste avoidance, reduction, reuse and recycling programs
- Introduce a continuing waste management education program for all staff to increase awareness of Occupational Health & Safety issues and waste minimisation principles
- Adopt policies and procedures to minimise the environmental impact of waste treatment and disposal

From a waste management point of view, the three Rs – 'reduce, reuse, recycle' – offer a simplified view of the types of action we must take. They are in order of priority and are often referred to as the 'waste minimisation hierarchy'.

'Reduce' means to use less in the first place, for example being waste conscious as a consumer (considering what you buy and not wasting it).

'Reuse' means to use the same item more than once in its original form. For example, choosing reusable rather than disposable items, and finding alternative uses for items no longer needed for their original use.

'Recycle' means to reprocess used products into either the same product or a different one, for example reprocessing aluminium cans and glass bottles to make new cans and bottles.

The key principle underpinning this waste management plan is the waste hierarchy (Figure 1), which was disseminated under the Victorian Environmental Protection Act 1970. The waste hierarchy places waste avoidance as the most preferred option and waste disposal the least preferred. All the policies developed by all levels of government are based on this principle.

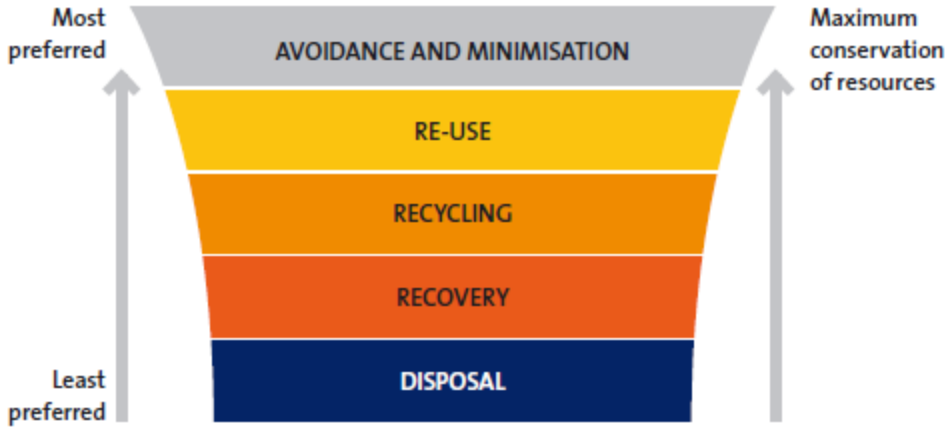


Figure 1 – The Waste Management Hierarchy

Recent updates to state policies and legislation focus even more strongly on resource recovery and avoidance.

This waste management plan should be reviewed on an annual basis by the facility operator to ensure the best waste management solutions to reduce waste generation and maximise recycling opportunities occurs.

2 Definitions

Waste generated at the facility has been divided into eight broad categories:

Clinical, pharmaceutical, chemical wastes, recyclable, organic, liquid, general and hard waste.

2.1 Clinical waste

Clinical waste is waste, which has the potential to cause sharps injury, infection or offence. When packaged and disposed of appropriately, there is virtually no public health significance. Clinical waste contains the following:

- Sharps;
- Human tissue (excluding hair, teeth and nails);
- Bulk body fluids and blood;
- Visibly blood stained body fluids and visibly blood stained disposable material and equipment;

Sharps are defined as any object capable of inflicting a penetrating injury, which may or may not be contaminated with blood and/or body substances. This includes needles and any other sharp objects or instruments designed to perform penetrating procedures.

Bulk free flowing liquids should be normally contained within a disposable vessel or tubing, not capable of being safely drained to the sewer.

2.2 Pharmaceutical Waste

Consists of pharmaceuticals or other chemical substances specified in the Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981. Pharmaceutical substances include expired or discarded pharmaceuticals, filters or other materials contaminated by pharmaceutical products.

2.3 Chemical Waste

Chemical waste is generated from the use of chemicals in medical applications, domestic services and maintenance.

2.4 Recyclable Products

Items that are composed of materials or components, capable of being remanufactured or reused. Items are considered recyclable if facilities are available to collect and reprocess them.

2.5 Organic Products

This includes wood, garden waste, food and vegetable scraps and natural fibrous material, which are biodegradable.

2.6 Liquid Waste

Liquid wastes include grease trap waste, used lubricating oil and waste normally discharged to the sewer.

