



City of  
**Melville**

Disclaimer

This document is subject to final review and format.

# City of **Melville**

# **WASTE PLAN**

**2021 - 2025**



Adopted: 18 May 2021

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# Part 1 - Services and Performance

## 1. Introduction

The Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 (Waste Strategy) includes a headline strategy to implement local government waste plans, which align local government waste planning processes with the Waste Strategy.

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), under section 40(4) of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 (WARR Act), requires all local governments and regional councils in the Perth and Peel regions that provide waste services are required to prepare a waste plan outlining how waste services will be managed, to achieve consistency with the Waste Strategy and protect public health and the environment.

The objectives of the Waste Strategy are to generate less waste, recover more value and resources from waste, and protect the environment by managing waste responsibly. The waste management activities included in waste plans should be consistent with waste hierarchy and circular economy principles.

The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options in order of their general environmental desirability with avoiding the generation of waste being the most preferred option and disposing of waste being the least preferred. A circular economy complements the waste hierarchy – it aims to keep materials and energy circulating in the economy for as long as possible to extract maximum value. The waste management activities included in waste plans should be consistent with waste hierarchy and circular economy principles.

The Waste Strategy recognises the roles that different individuals and organisations have in generating and managing waste. Local governments are both generators of waste (waste resulting from services local government provides to the community) and managers of waste (providing household waste collection and recycling services, operating waste facilities, and delivering education and awareness programs).

Many of the targets, objectives and strategies of the Waste Strategy are relevant to the waste management activities of local government and a number of the targets relate specifically to municipal solid waste (MSW).

The City of Melville is a leader in waste management and is one of the few metropolitan Councils that have adopted the best practice 3-bin Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) waste collection systems recommended in the Waste Strategy.

Part 1 of the City of Melville Waste Plan 2021-2025 establishes the City's waste profile and baseline information in relation to the objectives and targets set out in the 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.

## 2. Integrated Planning and Reporting

All local governments plan for the future<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> '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.

*Table 1: Links between plan for the future and waste management*

<b>Strategic Community Plan</b>	
Title:	People Places Participation - A Strategic Community Plan for the City of Melville
Came into force:	2020
Date of next review:	2030
Waste-related priorities:	Includes waste management products and services related to verge collections, waste recycling and FOGO collection and management, E-waste, recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Drop Offs, public bin collections, priority bin service and bin hire options, litter and illegal dumping management.
<b>Corporate Business Plan</b>	
Title:	The City of Melville Corporate Business Plan
Came into force:	2020
Date of next review:	2024
Waste-related priorities:	Waste management falls under Priority 1 “Ensure the improvement and sustainability of our environment” with a range of statistics listed including tonnages of waste collected (MSW, Recyclables, FOGO), bulk waste collected, green waste collected and % diversion of waste from landfill.

### 3. 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 positively contribute to the state’s waste generation reduction targets, namely:

- 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 changes over time, identifies potential reasons for changes and indicates areas to target for consideration in Part 2 – Implementation Plan (refer to Table 21).

*Table 2: City of Melville population, households and waste generation compared with State averages and targets for 2025 and 2030*

	<b>Actual</b>				<b>Targets</b>	
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2029-30</b>
<b>Population <sup>2</sup></b>	105,972	102,700	102,480	102,260	103,840	106,480
<b>Households <sup>2</sup></b>	40,758	39,500	39,415	39,331	39,938	40,954
<b>Total domestic waste generated <sup>3</sup></b>	52,776	51,064	50,746	48,426		
<b>Waste generation per capita/year (kg) <sup>3</sup></b>	498	497	495	474	473	448

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Source: Local Government Census data - domestic waste



## Additional Comments

Pending the implementation of the Canning Bridge Structure Plan, the introduction of additional high density developments may increase the projected population by several thousand more from 2025. Population figures will be amended yearly

## 4. Recover

Where waste generation is unavoidable, efforts should be made to maintain the circulation of materials within the economy. Table 3 provides the City's overall recovery rate 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.

*Table 3: City of Melville population, households and recovery rate compared with State averages and targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030*

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2020 Target	2025 Target	2030 Target
<b>Population</b> <sup>2</sup>	105,972	102,700	102,480	102,260	<b>2020 Target</b>	<b>2025 Target</b>	<b>2030 Target</b>
<b>Households</b> <sup>2</sup>	40,758	39,500	39,415	39,331			
<b>Overall Recovery</b> <sup>3</sup>	65%	59%	59%	60%	<b>65%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Materials Recovery</b>	65%	59%	59%	60%	<b>&gt;80%</b>	<b>&gt;80%</b>	<b>&gt;80%</b>
<b>Energy Recovery</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	<b>&lt;20%</b>	<b>&lt;20%</b>	<b>&lt;20%</b>
<b>Perth Metro Average</b> <sup>4</sup>	36%	38%	40%	41%			



<sup>4</sup>Source: Waste Authority data fact sheets <http://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/programs/data/data-fact-sheets/>

## 5. 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, and by 2030 moves 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.

Table 4 outlines the better practice strategies and programs put in place by the City of Melville over recent years.

