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 Avc Recovery Strategy 2030 (Waste Strategy):

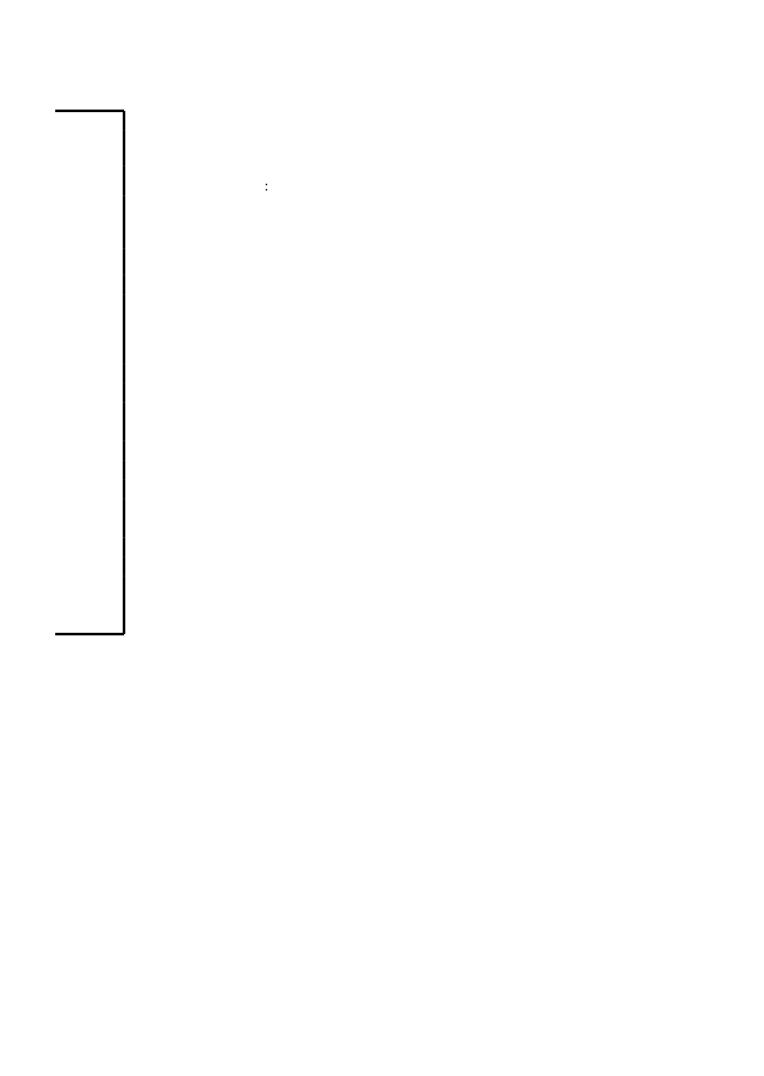
Avoid - Western Australians generate less waste.

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-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 ma ensure that you have not missed any sections.



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:	N 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.

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.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 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 collectiontonnages 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	2025	0000 (
Population ⁽¹⁾	36,312	36,710	36,746	36,782	target	target	2030 target
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)

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 E

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 prefilled and complete the table)

	Response and con	nments
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. locations. Rangers	Install bins at strategic Patrol
Estimated cost of cleanup (due to collection, disposal, education, infrastructure and enforcement)		

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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 prefilled data and complete the table

	Response and Cor	nments
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, tags as illega speak to neighbours	l dump, rangers investigations, s
Source: Local government Census data 2017-18		

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

Table 9: Detailed illegal dumping data collection by the Town of Victoria Park

Date of data collection:

(LG to complete the table if data available)

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			1	
TOTAL			1	
Cleaned up by	% of total	incidents	Cleanup costs	(\$)
Local government				
Land owner			1	
Offender				
TOTAL				

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

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).	

able 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)?	