2.7 General Waste

Any waste not included above not capable of being composted, recycled, reprocessed or reused. This stream includes incontinence pads, sanitary waste and disposable nappies, gloves, all packaging and paper towels.

2.8 Hard Waste

Waste that doesn't belong to any another category and is more often associated with maintenance works. It may consist of such things as: building material, furniture, equipment, and refrigeration units.

2.9 Charity Waste

Charity waste includes all items of unwanted clothing and other textiles no longer used or required within the facility, but deemed appropriate for re-use or sale by a charitable institution.

2.10 e-Waste

E-waste includes all manner of electronic waste, such as televisions, computers, cameras, phones, household electronic equipment, batteries and light bulbs. On 1st July 2019, the disposal of e-waste to landfill was banned by the Victorian Government.

A number of e-waste collection points are available in Victoria and private contractors are equipped with the resources to undertake e-waste collections.

E-waste must be taken to the appropriate collection centre, as described below:

- Wonthaggi Transfer Station;
- Planet Ark operate a number of e-waste recycling drop-off locations throughout Victoria (https://recyclingnearyou.com.au/electrical);
- Aldi stores accept batteries; and
- Some Bunnings stores accept batteries.

3 Organisational Issues

3.1 Employer's Legal Responsibilities

The Operator has a number of legal responsibilities, which include:

- Developing and maintaining a safe work environment and safe work practices (Occupational Health & Safety Act 1983)
- Ensuing the facility's operations do not breach environmental standards in Federal and State legislation
- Providing training and education to staff for the safe handling of waste materials

3.2 Employees' Responsibilities

Employees also have responsibilities, which include:

- Complying with safety instructions and use safe work practices for their own protection and for the protection of other staff, residents and the public (Occupational Health & Safety Act 1983)
- Actively supporting environmental initiatives introduced by the Waste Management Committee
- Be aware and comply with the requirements for the handling of chemical substances according to Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

4 The Facility

4.1 Facility Description

The development will consist of a 20 bed residential aged care facility. The primary objective of the facility is to provide residential care to the elderly. This requires the provision of infrastructure that will generate waste, eg. commercial kitchen, in addition to waste generated resulting from the provision of care services.

4.2 Estimated Waste & Recyclables Quantities Generated

Table 1 (below) presents estimated quantities of waste and recyclable estimated to be generated within the facility. The estimated quantities are derived from Sustainability Victoria waste calculator guidelines (https://calculators.sustainability.vic.gov.au/mud-waste-management/)

Table 1 – Estimated Quantities

Waste Source	Measure (estimated)	Waste (m^3/week)	Recyclables (m^3/week)
Accommodation	20 beds	0.64	0.32
Kitchen	25m^2	1.15	0.23
Office / Administration	14m^2	0.01	0.01
TOTAL (m^3/week)		**1.8**	**0.56**

4.3 Waste Management Infrastructure

There is a diverse waste stream generated at this facility (see section 2.0). The waste management system to be employed will capture, manage and dispose of waste and recyclables comprising:

- Waste containers (various types)to be located in all resident rooms, amenity areas, nurses' stations, medi rooms and work areas;
- Collection bins to be used by cleaning staff;
- Disposal bins to be located in the bin storage area;
- Waste from kitchen operation.

Table 2 presents the proposed bin schedule and collection frequencies required to manage the waste stream, based on the combined estimated quantities of waste and recyclables in Table 1.

Table 2

Waste Type	Bin size	Qty	Collection Frequency/Wk
General waste	360L MGB	5	1
Dry Comingled Recyclables	360L MGB	2	1
Pharmaceuticals	20 litre	4	1
Clinical	240 litre	2	1
Hard waste	1.1m^3	1	As required
Charity bin	2.4m^3	1	As required

4.3.1 Waste Management Area Requirements

The layout of the facility provides for a bin storage area to the north west corner of the facility accessed from the adjacent driveway and paths (refer to Figure 2). The area measures approximately 14m^2.

