



Local government waste plan

Town of Victoria Park

Part 1 - services and performance

1.0 Introduction

Part 1 of the Town of Victoria Park waste plan establishes the city's waste information in relation to the objectives and targets set out in the Waste and Recovery Strategy 2030 (Waste Strategy):

Avoid - Western Australians generate less waste.

Recover - Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.

Protect - Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.

Where data was available, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) has pre-filled information. If any of the pre-filled information is incorrect, please amend accordingly and advise of the changes.

Please take the time to ensure that you complete each section, where relevant. In some tabs, you may ensure that you have not missed any sections.



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Part 1 - Services and performance

2.0 Integrated planning and reporting

All local governments plan for the future¹ through the development of strategic community plans and corporate business plans. Waste plans form part of local government integrated planning and reporting as an issue-specific informing strategy.

Table 1: Links between plan for the future and waste management (Please complete the table, even if the answer is "waste isn't mentioned in our SCP or CBP")

Strategic Community Plan	
Title:	Strategic Community Plan 2017-2032
Came into force:	2017
Date of next review:	2022
Waste-related priorities:	EN 4: A clean place where everyone knows the value of waste, water and energy
Corporate Business Plan	
Title:	Corporate Business Plan
Came into force:	2017
Date of next review:	2022
Waste-related priorities:	Primary strategic outcome (EN4): Service Statement - Waste Management implements waste collection, minimisation and disposal in a sustainable manner

¹ 'Plan for the future' means a plan made under section 5.56 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and Division 1 and 3 of Part 5 of the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*.

Part 1 - Services and performance

3.0 Avoid

Avoidance of waste generation is the preferred waste management option in the waste hierarchy. This section looks at waste generation rates and the reduction required to contribute to the state's waste generation reduction targets - **2025**: Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 5%, **2030**: Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 10%.

Reviewing this data is a critical element of waste planning as it can show how waste generation has changed, identify potential reasons for changes and indicate areas to target in *Part 2 – Implementation plan* (Table 21).

Table 2: Town of Victoria Park population, households and waste generation compared with state averages and targets for 2025 and 2030

(Local government to review prefilled data)

	Actual			Targets		
	2014-15 (baseline)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2024-25	2029-30
Population ⁽¹⁾	36,312	36,710	36,746	36,782	38,330	40,258
Households ⁽¹⁾	17,082	15,961	15,977	15,992	16,665	17,503
Total domestic waste generated ⁽²⁾	15,945	17,294	17,370	17,664	15,990	15,910
Waste generation per capita/year (kg) ⁽²⁾	439	471	473	480	417	395

(1) Source (except 2014-15): Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 <https://www.dph.wa.gov.au/information-and-services/land-supply-and-demography/western-australia-tomorrow-population-forecasts>. Population for 2014-15 from Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 10. Population for intercensal years extrapolated. Households estimated using 'Average people per households' from 2016 ABS Census Quickstats.

(2) Source: Local Government Census data - domestic waste

Additional comments *(local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)*

The Town noted its concern that the original target for the 2024/25 year from the 2017/18 recorded waste data represents an effective reduction in waste of around 20% rather than the 5% that the State waste target is premised on. This is because of the intervening years' data which recorded a significant upward trend in generated waste (this does appear to be unusual in that the figures indicate a 7% reduction in population over 2014/15 to 2015/16, but the total waste increased by 8% over the same period). Further review of the original 2014/15 base year population of 39,288 indicated that this was based on a linear progression between the previously reported 2011 population figure of 34,720 and the projected 2016 figure of 40,410. However, this projected figure of 40,410 was significantly higher than the revised population calculation of 36,710 in later more accurate population reporting. Applying a linear progression from the 2011 figure of 34,720 to the (more accurate) revised population of 36,710 in 2016 gives a better population figure of 36,312 for the 2014/15 base year (this is also more in line with the Town's demographic data estimated for 2014/15 as independently calculated by the Town's demographic consultants). Also, further review of the original 2014/15 waste collection tonnages as per the 2014/15 waste census reporting indicated that the vergeside green waste and hard waste tonnages are significantly below what was reported in 2015/16 and following years, indicating a potential under reporting of waste tonnages for the base year. The 2014/15 vergeside figures have yet to be reviewed against source documentation to establish a more accurate basis for total tonnage of waste for the base 2014/15 year; once these have been reviewed the figures will be adjusted accordingly.

Part 1 - Services and performance

4.0 Recover

Where waste generation is unavoidable, efforts should be made to maintain the circulation of materials within the economy. Table 3 gives the overall recovery rate for your local government compared to Waste Strategy targets and the state average. This is broken down into the proportion of the recovery which was materials recovery (reuse, reprocessing or recycling) or energy recovery. The Waste Strategy includes a target that from **2020**, energy should only be recovered from residual waste (see *Guidance Document – Table 1*, for more information).