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
	mixed waste	11,902	5,545				
Kerbside	comingled recyclables	3,250	2,958	56%	%		
Tto Doi do	green waste	-	-	5570	,,		
	FOGO	-	-			J	
Vergeside	green waste	1,250	1,250	60%	%		
	hard waste	1,076	134]	
	mixed waste	-	-				
	dry recyclables	-	-			55% major	60% major
Drop-off	green waste	-	-	#DIV/0!	%	regional centres	regional centres
	hard waste	-	-			*	*
	hazardous waste						
Public place	mixed waste	180	-	0%	%	67% Perth and	70% Perth and
rubiic place	comingled recyclables	-	1		/6	Peel	Peel
Special event	mixed waste	5	1	33%	%		
opecial event	comingled recyclables	1	1		70]	
	mixed waste	-	•				
Commercial	comingled recyclables	_	-	#DIV/0!	n/a		
	paper/cardboard	-	-				
	Illegal dumping clean up					1	
	street sweepings						
Local government waste	roadworks			#DIV/0!	%		
	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 = 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 note 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 objects in certain gas the facility is reducing as the facility is reducing 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

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 bi	n
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)	

6.0 Waste management tools

6.2 Waste infrastructure

The number, type, capacity and location of key existing local government owned and/or operated waste and resource recovery infrastructure is required to understand the future need for different facility types. This section is not relevant to local governments that do not own/operate waste facilities.

Table 12: Current waste and resource recovery infrastructure operated by the local government (LG to complete the table)

Facility name (and licence number if applicable)	Facility Type	Location	Managed by	Licence category and approved production or design capacity	Material type	Service/activity	Remaining Capacity (if applicable)	Anticipated Closure (year)
Other								

Table 13 provides space for local governments to provide information about planned waste and resource recovery infrastructure, if relevant.

Table 13: Planned waste and resource recovery infrastructure (LG to complete the table)

Location	Managed by	Licence category and approved production or design capacity (if known)	Waste type	Service/activity	Estimated operation start date

Additional commen	Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)				
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					1

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. Exiting waster management contracts (LG is complete the table)

Table 14: Existing waste management contracts (LG to complete the table)					
Contractor	Services	Notes/comments			
	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 free damage (23/11/2019) at			
Cleanaway	Kerbside recycling collections	recycling rates due to China Sword policy. Also, recent fire damage (23/11/2/19) at Cleanaway recycling Materials Recycling Facility, impact on recycling yet to be assessed and actions identified to ameliorate impact on recovery rates.			
Varous 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.

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		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

	* ' *	ite to the management of waste should be detailed in Table 16.			
Table 16: Existing waste-related land use pl. Local Planning Strategy	anning instruments related to waste management (LG to complete the table)	,			
Local Planning Strategy	ENDORSED BY WAPC:	1			
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:				
	NEXT NEVIEW BOL.	YES NO			
	Is waste considered and reflected in the Local Planning Strategy?	Please provide details below:			
	Does the Local Planning Strategy identify current and future waste facility sites?	YES NO Please provide details below:			
		YES NO			
	Does the Local Planning Strategy identify buffers around existing and/or future sites to avoid land use conflict?	Please provide details below:			
Local Planning Scheme	TITLE:				
	GAZETTED:				
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:				
	Are resource recovery facilities, waste disposal facility and	YES NO			
	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/I/D/A/X permissibility?	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:			
	Does the Local Planning Scheme identify stautory buffers as Special Control Areas for strategic waste infrastructure facilities to avoid encroachment by incompatible land uses?	YES NO If NO please provide comments below:			
	TITLE:				
Local planning policies	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:			
	TITLE:				
Other	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 any contribute to the Waste Strategy objectives also be detailed in Table 17.

Table 17: Existing sustainable procurement	policies and practices (LG to complete the	e table)	
Sustainable procurement policy or practice	Date adopted by council	e.g. switching to recycled	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

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

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

lease 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 ovides eduction 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 ✓			
	YES	NO	Comment	
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data to complete Part 1 of the waste plan?		1	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?	4		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?	1	~		
Does the local government use waste data when monitoring or assessing waste projects/programs?	1		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?	1	~	countries of the note of details of integer company and intering the more cominged and recordery details of detailed special	
Does the local government use adequate waste data to measure progress toward the targets and objectives of the Waste Strategy?	4		Data collection for disposal and recovery rates adequate for reporting.	
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	1			
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?	1		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?	1		Additional data requirements and collection to be determined as par implementation plan	
Is the data collected by the local government accurate? Are any new strategies needed to improve accuracy?	1		Additional data requirements and collection to be determined as par 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?		1	Details for corrections required have been noted in the relevant tables	
Any additional comments?		1		

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)

Waste management achievements (for example, performance/achievement against Waste Strategy targets or objectives or where particular waste management objectives have already been met)	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 Reource 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.
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)	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.
	Ongoing (activities currently under way and/or continuously undertaken). Increase participation in existing recycling schemes and implementing single use plastic policy. 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.
Priority areas for action in Part 2 – Implementation plan	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. Long term (more than five years)
	Long term (more man nive years)

Part 2 - Implementation plan

This implementation plan outlines the actions which your local government will take over the next 5+ years to contribute to the achievement of relevant Waste Strategy targets and objectives. It is where the priorities described in the summary (Part 1 – 7.0 Summary, Table 20) are translated into actions. Please refer to the Guidance Document under sections: 4.0 How to complete Part 2 – implementation plan, 5.0 Better practice and 6.0 Waste management tools, when developing this implementation plan.