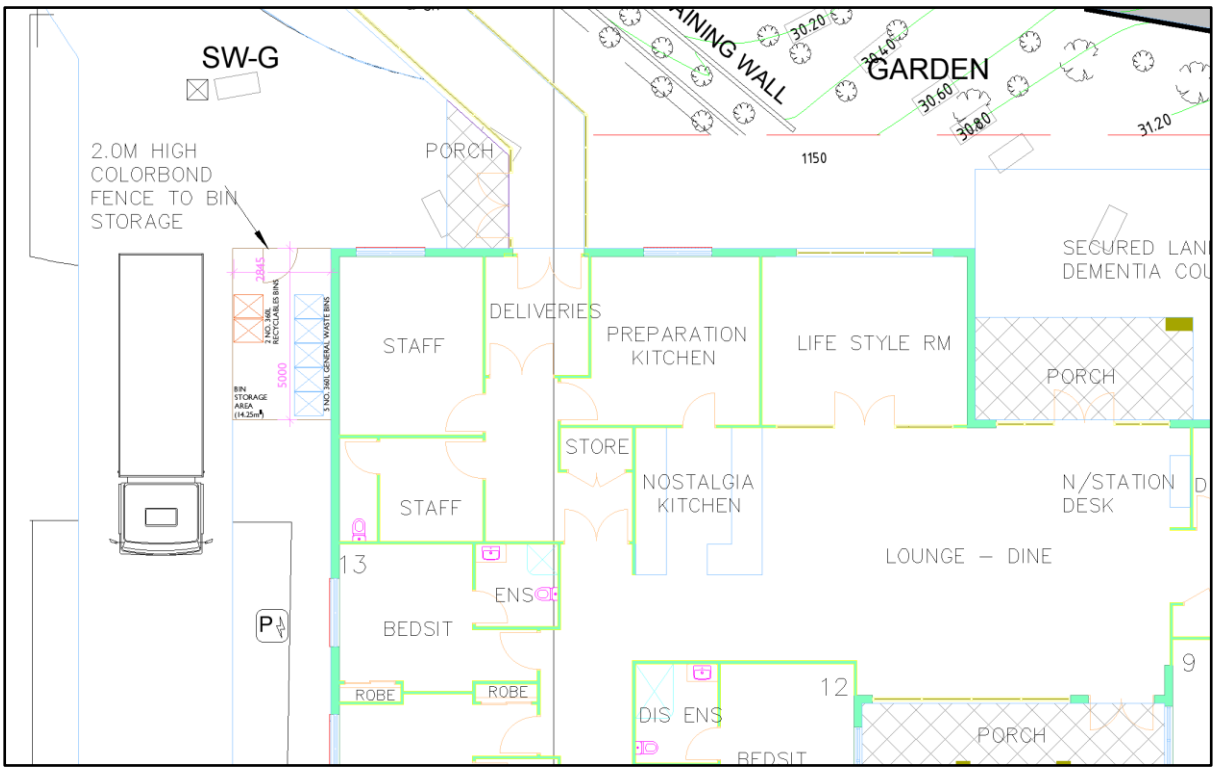


Figure 2 Proposed Bin Storage Area

4.3.2 Collection Bins Data

Appendix 1 provides details on the physical dimensions of each type of bin to be used on site. The total physical area required to house the estimated number of disposal bins is approximately 4m^2. This is based on the calculations presented in Table 3.

Table 3

Bin type	Area per bin (m^2)	Qty	Total Area (m^2)
360L MGB	0.57	7	3.97
1.1m^3 hard waste	1.71	1 (as required)	1.71
Charity bin	1.56	1 (as required)	1.56

The area calculations do not include circulation space required to manoeuvre the bins. Based on a bin storage area of 14m^2, there is sufficient area provide to adequately store all disposal bins.

Clinical waste containers will be supplied to the Medi Room. The containers must be easily identifiable by their colour and have the correct labelling and symbols. Spare bins will be stored in the bin storage area.

The pharmaceutical collection bins must be stored in a secure area, not accessible by residents or the public, such as the Medi Rooms located on each residential floor.

All collection bins must be labelled and numbered according to the property address.

4.4 Collection Services

Given the estimated volumes of waste and recyclables that will be generated at the facility, only outsourced waste management contracts will adequately and efficiently handle the waste stream. The outsourced service providers should be selected through a selective tender process. A key determination in the selection process, aside from cost, should be initiatives and value added services the service provider will deliver to the Operator. These should include annual waste stream audits, waste minimisation solutions, etc.

4.5 Management of other Waste Types

The proposed waste management infrastructure will manage all components of the waste stream generated at the facility, except for the following waste types:

- Garden organics – the collection and disposal of this waste stream will be the responsibility of the future grounds maintenance contractor. This waste material should be disposed of at an appropriately licenced green organics receival and processing facility.
- Chemical waste – the disposal of chemical waste materials will be organised on an as required basis by the Operator with an appropriate waste management contractor.
- Liquid waste – liquid waste generated as a result of kitchen operations will be deposited in the designated grease trap pit. This pit shall be pumped out at suitable frequencies (typically quarterly) by an appropriately licenced waste disposal contractor.