Table 3: Town of Victoria Park population, households and recovery rate compared with state averages and targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030

(LG to review the pre-filled data and amend/update if necessary. Add additional comments if necessary.)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2020 target	2025 target	2030 target
Population⁽¹⁾	36,312	36,710	36,746	36,782			
Households⁽¹⁾	17,082	15,961	15,977	15,992			
Overall recovery (%)⁽²⁾	49%	39%	41%	56%	65%	67%	70%
Materials recovery	49%	39%	41%	56%	>80%	>80%	>80%
Energy recovery	0%	0%	0%	0%	<20%	<20%	<20%
Perth metro average⁽³⁾	36%	38%	40%	41%			

(1) Source (except 2014-15): Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 <https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/information-and-services/land-supply-and-demography/western-australia-tomorrow-population-forecasts>. Population for 2014-15 from Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 10. Population for intercensal years extrapolated. Households estimated using 'Average people per households' from 2016 ABS Census Quickstats.

(2) Source: Local Government Census data - domestic

(3) Source: Waste Authority data fact sheets <http://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/programs/data/data-fact-sheets/>

Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

Table 10 details have been amended to reflect a correction to the mixed waste recovery rate caused by an error in the 2017/18 waste census details. The overall rate of recovery has been increased from 32% to 56% (essentially due to the kerbside mixed waste correction)

Part 1 - Services and performance

5.0 Protect

Objective 3 of the Waste Strategy is to protect the environment by managing waste responsibly, with targets for achieving better practice, reducing litter and illegal dumping. **By 2030 all waste is managed by and/or disposed to better practice facilities, by 2030 move towards zero illegal dumping and zero littering.**

5.1 Better practice

Adoption of better practice approaches to waste management is an important way in which local government can better protect the environment from the impacts of waste, and contribute to achievement of the targets under objective 3 of the Waste Strategy. See *Guidance Document - 5.0*

Table 4: Better practice approaches and programs adopted by the Town of Victoria Park (LG to complete the table)

Waste management activity/service	Waste Authority better practice guideline or program	Date of adoption/implementation	Comment
Kerbside waste services/behaviour change programs and initiatives	Better Bins kerbside collection services/WasteSorted communications tool kit		Town has yet to adopt 3 bin system; updated Better Bins program and toolkit noted to be developed by Waste Authority/DWER
Implementation of Hardwaste recovery through alternative arrangements	Town of Victoria Park/Waste Authority program	2018	Previous arrangements up to 2017/18 resulted in majority of hardwaste being landfilled

5.2 Litter

The data in Table 5 was reported by the your local government in the 2017-18 local government census. Additional information to be provided by the local government in Table 6 if available.

Table 5: 2017-18 litter data (LG to review/pre-filled and complete the table)

	Response and comments
Litter hotspot used on a regular basis for littering in 17-18	
What are the main items littered at these hotspots?	
Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero littering target	Education program, install bins at strategic locations, Rangers Patrol
Estimated cost of cleanup (due to collection, disposal, education, infrastructure and enforcement)	

Source: Local government Census data 2017-18

Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

5.3 Illegal dumping

The data in Table 7 was reported by your local government in the 2017-18 local government census. Additional information to be provided by the local government in Table 8 if available.

Table 7: 2017-18 illegal dumping data (LG to review/pre-filled data and complete the table)

	Response and Comments
Cost of cleaning up illegally dumped waste during 2017-18	\$ 65,000
Sites used on a regular basis for illegal dumping in 2017-18. Where possible, please provide site address/es	0
What are the main items dumped at these sites?	
Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero illegal dumping target	Signs, bags as illegal dump, rangers investigations, speak to neighbours

Source: Local government Census data 2017-18

Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

Table 9 indicates the type of detailed data local governments may collect to enable better targeted monitoring and enforcement of illegal dumping. Please provide this information here, if available.

Table 9: Detailed illegal dumping data collection by the Town of Victoria Park (LG to complete the table if data available)

Date of data collection:

Waste Type	# of incidents	Total approximate Weight (tonnes)	Change from previous year	Regulatory notices issued
C&I				
C&D				
E-waste				
Household waste				
Mulch & green waste				
Scrap metal				
Soil & excavated material				
Hazardous/problem waste				
Other				
TOTAL				
Cleaned up by	% of total incidents		Cleanup costs (\$)	
Local government				
Land owner				
Offender				
TOTAL				

Table 6: Additional litter information (LG to complete the table where information is available)

Is littering increasing or decreasing in your local government authority?	
How were the costs associated with cleaning up litter calculated? Employee time? Dollar value? Both?	
Does the city have a litter strategy? If not, what is the ETA for completing one?	
Have any of the city's compliance and waste education officers undergone training on litter prevention? If so, what training?	
What current policies and guidelines does your council enact to prevent litter? E.g. Event planning guidelines on the use of balloons in council facilities and the release of helium balloons; no cigarettes on the beach; no single use plastics at events.	
How does your local government measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce littering and illegal dumping?	
Which division/unit/section of your organisation is responsible for litter management/prevention? Waste services? Compliance (e.g. Rangers)? Infrastructure?	
How important is litter management to your organisation? (1 - Not at all important; 5 - Highly important).	