Introduction of 3 bir kerbside collection Waste Managemen action plan items 2. In conjunction with FOGO, review and processing for residmain option likely to be for energy to wa alternative processi available Reduce verge bulk generation/increase (SWMP action plan There are no currer waste infrastructure municipality. Howev items 2.4 and 3.2 re increasing the rang diversion at the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with a dividing a large procession of the Sou Centre and establish and the source procession of the Sou Centre and establish and the source procession of the Sour	with the introduction of and establish suitable esidual waste. The ly to be available will waste, but other essing may become surrent or planned future ture facilities within wever, SWMP action 2, recommend ange of waste South Perth Recycling bilishing a reuse shop with other LGAs. SWMP recommends munity involvement in	new or existing? New New	incorporate State Gov guidelines on Better Bins etc.). This includes a review of FOGO processing facility operations available for council, as well as associated FOGO markets. 3. Obtain Council approval for adoption of system. 4. Prepare comprehensive education and change behaviour program, and any trials/assessment prior to implementation. 5. Tender/ EOI or join in regional council arrangements for FOGO processing. 6. Roll out FOGO system with associated behaviour change program. 7. Monitor and review operations. 1. Review main option available for residual waste processing (energy to waste) and establish contractual options for the Town. 2. Assess the viability of other options (e.g. pyrolysis) on a large scale basis 1. Work with community groups and charity groups to identify ways to extract reusable items from verge bulk	Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timed) 1. Review and assess MRC member council decision by December 2020. 2. Expand and prepare final business case for FOGO by March 2021. 3. Obtain Council approval for adoption (ongoing) by June 2021. 4 Prepare education and change behaviour program by December 2021, complete any trial by December 2022. 5.Tender out services by June 2023. 6. Roll out FOGO processing by December 2023. 7. Monitor and review by December 2023. 7. Monitor and review by December 2024. 1. Assess preference for residual waste processing with community. 2. Establish available contractual relationships for energy to waste option for residual waste. 3 Review and assess other options for large scale residual waste processing such as pyrolysis, and potential contractual relationships. 1. Establish Liaison and work with community groups by March 2021. 2. Consider bulk vergeside pickups and number of yearly services offered by June 2021. 1. Review arrangements with South Perth and commence discussions over the range of waste diversion. 2. Consider development of re-use shop in conjunction with other LGAs. 3.	Achievable, Relevant, Timed) 70% of residents will have access to FOGO by 2025 (Multi Unit Development exclusions) Viable options for residual waste to be established in conjunction with the introduction of FOGO systems. 15% reduction in current waste generation by June 2022, and 10% increase in recycling recovery by June 2022 Expand range of waste diversion and develop re-use shop and other small scale recycling solutions		into annual budget and Corporate Business Plan? Y/N - (if not, why?) No. The inclusion of the introduction of FOGO systems into the Corporate Business Plan (CBP) is reliant on the future of operations for the MRC/RRF as decided by the MRC member councils. Once this is made the CBP can be updated, and allowance made for future annual budget approvals. No. The introduction of energy to waste and other residual waste options into the Corporate Business Plan (CBP) is reliant on the future of operations for the MRC/RRF as decided by the MRC member councils, and the establishment of FOGO operations. Once these are made the CBP can be updated, and allowance made for future annual budget approvals. No, to incorporate extra budget in 2021/22 budget	Yes	Yes	Protect	ranch, team or officer title, not the names of individual officers) Waste operations and Stakeholder Relations (communication) Waste operations and Stakeholder Relations (communication) Waste operations and external/community and charity groups	Risks: Future operations of MRC/RRF and impact on council; other FOGO risks such as contamination rates, use of smaller bins, cost increases for increased services above expectations; community dismay at use of alternative processing (energy to waste) of residual waste etc. Mitigation: review of MRC operations for best option; education and behaviour change programs for both FOGO and for residual waste options (energy to waste); possible trial results review and market testing for services.