5 On Site Waste Handling

5.1 Waste Handling Techniques

The Operator's staff will be trained in safe handling practices and knowledge of the components of the waste stream. For all safety and risk minimisation purposes, waste handling/disposal/transport must:

- Establish simple, standardised procedures for waste handling and disposal operations;
- Ensure waste is safely contained during handling and disposal operations;
- Load waste directly into purpose dedicated transport vehicles for transfer to a licenced treatment/disposal facility;
- Ensure all staff are trained in the appropriate handling of waste types, avoiding where possible, double handling, spill management, identification of non-conforming waste loads.

5.1.1 Source Segregation

As part of the waste management program, segregation of wastes at their point of generation into different waste streams will be implemented to facilitate resource recovery, more efficient treatment and appropriate disposal. This will be facilitated through the provision of separate containers for components of the waste stream.

All segregated general waste collected will be placed into colour-coded plastic bags (refer to Appendix 2) prior to placing into the appropriate collection bins.

5.2 On Site Waste Disposal Facility Access

All rooms will be supplied with appropriate containers for the collection and sorting of waste and recyclable materials.

Lockable medi rooms will be supplied with appropriate clinical waste containers and pharmaceutical collection bins. No decanting of this material should occur.

5.3 On Site Collection Access

On collection days, the outsourced waste collection contractor will empty bins as required. The contractor will access the bin storage area for the driveway adjacent to the bin storage area to ensure emptying of bins is delivered in an efficient manner. All bins will be returned to the bin storage area immediately after emptying.

The outsourced waste contractor will empty the collection bins into a rear lift collection vehicle (nominal length 6.4 metres).

5.4 Collection Vehicle Access

A 6.4m (rear lift loading) waste collection vehicle will be able to service the facility efficiently and effectively via the western driveway. The emptying operations will occur adjacent to the bin storage area. Following emptying, the bins will be immediately transferred back to the bin storage area.

The swept path plans demonstrate the ability of the waste collection vehicle to effect the bin emptying process safely and efficiently.