Table 8: Additional illegal dumping information (LG to complete the table where data is available)

Is illegal dumping increasing or decreasing in your local government authority?	
How does your local government measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce illegal dumping?	
Which division/unit/section of your organization is responsible for illegal dumping management/prevention? Waste services? Compliance (e.g. Rangers)? Infrastructure?	

Part 1 - Services and performance

6.0 Waste management tools

6.1 Waste services

Local government data relating to the waste collected, recovered and landfilled is presented in Table 10. It is important to review this data when developing *Part 2 – Implementation Plan*, as it can:

- provide an understanding of how different systems are performing (e.g. recovery levels)
- highlight the need for any new collection systems or infrastructure
- identify the timing and capacity of any new collection systems or facilities required to meet the changing needs of local governments.

In working towards alignment with the Waste Strategy, the local government should focus on the materials resources with the greatest potential to support the objectives and targets of the Waste Strategy.

NB: DWER is currently developing a range of better practice guidelines. Better practice rates will need to be updated as the guidelines are released.

Table 10: Significant sources and generators of waste in 2017-18 (LG to review pre-filled data and amend/update if necessary. Add additional comments if necessary)

Service/Sources	Tonnes collected	Tonnes recovered	Recovery rate	Better Practice rate	Target rate 2025	Target rate 2030
Kerbside	mixed waste	11,902	5,545	56%	%	
	comingled recyclables	3,250	2,958			
	green waste	-	-			
	FOGO	-	-			
Vergeside	green waste	1,250	1,250	60%	%	
	hard waste	1,076	134			
Drop-off	mixed waste	-	-	#DIV/0!	%	55% major regional centres
	dry recyclables	-	-			
	green waste	-	-			
	hard waste	-	-			
	hazardous waste	-	-			
Public place	mixed waste	180	-	0%	%	67% Perth and Peel
	comingled recyclables	-	-			70% Perth and Peel
Special event	mixed waste	5	1	33%	%	
	comingled recyclables	1	1			
Commercial	mixed waste	-	-	#DIV/0!	n/a	
	comingled recyclables	-	-			
	paper/cardboard	-	-			
Local government waste	Illegal dumping clean up			#DIV/0!	%	
	street sweepings					
	roadworks					
	other C&D activities					
	roadside pruning					
other						
TOTAL	17,664	9,889	56%			

Source: Local Government Census Data 2017/18

Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

Change made to the recovery rate for mixed waste. An error was noted for the 2017/18 waste census report in that 10,521 tonnes of total collected was used as the amount going to landfill. The 2017/18 reported recovery was shown as 1,381 tonnes (11,902 tonnes collected less 10,521 tonnes landfilled). The correct recovery should be (11,902 tonnes collected less 1,381 tonnes landfilled = 10,521 processed at the Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) x 52.7% actual average recovery rate for the RRF = 5,545 tonnes). This is consistent with the 2016/17 and 2017/18 publication of WA local government waste and recycling services; which notes that local governments reported an average recovery rate of 44-45% for such alternative waste treatment facilities (note that 5,545/11,902 = 46%). The overall recovery rate has therefore gone from 32% to a revised rate of 56%. In addition, the Town notes that the behaviour change implementation plan action for increasing recycling may be impacted by the November 2019 fire damage at the Cleanaway Materials Recovery Facility (where the Town is contracted to send its recyclables), as well as the potential for temporary dips in recycling as the facility is rebuilt.

Table 11 provides space for the local government to include bin audit information for kerbside waste services, if available. Bin audits can help local governments understand the material composition in kerbside bins, highlight where additional efforts are required to increase performance and assist in planning for future service options such as FOGO collection. See Appendix for full breakdown of composition categories

Table 11: Compositional audit data for kerbside waste services (Complete if data is available. Add additional comments if necessary).