Waste services In conjunction with FOGO, review and processing for reside main option likely to be for energy to wa alternative processi available Reduce verge bulk generation/increase (SWMP action plan There are no currer waste infrastructure municipality. Howeve items 2.4 and 3.2 reincreasing the rang diversion at the Sou Centre and establis in conjunction with action 3.3 also recorptimising communical small scale so optimising communical small scale so	ion services (Strategic ment Plan (SWMP) s 2.1 and 2.2) with the introduction of and establish suitable esidual waste. The ly to be available will waste, but other essing may become bulk waste sidual waste. The ly to be available will waste, but other essing may become bulk waste sessing may become sulk waste sate recovery rates plan items 1.4 and 1.5) wirrent or planned future ture facilities within wever, SWMP action 2 recommend ange of waste South Perth Recycling blishing a reuse shop rith other LGAs, SWMP ecommends munity involvement in	New	Luture Mindarie Regional Council (MRC)/Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) operations: 2. Expand and prepare final business case for FOGO operations and associated costs etc. for preferred operations (to incorporate State Gov guidelines on Better Bins etc.). This includes a review of FOGO processing facility operations available for council, as well as associated FOGO markets. 3. Obtain Council approval for adoption of system. 4. Prepare comprehensive education and change behaviour program, and any trials/assessment prior to implementation. 5.Tender/ EOI or join in regional council arrangements for FOGO processing. 6. Roll out FOGO system with associated behaviour change program. 7. Monitor and review operations. 1. Review main option available for residual waste processing (energy to waste) and establish contractual options for the Town. 2. Assess the viability of other options (e.g.,pyrolysis) on a large scale basis 1. Work with community groups and charity groups to identify ways to extract reusable items from verge bulk waste prior to collection. 2. Investigate bulk bin vergeside collection or other system changes to potentially improve vergeside recyclingl reduce costs. 3. Revisit number of vergeside recyclingl reduce costs. 3. Revisit number of vergeside pickups offered. Further details and comments under SWMP items 1.4 and 1.5. 1. Liaise with City of South Perth to increase the range of waste diversion activities at the South Perth recycling centre. 2. Consider development of a re-use shop in potential conjunction with MRC, City of Perth and/or City of South Perth, to be operated by an active community group. 3. Optimise community involvement in local small scale recycling solutions and initiatives. Further details	council decision by December 2020. 2. Expand and prepare final business case for FOGO by March 2021. 3. Obtain Council approval for adoption (ongoing) by June 2021. 4 Prepare education and change behaviour program by December 2021, complete any trial by December 2022. 5.Tender out services by June 2023. 6. Roll out FOGO processing by December 2023. 7. Monitor and review by December 2024. 1. Assess preference for residual waste processing with community. 2. Establish available contractual relationships for energy to waste option for residual wastes of the residual waste processing such as pyrolysis, and potential contractual relationships. 1. Establish Liaison and work with community groups by March 2021. 2. Consider bulk vergeside pickups and number of yearly services offered by June 2021. 1. Review arrangements with South Perth and commence discussions over the range of waste diversion. 2. Consider development of re-use shop in conjunction with other LGAs. 3.	Viable options for residual waste to be established in conjunction with the introduction of FOGO systems. 15% reduction in current waste generation by June 2022, and 10% increase in recycling recovery by June 2022 Expand range of waste diversion and develop re-use shop and other small scale recycling	Dec-24 Jun-22	FOGO systems into the Corporate Business Plan (CBP) is reliant on the future of operations for the MRC/RRF as decided by the MRC member councils. Once this is made the CBP can be updated, and allowance made for future annual budget approvals. 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generation/increase (SWMP action plan There are no currer waste infrastructure infrastructure optimising commun local small scale so optimising commun local small scale so	irrent or planned future ture facilities within wever, SWMP action 2.2 recommend ange of waste South Perth Recycling blishing a reuse shop irth other LGAs. SWMP recommends munity involvement in		Identify ways to extract reusable items from verge bulk waste prior to collection. 2. Investigate bulk bin vergeside collection or other system changes to potentially improve vergeside recycling/ reduce costs. 3. Revisit number of vergeside pickups offered. Further details and comments under SWMP items 1.4 and 1.5. 1. Liaise with City of South Perth to increase the range of waste diversion activities at the South Perth recycling centre. 2. Consider development of a re-use shop in potential conjunction with MRC, City of Perth and/or City of South Perth, to be operated by an active community group. 3. Optimise community involvement in local small scale recycling solutions and initiatives. Further details	community groups by March 2021. 2. Consider bulk vergeside pickups and number of yearly services offered by June 2021. 1. Review arrangements with South Perth and commence discussions over the range of waste diversion. 2. Consider development of re-use shop in conjunction with other LGAs. 3.	June 2022, and 10% increase in recycling recovery by June 2022 Expand range of waste diversion and develop re-use shop and other small scale recycling		budget No, to incorporate extra budget in 2021/22		Yes			