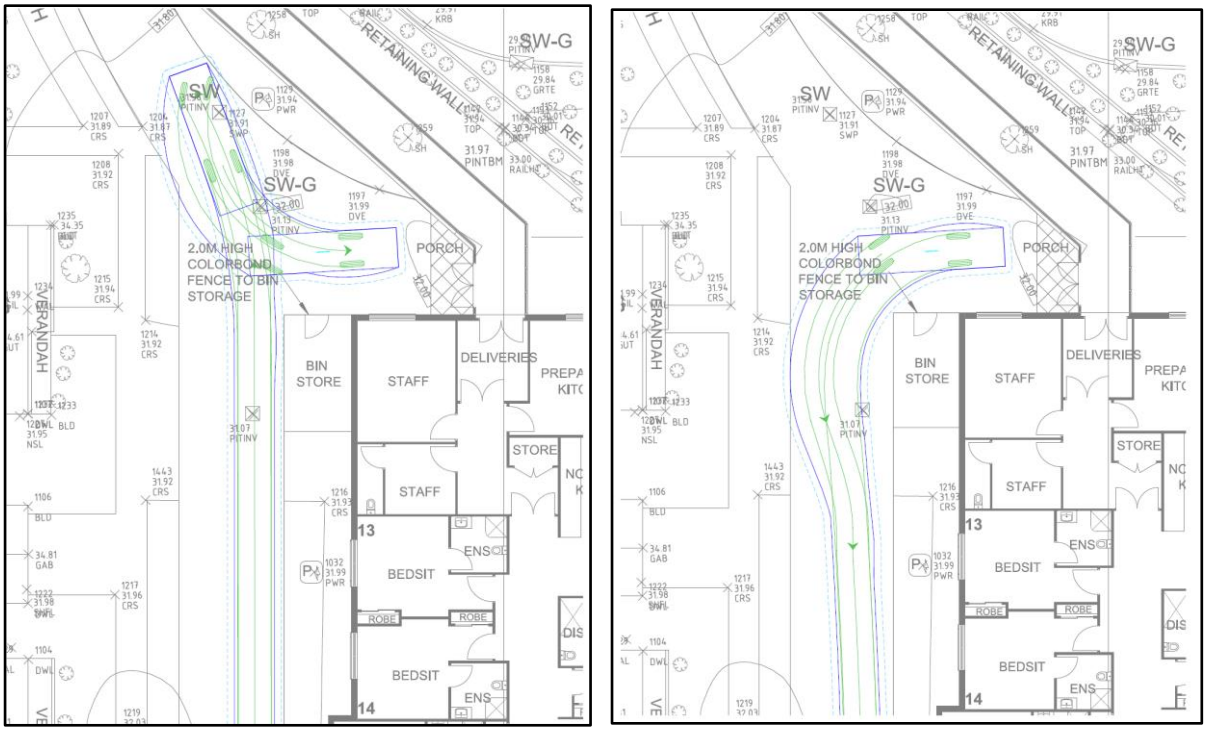


Figure 3 Proposed Swept Path Plans

6 Site Amenity

6.1 Noise Minimisation

The facility and the waste handling process have been designed with consideration given to best practice measures to minimise noise associated with the provision of waste management services at the facility.

Consideration has to be given to the level of noise generated during the waste disposal process, compared to the background noise around the location of the facility. Noise can be generated from:

- Vehicles and plant movements, particularly reversing beepers; and
- Loading trucks and hoppers.

Noise generated during this operation will be managed so that it falls within the regulatory limits. Noise controls that have been considered and integrated are:

- Location of bin emptying to occur within the basement carpark, hence any noise from vehicle operation should be minimal at street level;
- Collection bins fitted with quiet-running solid rubber tyres to minimise noise during bins transfers;
- Arranging plant layout to minimise noise impacts;
- Restriction of noise when background noise reduces;
- Observing local laws for all operations in public and private areas
- Collections scheduled to occur between 7:00am to 8:00pm on weekdays and 9:00am to 8:00pm weekends;
- Restriction on vehicle speed.

All waste collections will be in accordance with Bass Coast Shire's local laws. In addition, Section 6 of EPA Victoria Noise Control Guideline TG302/92 will be observed to ensure the acoustic amenity of the facility and the neighbouring properties is maintained.

6.2 Litter & Stormwater Pollution Management

The Operator will ensure will occur to minimise prevalence and dispersion of onsite litter and to prevent stormwater pollution.

- All collection bins are secured to avoid unwanted contamination of waste streams;
- Adequate capacity is maintained in all collection bins, through collection schedule management, to avoid over filling and possible dumping of rubbish outside collection bins;
- Daily inspections of the facility site are conducted to control and remove any on ground litter;
- Any waste material spillage as a result of bin emptying will be cleaned up immediately.

6.3 Bin Storage Area Design & Operation

The external Bin Storage Area will be the designated waste bin storage area within the facility. The fences of the Bin Storage Area will be an 2000mm high colourbond-type fence. The area will be enclosed and fitted with locking gates (refer to Dwg 19-002 Sheet 1). The floor will be finished as an impervious surface that is slip resistant and appropriately drained. The gates will kept closed when unattended. This area will be adequately lit to ensure safety, comfort and security.

The Bin Storage Area will be fitted with a graded bin wash area. Infrastructure fitted to this area will include hot and cold hose cocks, hoses in addition to a suitable floor waste drainage system in accordance with BCA standards and water authority requirements.

All waste generated on site (excluding medical, pharmaceuticals, liquid & garden waste) will be brought to the bin storage area following cleaning/collection activities. Appropriate signage will be installed in this area and on all collection bins to avoid contamination of waste streams (refer to Appendix 2).

The design and construction of all waste facilities and equipment shall conform to relevant Australian Standards.

6.4 Improvements to the Management of Waste

It is the responsibility of the Operator to ensure all waste areas and equipment are maintained to the satisfaction of residents, staff and relevant statutory authorities. This will require regular servicing of waste management equipment, where installed.

Management of waste infrastructure needs to incorporate a life cycle approach, to ensure faulty, damaged and obsolete equipment is upgraded or replaced when required.

6.4.1 Internal Waste Management

1. General/domestic waste shall be placed in plastic bags before placement into bins.
2. Recycling materials are not to be bagged and placed loosely into the recycling bins.
3. All waste bins are not to be placed out prior to 24 hours before the collection and are to be returned to the bin storage area immediately after collection.

6.5 Targets & Review Process

There are a number of changes occurring at State and Federal level that will affect waste management and recovery in the longer term. They are:

- the need to achieve the 65% diversion of waste from landfill as directed by the State Government's Towards Zero Waste Policy
- the possible introduction of a Emissions Trading Scheme

- the possible introduction of product stewardship requirements for producers

Waste minimisation and resource recovery are good business practices that will be implemented in the facility management and operation of this facility.