General waste bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	14.3
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	6.2
Audit year	2017-18
Composition	
Total %	
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	26.30
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	62.63
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	5.00
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	6.07

Recycling bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	3.9
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	1.7
Audit year	2018-19
Composition	
Total %	
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	82.31
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	14.29
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	0.59
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	2.81

Garden organics or FOGO bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	
Audit year	
Composition	
Total %	
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	

Part 1 - Services and performance

6.0 Waste management tools

6.3 Policy and procurement

6.3.1 Contracts

Information on your local government's existing waste contracts should be detailed in Table 14. When reviewing services, it is a good opportunity to evaluate how they are performing, opportunities for regional collaboration and to identify any opportunities for improvement, review or renegotiation.

Table 14: Existing waste management contracts (LG to complete the table)

Contractor	Services	Notes/comments
Cleanaway	Kerbside mixed waste collections (disposal to Mindarie Regional Council)	5 year contract (CTVP/16/11) from September 2016; one year extensions for up to 5 years. Renegotiation or renewal not currently considered - contractor claim for increased recycling rates due to China Sword policy. Also, recent fire damage (23/11/2019) at Cleanaway recycling Materials Recycling Facility, impact on recycling yet to be assessed and actions identified to ameliorate impact on recovery rates.
	Kerbside recycling collections	
Various panel contracts	Verge green waste, verge bulk waste, mattress collection, illegal dumping and skip bin option	3 year contract awarded from August 2019 (TVP/19/03).
Mindarie Regional Council (MRC) membership	Alternative waste treatment (RRF), resident and community education resourcing, advice on specific issues, and drop off facilities at Tamala Park	Ongoing membership. Strategic discussions on the future of the RRF and MRC to take place in early 2020 due to change in source material being presented for RRF processing by large councils.

6.3.2 Waste local laws and policies

Information on your local government's existing local laws, strategies or policies that may complement/support this waste plan and contribute to the Waste Strategy objectives should be detailed in Table 15.

Table 15: Existing waste-related local laws, strategies and policies (LG to complete the table)

Type of local law, strategy or policy	Name of local law, strategy or policy	Came into force	Comments
Strategic Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	SWMP 2018-2023	2018	Main plan for determination of approach to waste matters. Updated June 2019 for Strategic Waste Statement
Health Local Law	Health Local Law 2003	2003	Partial relevance only for disposal of refuse

6.3.3 Land use planning instruments

Information on your local government's existing local planning instruments which contribute to the management of waste should be detailed in Table 16.

Table 16: Existing waste-related land use planning instruments related to waste management (LG to complete the table)

Local Planning Strategy	TITLE:	
	ENDORSED BY WAPC:	
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:	
	Is waste considered and reflected in the Local Planning Strategy?	YES NO Please provide details below:
	Does the Local Planning Strategy identify current and future waste facility sites?	YES NO Please provide details below:
Local Planning Scheme	TITLE:	
	GAZETTED:	
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:	
	Are resource recovery facilities, waste disposal facility and waste storage facility defined as land uses (as per Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015) and included in the council Local Planning Scheme zoning table, with either a P/D/A/X permissibility?	YES NO If NO please provide comments below:
	If these land uses are not defined and not in the zoning table, how does the Scheme deal with such land uses (i.e. is an alternative definition used to that in the Regulations 2015? Or are these land uses zoned as "Use not listed")?	Please provide details below:
Local planning policies	TITLE:	
	ADOPTED BY COUNCIL:	
	RELATIONSHIP TO WASTE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES:	
	Does the local government have any local policies which relate to the objectives of the Waste Strategy (reduce generation, increase recovery, protect the environment)?	YES NO If YES please provide comments:
	Other	TITLE:
	ADOPTED BY COUNCIL:	
	RELATIONSHIP TO WASTE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES:	

6.3.4 Sustainable procurement

Local governments can be significant consumers whose purchasing decisions and procurement policies can have positive impacts. This section reviews activities relating to procurement of infrastructure, goods and services that avoid waste, promote resource recovery or encourage greater use of recyclable and recycled products. Information on existing sustainable procurement policies or practices that may contribute to the Waste Strategy objectives should be detailed in Table 17.

Table 17: Existing sustainable procurement policies and practices (LG to complete the table)

Sustainable procurement policy or practice	Date adopted by council	Actions implemented e.g. switching to recycled materials	Alignment with Waste Strategy targets, objectives or focus materials
Sustainable procurement (as part of revised policy on procurement (policy 301))	Council resolution 148/2019 of 20 August 2019	Section 5-7 of management practice - purchase of sustainably sourced materials/goods given recognition in assessment of purchasing	Avoid
Single use plastic policy (policy 260)	Council resolution 155/2019 of 20 August 2019	Single use plastic items only for council facilities and events run within the municipal boundaries	Avoid and Protect

Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

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Part 1 - Services and performance

6.0 Waste management tools

6.4 Behaviour change programs and initiatives

Communication and engagement with waste generators and managers underpins many local government waste management activities, and are vital in driving behaviour change needed to achieve the objectives and targets of the Waste Strategy.