waste infrastructure municipality. Howev items 2.4 and 3.2 re increasing the rang diversion at the So. Centre and establis in conjunction with a action 3.3 also reco optimising commun local small scale so	ture facilities within wever, SWMP action 2.2 recommend ange of waste South Perth Recycling iblishing a reuse shop vith other LGAs. SWMP recommends munity involvement in	New	waste diversion activities at the South Perth recycling centre. 2. Consider development of a re-use shop in potential conjunction with MRC, City of Perth and/or City of South Perth, to be operated by an active community group. 3. Optimise community involvement in local small scale recycling solutions and initiatives. Further details	Perth and commence discussions over the range of waste diversion. 2. Consider development of re-use shop in conjunction with other LGAs. 3.	re-use shop and other small scale recycling	Dec-21		Yes				
items 2.4 and 3.2 re increasing the rang diversion at the Soc Centre and establis in conjunction with action 3.3 also reco optimising commun local small scale so	.2 recommend ange of waste South Perth Recycling blishing a reuse shop vith other LGAs. SWMP recommends munity involvement in	New	waste diversion activities at the South Perth recycling centre. 2. Consider development of a re-use shop in potential conjunction with MRC, City of Perth and/or City of South Perth, to be operated by an active community group. 3. Optimise community involvement in local small scale recycling solutions and initiatives. Further details	Perth and commence discussions over the range of waste diversion. 2. Consider development of re-use shop in conjunction with other LGAs. 3.	re-use shop and other small scale recycling	Dec-21		Yes				
			3.3	as per SWMP action item 3.3				. 50	Yes		Waste Operations, CEO	with other LGAs on the scope and cos sharing for extra facilities, and lack of interest in operations by community groups. Mitigation: Consider overall relationship with LGAs and advantages for both, with a view to negotiate on favourable outcomes
												5 Sarable saledilles
Implement single u	le use plastic policy	Existing	Review single use plastic policy and adopt policy through council	Adoption by council by 20 August 2019 (resolution 155/2019)	Eliminate single use plastic at council properties and events; and externally run events held on areas within the municipality	Jan-21	No, to incorporate extra budget in 2020/21 budget	Yes		Yes	Enviromental Health, Asset Management and Rangers	Risks: compliance with policy and
Policies and procurement Adopt WALGA Was	Waste Local Laws No	New	Review the WALGA local laws, assess changes which may be required, and commence adoption processes for local laws	Adoption by council by June 2023	Reduce contamination	Jun-23	No, utilise in house resources			Yes	Waste Operations, Governance	contractual arrangements. Potential backlash against extent of local law. Mitigation: review arrangements, review extent of local law required and
												increased compliance.
Improve data collectillegal dumping (SW	ollection for littering and New (SWMP action 2.5)	New	1.Identify illegal dumping and littering data requirements. 2. Prepare data base for recording incidents across council. 3. Monitor and adjust as appropriate	I. Identify data required by June 2021. Meet with stakeholders to refine data requirements and methods for reporting by September 2021 3.Prepare data base for recording by December 2021	Have recording systems in place and operating by June 2022	Jun-22	No, to incorporate extra budget in 2021/22 budget			Yes	Waste Operations, Rangers, Asset Management	Risks: apathy from stakeholders for database establishment and ongoing operation. Mitigation: clearly
												communicate the benefits to each stakeholder
Behaviour management aware	ns, and overall waste	Existing	Develop a comprehensive community eductions strategy. 2. Increase participation in existing recycling systems. 3. Increased community education about what can be placed in the yellow bin. Further details and comments as per SWMP action items 1.3, 2.3 and 3.4.	Review ongoing guidelines and consider education for recycling (82.3% of recycling materials included in recycling bin; 14.3% organic material. 2 Roll out any further eduction to encourage behaviour change, including general education on contamination etc.	Education roll out and assessment of impact. Increase recycling material to 90%	Jun-23	No, to incorporate extra budget in 2022/23 budget. It is noted that the current recycling effort has been temporarily affected by the Cleanaway Materials recycling facility fire in November 2019, and this has impact on the short term processing and potential education roll out timing	Yes	Yes		Waste Operations and Stakeholder Relations (communication)	Risks: apathy from residents for recycling activities. Mitigation: conside this aspect in eductaion roll out and potentially review use of local law penalties for continued incorrect
												source sorting
waste management	sit Scheme (CDS) on	New	Based on the confirmed start date of June 2020, assess the impact of the CDS for the Town, and whether any further role may be played by the Town as per the Council resolution 182/2019 of 17 September 2019	Review the CDS operation and report to council for information and further actions if required	Council report and further actions if required	Dec-21	No, utilise in house resources		Yes	Yes	Waste Operations	Risks: External details availability for collection contract. Mitigation: review with contractor