7 Other Considerations

7.1 OH&S Requirements

It is the Operator's responsibility to ensure the safety of all staff, residents, visitors and contractors in the course of the waste management collection and disposal services. Specifically, the Operator must:

- abide by all relevant OH&S legislation, regulations and guidelines;
- ensure compliance with all guidelines pertaining the management of all waste types (hazardous and non hazardous);
- prepare standard operating procedures that address and minimise manual handling risks during bin transfer and emptying;
- provide appropriate PPE, training and manuals to staff involved in the collection, segregation, transfer and/or management of waste materials generated within the facility. As a minimum, this should incorporate the following:

Task (to be confirmed)	Hazard (tbc)	Control Measures (tbc)
Waste segregation & collection	Biological hazard & bodily puncture	PPE Mechanical sorting
Manual handling	Sprain, strain, crush	PPE Limit bin weight Mechanical assistance
Bin transfers from and to bin storage area	Vehicular strike	PPE Maintain visibility Traffic risk control plan
Truck access	Vehicular incident	PPE Traffic risk control plan

A qualified OH&S consultant should be engaged to prepare risk assessments, standard operating procedures and risk control measures relating to the above tasks.

8 References

8.1 Legislation

The Operator needs to observe all public and occupational requirements. Compliance with standards set for the ambient environment as well as for effluent and emission limits (NHMRC 1995).

The following list of legislation may be applicable:

- Dangerous Goods Act 1985 (Vic)
- Dangerous Goods Transport Regulations
- Drug, Poisons & Controlled Substances Act 1981 (Vic)
- Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)
- Environment Protection Act and subordinate legislation (http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/Publications/Legislation/default.asp
- Health Act 1958 (Vic)
- SEEP (Waters of Victoria) and subordinate acts

8.2 Publications

The following publications were referenced during the course of preparing this waste management plan.

"Draft Australian Standard for the Management of Clinical and Related Wastes", DR97123.

"Guidelines for Preparing Waste Assessments: A Practical Guide Towards Cleaner Production October 1994", publication no. 277, EPA.

"National Guidelines for the Management of Clinical and Related Wastes" 1988, NHMRC.

Standards Australia, AS14001, AS14004, AS14010, AS14011, AS14012: Environment management and environmental auditing standards, 1995.

"TRIM YOUR WASTELINE A guide to managing waste in hospitals – Victoria" *–Sustainability Victoria - Website*

"*Guide to Best Practice for Waste Management in Multi-Unit Developments*", Sustainability Victoria (2011)

"*Industry Code of Practice for the Management of Clinical and Related Wastes*", Waste Management Association of Australia (2007)

"*Designing in Waste Minimisation*" EcoRecycle Victoria (1998)

"*Household Waste*" Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007)

"*Waste Audits in Multi Unit Dwellings*" Sustainability Victoria (2011)

"*Victorian Local Government Annual Survey 2009-2010*", Sustainability Victoria (2011)

8.3 Australian Standards

The following standards may be considered relevant in the ongoing management of waste at the facility.

- AS/NZS 3816:1998. Management of clinical and related wastes.
- AS/NZS 4261 - 1994. Reusable sharps containers for collection of sharp items used in human, and animal medical applications.
- AS 4031 - 1992. Non-reusable containers for the collection of sharp medical items used in health care areas.
- AS 1251-1 1982. Polyethylene (polythene) Garbage Bags - Low Density. Withdrawn

8.4 Contacts

The following organisations were contacted during the course of preparing this waste management plan.

Organisation	Contact Details	Role
Bass Coast Shire Council	1300 226 278	Local authority
Sustainability Victoria	8626 8760	State government authority
Remondis	9302 2222	Waste mgt contractor
Sweeney Todd	5275 7277	Medical waste contractors
The RUM Project	9583 8699	Unwanted medicine
Sulo MGB Australia	9357 7320	Mobile bin manufacturer
Wastech Engineering	8787 1600	Bulk bin manufacturer
Sita Environmental Solutions	13 13 15	Waste mgt contractor

9 Disclaimer

This waste management plan (the Report) has been prepared by Green Change Solutions, under commission to Rose Lodge (*the client*).

This Report plan has been prepared as part of a Town Planning Application. Drawings and information of the development have been provided by the project architect, DeNova Group. This Report relates to the operation of the facility and does not include waste management during the demolition and construction stages.