Behaviour change programs and initiatives refers to activities that increase awareness, skills and knowledge; provide consistent messaging; help people to use waste infrastructure; and encourage the adoption of specific, positive waste behaviours and attitudes.

Most local governments have existing behaviour change programs and initiatives and it is important to evaluate their effectiveness. This section includes an opportunity for a high level qualitative assessment process to understand what has worked and what has not. The results can be used to inform actions for *Part 2 – Implementation plan (Table 21)*.

Information on the local government's existing waste behaviour change programs or initiatives should be detailed in Table 18. This may include participation in Waste Authority funded programs, or programs/initiatives run by the local government.

Table 18: Behaviour change programs and initiatives, including Waste Authority programs and other local government initiatives (LG to complete the table)

Local government program/initiative	Description	Outcomes achieved as a result of the program (Qualitative/quantitative)	Evaluation method	What's worked/not worked	Suggested improvements
MRC	Community/school education				
MRC	Specific programs, e.g. "face your waste", earth carers				
Cleanaway	School of education				

Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

Please provide comment if your regional council is undertaking the waste education function for your local government. The MRC provides the majority of the waste education function for the Town, however, the waste contractor also provides education on source separation for residents.

6.5 Data

Table 19 provides an opportunity to assess existing waste data practices, identify strengths and gaps and consider the kinds of data activities which could be included in the *Part 2 – Implementation Plan* to improve the local government's waste data. It should be completed based on the data/information covered in *Part 1* of this document, as well as the individual experience of the officer/s responsible for collecting and using waste data.

Where 'no', please comment on:

- the kinds of data that is missing, where data gaps exist
- barriers to collecting or accessing adequate data
- the kinds of data collection, analysis or reporting practices that are not currently in place which would assist local government waste management functions.

Table 19: Assessment of waste data (LG to complete the table)

	Please ✓		Comment
	YES	NO	
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data to complete Part 1 of the waste plan?		✓	Data collection for disposal and recovery rates adequate for reporting, however, data collection for illegal dumping and littering inadequate to complete tables 5 - 9.
Does the local government use waste data when undertaking planning activities for waste projects/programs?	✓		Outside of the lack of detail for illegal dumping and littering the waste tonnages and recovery rates are adequately reported
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	✓	✓	
Does the local government use waste data when monitoring or assessing waste projects/programs?	✓		Outside of the lack of detail for illegal dumping and littering the waste tonnages and recovery rates are adequately reported
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	✓	✓	
Does the local government use adequate waste data to measure progress toward the targets and objectives of the Waste Strategy?	✓		Data collection for disposal and recovery rates adequate for reporting.
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	✓		
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data to fulfil annual data reporting obligations under the WARR Regulations? (previously undertaken through the Waste and Recycling Census)	✓		Data collection for disposal and recovery rates adequate for reporting.
Are there any types of waste data that the local government does not currently collect or have access to that would be helpful/useful?	✓		Data collection for illegal dumping and littering inadequate to complete tables 5 - 9.
Are there any ways which local government waste data collection, storage or use could be improved?	✓		Additional data requirements and collection to be determined as per implementation plan
Is the data collected by the local government accurate? Are any new strategies needed to improve accuracy?	✓		Additional data requirements and collection to be determined as per implementation plan
Does the pre-filled data provided in this template align with the data the local government has? i.e. is this pre-filled data accurate?		✓	Details for corrections required have been noted in the relevant tables
Any additional comments?		✓	

Part 1 - Services and performance

7.0 Summary

The purpose of *Part 1* of the waste plan is to consolidate information about current waste management practices, to enable you to assess and identify:

- current waste management performance
- alignment between current waste management practices and the Waste Strategy
- strengths and successes, as well as gaps and opportunities for improvement.

Table 20 provides space to analyse the data and information presented in *Part 1*, and should be used to determine waste management priorities for the short, medium and long term, and translate these priorities into actions in *Part 2 – Implementation plan (Table 21)*.

Table 20: Assessment of current waste management performance and prioritisation of future actions (Completing this table is optional)