Bin Audit Composition Categ

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

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

ory Details

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

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

Descriptor

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	 Refers to drop-off, kerbside government to commercial pre Discretionary service, not of
Construction and demolition waste (C&D)	Solid waste produced by demol construction and maintenance, activities.
Disposal	Disposal refers to the disch another disposal route.
	Disposal is the least preferr
	 Drop-off collections are whe off facility) by the residents of Services are provided to co
Drop-off facilities and services	 May be temporary or perma materials, or may form part of stations).
	Note: this does not include
Energy recovery	The process of extracting energy cling or recovering energy fror
Household hazardous waste (HHW) facility	 Refers to facilities for the dr Includes consideration of th staffing and resourcing, layou
	Illegal dumping is the unauthori offence under Section 49A of th
	Illegally dumped waste is gener
	Volume
Illegal Dumping	Environmental impact

	Type of waste
	Reason for offence
	Mode of deposition
Kerbside waste services	 A regular, containerised col recycling is collected from out Can apply to either recycling
	Refers to inert or putrescible
Landfill	Activities related to the layo
	 Includes consideration of the resourcing, and any other was greenwaste or recycling drop
	Litter is defined in the Litter Act
	 all kinds of rubbish, refuse, any articles or material abai possession thereof, but does not include dust, smok normal operations of any mining
Litter	Litter is generally considered to
	Volume
	Environmental impact
	Type of waste
	Reason for offence
	Mode of deposition
	Refers to waste generated I
Local government waste management	Includes materials such as footpath building and mainten generated at local government.
Municipal solid waste (MSW)	Solid waste generated from dor activities

•	
Peel region	The Peel region is the area defi
Perth metropolitan region	The Perth metropolitan region of Metropolitan Region Scheme.
Public place services	Public place waste services refundic 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 interproducts.
Residual Waste	Waste that remains after the process and recycling system section 5 of the WARR Act. Where better practice guids
Nosidual Waste	Where better practice guida performance will need to mee source - MSW, C&I or C&D) for considered residual waste und
Special event waste services	Special event waste manageme services provided by local gove fireworks displays, music festiva
Sustainable procurement	Sustainable procurement involv achieves value for money and to society and the economy, wh
	Refers to facilities which unmaterials for transfer to anoth
Transfer station	Activities related to the layo
	Includes consideration of the resourcing, and any other was greenwaste or recycling drop
	Vergeside collection service
	services.
Vergeside waste services	services.Material is collected from re skip provided by the local gov or hard waste
Vergeside waste services	Material is collected from re skip provided by the local gov

Waste services	 the collection, transport, std disposal of waste; or the provision of receptacles
	 the provision and managen waste and processes for deal

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

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

susiness sector, State and Federal Government entities,

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

iffered by all local governments

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

narge of waste into the environment, either into landfill or

red option in the waste hierarchy.

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

illect 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

ne 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

llection service (often a wheelie bin) where the waste or tside a resident's dwelling.

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

e waste, registered or licenced landfills

out, operation, management and post closure of a landfill.

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

t 1979 as including:

junk, garbage or scrap; and ndoned or unwanted by the owner or the person in

ke or other like products emitted or produced during the g, extractive, primary or manufacturing industry.

) 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)

by a local government in performing its functions

construction and demolition waste from road and nance; greenwaste from parks maintenance; waste nt offices, depots, and facilities

mestic (residential) premises and local government

ined by the Peel Region Scheme.

or the Perth region is the area defined by the

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

rials 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 1, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in

ance is not available, an entity's material recovery of 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 rals, 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.

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

out, operation and management of a transfer station

ne 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 vernment. 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 nent of waste facilities, machinery for the disposal of ling with waste.