Whilst Green Change Solutions believes that all information contained in this Report is correct at the time it is prepared, neither Green Change Solutions nor any of its directors or staff,

- makes any representation or warranty as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information contained in this Report. The figures presented in this Report are estimates only. The actual amount of waste will depend on occupancy rates, waste generation intensity and waste minimisation and diversion initiatives.
- shall have any liability (including any liability for negligence) for any statement, opinion, information or matter (whether express or implied) arising out of or contained in or derived from or from any omission from or failure to correct any information in this Report;
- reserve the right to make amendments to this report should additional information become available; and
- is under any obligation to update any of the information contained in this Report nor are they required to notify any person should any such information cease to be correct after the date of this Report.

This report should not be used to forecast operational costs, or to document operational/safety procedures.

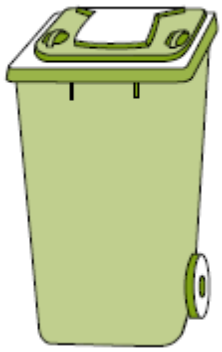
Appendix 1 – Waste Management Equipment

1. Mobile Garbage Bins

MGBs with capacities up to 1700L should comply with the Australian Standard for mobile waste containers, AS 4123. AS 4123 specifies standard sizes and sets out the colour designations for bodies and lids of mobile waste containers that relate to the type of materials they will be used for.

Indicative sizes only for MGB sizes that will or could be utilised at the facility are provided below. The dimensions are only a guide and differ slightly according to manufacturer, whether bins have flat or dome lids and are used with different lifting devices (refer to AS 4123 for further detail).

Mobile containers with a capacity from 80L to 240L with two wheels



Bin Type	80L MGB	120L MGB	140L MGB	240L MGB
Height	870mm	940mm	1065mm	1080mm
Depth	530mm	560mm	540mm	735mm
Width	450mm	485mm	500mm	580mm
Net weight	6.4kg	9.3kg	10.4kg	13kg
Max load	24kg	48kg	56kg	96kg
Permitted total weight	35kg	60kg	70kg	110kg

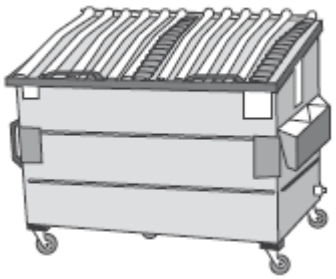
Mobile containers with a capacity from 500L to 1100L with four wheels



Bin Type	660L MGB	770L MGB	1100L MGB
Height	1250mm	1425mm	1470mm
Depth	850mm	1100mm	1245mm
Width	1370mm	1370mm	1370mm
Net weight	43kg	49kg	65kg
Max load	265kg	290kg	440kg
Permitted total weight	310kg	340kg	510kg