<p>Waste management achievements (for example, performance/achievement against Waste Strategy targets or objectives or where particular waste management objectives have already been met)</p>	<p>The Town has achieved substantial gains in the quantity of waste being recycled to those years prior to 2008 - predominantly in kerbside recycling and the processing of organic waste material through the Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Mindarie Regional Council (MRC). The RRF has achieved relatively high rates of recovery for mixed kerbside material (50% +), but this process has now been affected by the movement from member councils adopting source separation under the 3 bin system.</p>
<p>Opportunities for improvement (for examples, where performance against Waste Strategy targets or objectives could be improved or where waste management objectives have not been met)</p>	<p>The Town needs to assess its progress forward with the 3 bin system in line with the MRC member councils movement away from producing organic material for RRF processing (affecting its recovery rate), and the contractual restrictions between the MRC and the RRF operator. Compositional audits identify the opportunity for a reduction of recyclables within general waste and contamination levels within recyclable waste. Other opportunities to increase the verge bulk waste recovery rates exist, as well as participation rates in recycling, improved data collection, assessment/assistance within the CDS scheme, policy adoption on plastic and waste, and liaison with other local authorities.</p>
<p>Priority areas for action in Part 2 – Implementation plan</p>	<p>Ongoing (activities currently under way and/or continuously undertaken). Increase participation in existing recycling schemes and implementing single use plastic policy.</p>
	<p>Short term (within the next 1-2 years). Reduce bulk waste generation/increase recovery rate, improve data collection details on littering and illegal dumping, assess and assist as necessary with Container Deposit Scheme (CDS), liaison with neighbouring council on range of waste diversion at recycling centre.</p>
	<p>Medium term (within the next 3-5 years). Introduction of FOGO 3 bin system in conjunction with review of existing MRC arrangements, and consider treatment of residual waste in conjunction with adoption of FOGO.</p>
	<p>Long term (more than five years)</p>

Bin Audit Composition Categ

Recyclable Components	
1	2
Recyclables	Paper
	Cardboard
	Plastics
	Glass
	Ferrous (Steel)

	Non Ferrous (Aluminium)
Contaminants/Non-Recyclable Components	
Organic	Organic
	Other Organics
	Textiles
	Earth
Hazardous	Medical
	Pathogenic Infectious
	Hazardous
Other	Electronic Waste
	Miscellaneous

ory Details

	3	4
Recyclable Paper	Newspaper	
	Glossy Paper	
	Office Paper	
	Coloured Paper	
Non-Recyclable Paper	Composite Paper	
	Contaminated Paper	
	Other Paper	
Recyclable Cardboard	Corrugated Cardboard	
	Packaged Flat Cardboard	
	Liquid Paper Board Foil Lined and Other	
Non-Recyclable Cardboard	Composite cardboard	
	Contaminated Cardboard	
	Other Cardboard	
Recyclable Plastics	PET #1	
	HDPE#2	
	PVC#3	
	LDPE#4	
	Polypropylene#5	
	Polystyrene #6	
	Plastic#7 Other	
Non-Recyclable Plastics	Plastic Bags	
	Plastic Film	
	Composite (Mostly Plastic)	
Recyclable Glass (CDS Glass)	Glass Bottles	
Recyclable Glass	Glass Other	
Non-Recyclable Glass	Miscellaneous/Other Glass	
Steel	Steel Cans	
	Steel Aerosols	
	Composite Ferrous (Mostly Ferrous)	

	Ferrous Other
Aluminium	Aluminium Cans
	Aluminium Aerosols
	Aluminium Foil
	Composite Non-Ferrous (Mostly Non-Ferrous)
	Non-Ferrous Other
Organic	Food Waste
	Green Waste
	Packaged Food Waste
	Other Putrescible
Other Organics	Wood/Timber
Textiles	Textiles
	Other Textiles
Earth	Soil/Dust 'n' Dirt and Inert and Broken Glass, Ash/Coal
	Ceramics, Rocks/Stones, Bricks, Concrete
Medical Waste	Pharmaceuticals
	Medical Waste
	Hypodermic Syringes
Pathogenic Infectious	Sanitary / Hygiene
	Nappies
Hazardous	Chemicals
	Paint
	Batteries Household
	Batteries Other
	Fluorescent Tubes/Light Bulbs
	Oil Household, Motor & Other
	Building Material
	Hazardous Other
Electronic Waste	Toner Cartridges
	Computer Equipment
	Mobile Phones
	Electrical Items
Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Specify)



Descriptors
Newspapers, Newspaper like pamphlets,
magazines (glossy) pamphlets, present wrapping paper,
A4 document paper, writing pads, letters, stationery papers, Print / Writing Paper, envelopes
Coloured Paper
Composite paper items where the weight of the paper is estimated to be greater the weight of the other materials, envelopes with transparent windows
Paper towel, Paper Napkins, Contaminated Paper - soiled not recyclable
Non-Recyclable Paper, greaseproof paper, paper with wax coating, high wet strength papers, telephone books
Corrugated cardboard boxes,
packing boxes etc, cereal boxes, business cards, folding cartons
UHT / Long life milk, Soy Milk Cartons, some fruit juice cartons, Carbon barriers, Milk Cartons, Cardboard with wax coating, paper/disposable cups including biodegradable cups
Composite cardboard items where the weight of the cardboard is estimated to be greater the weight of the other materials, e.g. pringle boxes etc,
Contaminated Cardboard e.g. pizza boxes
Non-Recyclable Cardboard
Soft drink bottles, juice bottles, some food & mouthwash containers (e.g. jam & sauce bottles, peanut butter jars) including coloured PET
Milk and cream bottles, shampoo and cleaner bottles, HDPE bottles, including coloured HDPE
Cordial and juice bottles, blister packs, plumbing pipes and fittings, PVC labels
Ice cream container lids, cream bottle lids, squeeze bottles, lids, builder's black plastic, black mulch film, plant nursery bags
Ice cream containers, drinking straws, pot plant pots, some bottle caps, plastic garden settings, potato crisp bags, compost bins
Yoghurt / sour cream containers, hot drink cups, take away containers, plastic cutlery, video/CD boxes, packaging foam, any foam
Tupperware, Mixed unidentifiable plastics, all other resins and multi-blend plastic materials
Plastics Shopping Bags, Plastic Produce/Food Bags, Resealable Plastic Bags, Bin liners, Garbage bin liners, Compostable Plastics Bags
Cling film
Composite plastic items where the weight of the plastic is estimated to be greater than the other material items
Beer/Cider Mixed Drinks, Soft drink bottles, not broken glass
wine bottles, food and sauce jars,
Plate glass (window and windscreen), broken light globes glass, glass particles, Black or ceramic lined glass, Including broken glass that is recyclable more than 50mm in size
Food cans, pet food cans, tins, empty paint tins,
Aerosol cans
Composite ferrous items where the weight of the metal is estimated to be greater than the other material items

Beer bottle tops, 100% ferrous items that are not cans / tins / packaging materials
Beer and soft drink cans,
Aluminium aerosol cans
clean foil
Composite non-ferrous metal items where the weight of the metal is estimated to be greater than the other material items
Copper / brass / bronze items, other metals (not ferrous / aluminium), Aluminium tamper proof seals
Vegetable scraps, meat scraps, animal food, leftover food, Food particles, Bones
Grass clippings, tree trimmings / pruning's, flowers, tree wood
(Liquid containers - quarter full or more) and (Food Waste in containers or bags)
Animal excrement, mixed compostable items
Milled wood / timber, wooden skewers
(Natural/Synthetic - Apparel/Bedding etc.), (Leather and Rubber)
Shoes, handbags, millinery etc
Vacuum bag contents, soil, rocks, dirt, grit, mud, Broken Glass less than 50mm in size
Bricks and stones, Cups, bowls, pottery items, concrete
Unused prescription medicine, vitamins and Minerals
Band aids, Bandages, Used surgical gloves, Surgical Instruments, Medical aids/kits, Medical devices and radioactive materials, any solid waste generated from a diagnosis, treatment of humans or animals, /Medical Other
Hypodermic Syringes, Epi Pens
used tissues (items with any bodily fluids), tampons/pads, cotton buds)
Adult and Child disposable nappies
Bleach, Shampoo, Cleaning Products, (where the weight of the product is estimated to be greater than the weight of the container)
Wet/Dry Paint
Batteries (Single Use and Rechargeable), Mobile phone battery
Vehicle Batteries e.g. Car/Boat, Industrial batteries e.g. Power Supply (UPS)
Uncategorized hazardous waste
Toner Cartridges
Computer Components, Peripheral Devices/Computer Printer or Photocopier/Printer
Mobile phones
Electrical Products
Any items not applicable to other categories

GLOSSARY

Avoidance	Avoidance refers to the prevent preferred option in the waste hi
Better practice	Better practice refers to practice Authority to be outcomes-focus identified based on evidence ar
Commercial and industrial waste (C&I)	Solid waste generated by the b schools and tertiary institutions.
Commercial waste services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to drop-off, kerbside government to commercial pr • Discretionary service, not of
Construction and demolition waste (C&D)	Solid waste produced by demol construction and maintenance, activities.
Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal refers to the disch another disposal route. • Disposal is the least preferr
Drop-off facilities and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop-off collections are whe off facility) by the residents of • Services are provided to co • May be temporary or perma materials, or may form part of stations). • Note: this does not include
Energy recovery	The process of extracting energ ycling or recovering energy from
Household hazardous waste (HHW) facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to facilities for the dr • Includes consideration of th staffing and resourcing, layou
Illegal Dumping	Illegal dumping is the unauthori offence under Section 49A of th
	Illegally dumped waste is gener
	Volume
	Environmental impact