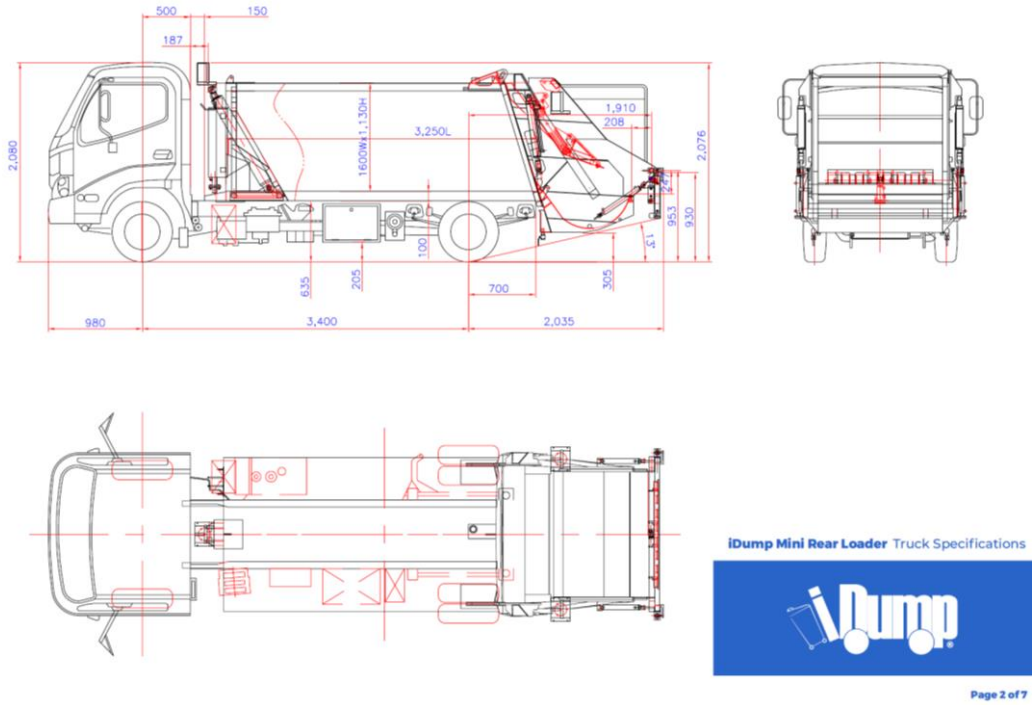
Bulk bins greater than 1700L capacity

The following bulk bin dimensions are as a guide only and may differ slightly according to manufacturer.



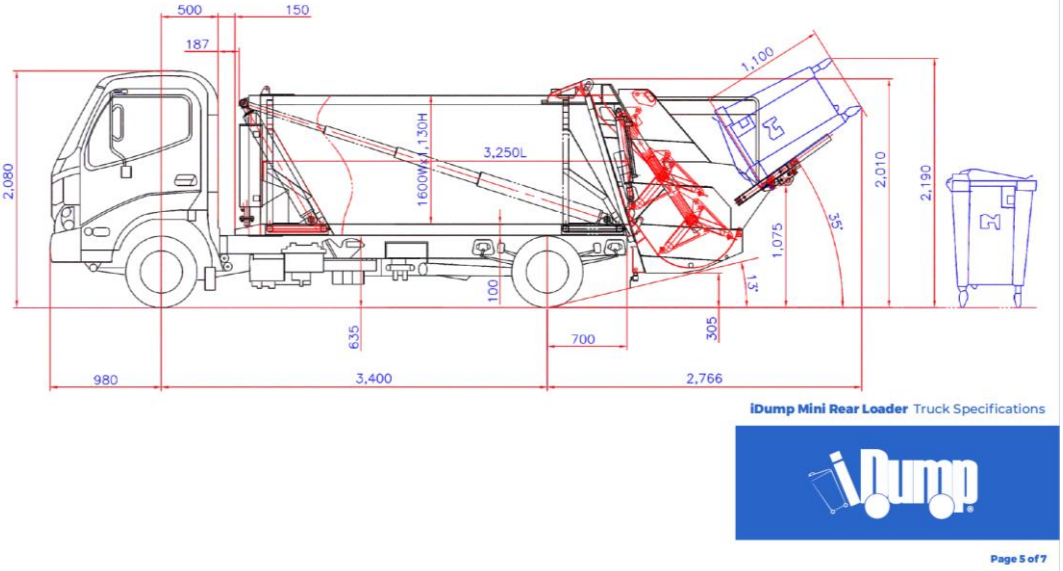
Bin Type	2.0m³ skip	3.0m³ skip	4.5m³ skip
Height	865mm	1225mm	1570mm
Depth	865mm	1225mm	1570mm
Width	1830mm	1805mm	1805mm
Net weight	280kg	370kg	488kg
Max load	1400kg	2100kg	3150kg
Permitted total weight	1800kg	2500kg	3700kg

2. Waste Collection Vehicle Specification



iDump Mini Rear Loader Truck Specifications

Page 2 of 7



iDump Mini Rear Loader Truck Specifications

Page 5 of 7

Appendix 2 – Standard Signage

Standard wall posters and bin lid stickers are available for download and printing from the 'Get Informed' section of the 'Sustainability Victoria' website (www.sustainability.vic.gov.au) in black and white.

Example Wall Posters



Example bin lid stickers



Safety signs

The design and use of safety signs for rooms and waste storage enclosures should comply with AS 1319 Safety signs for the occupational environment. Safety signs should be used to regulate and control safety related to behaviour, warn of hazards and provide emergency information, including fire protection information.

Examples of Australian Standards:



Australian Standards are available from the 'SAI Global Limited' website (www.saiglobal.com).

Clinical Waste Signage

All containers for clinical waste must be marked with the international biohazard symbol in black and wording that complies with local regulations. The words "Clinical Waste" must be clearly displayed.



Prescribed Colour & Symbols for Waste Bags & Containers

Type of waste	*Color of bags / Containers*	*Color of Letters*	*Symbols*
Clinical	Yellow	Black	
Cytotoxic	Lilac	Violet	
Radioactive	Scarlet	Black	
General Waste	Black	No color	No symbol





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