Peel region	The Peel region is the area defi
Perth metropolitan region	The Perth metropolitan region c Metropolitan Region Scheme.
Public place services	Public place waste services refi public places to collect waste a
Recovery	The process of extracting mate ocessing, recycling or recoverir
Reuse	Reuse refers to using a materia
Reprocessing	Reprocessing refers to using ar during the manufacturing or ren
Recycling	The process by which waste is composting), and converted into products.
Residual Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste that remains after the process and recycling system section 5 of the WARR Act. • Where better practice guida performance will need to mee source - MSW, C&I or C&D) fi considered residual waste unc
Special event waste services	Special event waste managem services provided by local gove fireworks displays, music festiv
Sustainable procurement	Sustainable procurement involv achieves value for money and c to society and the economy, wh
Transfer station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to facilities which un materials for transfer to anoth • Activities related to the layo • Includes consideration of th resourcing, and any other was greenwaste or recycling drop
Vergeside waste services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vergeside collection service services. • Material is collected from re skip provided by the local gov or hard waste • Includes waste and/or recyc source and can include green
	Waste services are defined by t as the:

Waste services

- the collection, transport, storage and disposal of waste; or
- the provision of receptacles for the collection of waste; or
- the provision and management of waste and processes for dealing with waste.

tion or reduction of waste generation and is the most hierarchy.

es and approaches that are considered by the Waste sessed, effective and high performing, which have been nd benchmarking against comparable jurisdictions

usiness sector, State and Federal Government entities, i.

, vergeside or other waste services provided by the local emises.

ffered by all local governments

lition and building activities, including road and rail and excavation of land associated with construction

large of waste into the environment, either into landfill or

red option in the waste hierarchy.

ere reportable waste is delivered to the waste depot (drop-off) the local government i.e. self-hauled waste.

ollect waste or recyclable materials.

anent standalone drop-off points for one or more f other waste facilities (such as landfills or transfer

HHW drop-off points

gy from a waste stream through re-use, reprocessing, rec m waste

rop-off and storage of HHW

ie drop-off and storage procedures and infrastructure, it, operation and management HHW facilities, etc.

ised discharging or abandonment of waste and is an he *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

rally considered to have the following attributes:

> 1 cubic metre

Contains items/substances that are potentially noxious or hazardous; potential for environmental harm if material leaks, spreads or degrades

Commercial or industrial waste; larger-scale household waste

Premeditated decision; commercial benefit or avoidance of fee

Deposited using a vehicle

Collection service (often a wheelie bin) where the waste is outside a resident's dwelling.

Organic or general waste (and in a few instances green waste).

Domestic waste, registered or licenced landfills

Design, construction, operation, management and post closure of a landfill.

Investment in waste management technology and infrastructure on site, staffing and other facilities or services at the landfill site (e.g. recycling, mulching, tip shop, etc.)

As defined in the Waste Management Act 1979 as including:

Household waste, such as junk, garbage or scrap; and

Waste that is abandoned or unwanted by the owner or the person in possession of it.

Waste that is a by-product or other like products emitted or produced during the operation of an extractive, primary or manufacturing industry.

Waste must have the following attributes:

< 1 cubic metre

Nil or minor actual or potential environmental impact

Personal litter

Unpremeditated, convenient disposal

Deposited by hand (includes dropping by hand from a vehicle)

Waste generated or deposited by a local government in performing its functions

Waste generated from construction and demolition waste from road and drainage; greenwaste from parks maintenance; waste generated from government offices, depots, and facilities

Waste generated from domestic (residential) premises and local government

defined by the Peel Region Scheme.

or the Perth region is the area defined by the

fers to permanent bins provided by local government in
ind/or recycling.

materials or energy from a waste stream through re-use, repr
ng energy from waste.

al or item again.

n item or material that might otherwise become waste
manufacturing process.

collected, sorted, processed (including through
to raw materials to be used in the production of new

e application of a better practice source separation
, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in

ance is not available, an entity's material recovery
et or exceed the relevant stream target (depending on its
for the remaining non-recovered materials to be
der this waste strategy.

ent refers to temporary bins and/or waste collection
ernment to manage waste generated at events such as
als, sports events, markets etc.

ves meeting a need for goods and services in a way that
generates benefits not only to the organisation, but also
hile minimising damage to the environment.

undertake large scale consolidation of waste or recyclable
ier facility for processing or disposal

out, operation and management of a transfer station

ie technology and infrastructure on site, staffing and
ste facilities or services available at the site (e.g.
off, mulching, tip shop, etc.)

es are bulk, infrequent (~every 4-6 month or on demand)

esidential 'vergesides' either non-containerised or in a
ernment. Vergeside services may relate to green waste

clable materials that may be mixed or separated and the
1 waste or hard waste.

the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*

orage, treatment, processing, sorting, recycling or

s for the temporary deposit of waste; or

ment of waste facilities, machinery for the disposal of
ling with waste.