*Table 4: Better practice approaches and programs adopted by the City of Melville*

Waste Management Activity/Service	Waste Authority Better Practice Guideline or Program	Date of Adoption/ Implementation	Comment
FOGO 3-bin System - Trial	Better Bins Program	16/10/2017	Trial to 6,700 properties
FOGO 3-bin System - Full Rollout	Better Bins Program	08/07/2019	Rollout to 32,745 properties

Waste Management Activity/Service	Waste Authority Better Practice Guideline or Program	Date of Adoption/ Implementation	Comment
External FOGO Education Program - In partnership with the SMRC, Town of East Fremantle and the City of Fremantle	Better Bins Program and Better Bins Plus Program	01/03/2017	The City commenced an education program for the trial and full rollout of FOGO which consisted of a myriad of marketing and communications tools to create a multifaceted grass roots approach to assist with the behaviour change. By working in conjunction with the other Local Governments and the SMRC, it ensured consistent messaging and approaches were used
Internal FOGO Education Program	Better Bins Program and Better Bins Plus Program	01/03/2017	The City commenced an internal education program to practice what we preached and this was rolled out to all front line customer service staff including the collection drivers to ensure a consistent approach to the behaviour change program. Additional City facilities will be switched to the 3-bin system as well as community groups leasing the buildings
Bin Tagging Program	Better Bins Program and Better Bins Plus Program		
Garden Organics and Bulk Waste Verge Collections	Waste Authority Position Statement on Source Separation and the WALGA Guidelines on Better Practise Verge Collection Guidelines	2017	The City collects mattresses, whitegoods and E-Waste separately for recycling and the remainder of the bulk waste collected is sorted prior to landfilling, currently diverting up to 40% of the verge waste collected. The garden organics collections are achieving 100% diversion from landfill. The City is investigating a pre-booked system to divert even more material from landfill
Charity Bin Management	Charitable Recyclers Dumping Reduction Program	01/01/2016	WALGA Better Practice Charity Bin Management
Waste Local Law		Pending	WALGA Template Waste Local Law & Guidance
E-Waste and Recycling Drop Off days		03/04/2016	Currently four per year with an additional drop off day commencing December 2021. These drop offs ensure the hazardous material is kept out of the 3-bin waste stream and disposed/ recycled correctly while also offering a bulk recycling drop off for the residents, free of charge



Waste Management Activity/Service	Waste Authority Better Practice Guideline or Program	Date of Adoption/ Implementation	Comment
Household Hazardous Waste Drop Off day	HHW Program	01/04/2016	

The City of Melville has also put in place a range of other waste management programs that contribute toward the products and services delivery and ongoing in Table 5.

*Table 5: Other programs adopted by the City of Melville*

Waste Management Activity/Service	Relevant Program or Guidelines	Date of Adoption/ Implementation	Comment
Keep Australia Beautiful - Annual clean up	Keep Australia Beautiful WA	2017	No data available prior to 2017. The City assists local volunteers with clean-up activities and removal of collected litter
Waste and Recyclables Collection for Multiple Dwellings Mixed Use Developments	Local Planning Policy	2018	Used as a template and guideline for developers for MUD's. Currently being updated
Plastic Free July		2018	Yearly event to promote solutions to plastic pollution
Community & Volunteer annual clean ups		2012	Community and volunteer groups assist City staff with the management of areas like Wireless Hill and other environmentally sensitive areas. FOGO bins are used for weed and organics removal since the rollout
Garage Sale Trail		2014	Yearly event to promote the Reuse message
Community Recycling Hubs	Community Grants Scheme and Better Bins Plus	01/11/2019	Currently three locations (AH Bracks Library, Blue Gum and Willagee Community Centre) with a proposed six more locations. These Hubs offer an alternative local option for residents to correctly dispose and recycle their light globes, batteries, mobile phones and ink cartridges. The City is investigating more options for the correct disposal and recycling of items not accepted in the 3-bin system

The City also collects litter data and information to support waste management services in public areas and to identify priority areas for litter retrieval from illegal dumping as outlined in Table 6.



*Table 6: 2017/2018 Litter Data and Information*

	Response and Comments
Litter hotspot used on a regular basis for littering in 2017/2018	None
What are the main items littered at these hotspots?	Green waste
Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero littering target	Mobile CCTV unit and Rangers investigating prior to removal
Estimated cost of clean-up (due to collection, disposal, education, infrastructure and enforcement)	Estimated at \$5,000

*Source: Local Government Census Data 2017/2018*

*Table 6 Continued: Additional Litter Information*

Is littering increasing or decreasing in your local government authority?	Remaining steady
How were the costs associated with cleaning up litter calculated? Employee time? Dollar value? Both?	Costs absorbed into public litter allocation and parks cleaning & maintenance scheduling
Does the city have a litter strategy? If not, what is the ETA for completing one?	Not at this stage, investigating options
Have any of the city's compliance and waste education officer's undergone training on litter prevention? If so, what training?	Not at this stage, however investigating. Rangers use the Litter Act as a guide to enforcement
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.	"Sustainable Events Toolkit"
How does your local government measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce littering and illegal dumping?	Measured by tonnages, customer service requests received and timeframe for removal
Which division/unit/section of your organisation is responsible for litter management/prevention?	Resource Recover and Waste, Rangers (compliance)
How important is litter management to your organisation? (1 - Not at all important; 5 - Highly important).	5



## 5.2 Illegal Dumping

Illegal dumping results in the spread of litter in unwanted locations, particularly natural reserves and public open space areas. Table 7 outlines some of the responses put in place by the City to address illegal dumping.

*Table 7: 2017/2018 Illegal Dumping Data*

	Response and Comments	
Cost of cleaning up illegally dumped waste during 2017-18	Data not collected	
Sites used on a regular basis for illegal dumping in 2017-18.	4	Sites of charity bin locations, Water Corp site
What are the main items dumped at these sites?	Clothing and green waste	
Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero illegal dumping target	Use of third-party CCTV towers	

Additional Comments
Where offenders can be identified, charged via a schedule of rates. Otherwise, costs are absorbed by the City as part of its annual public litter budget allocation.

*Table 8: Additional Illegal Dumping Information*

Is illegal dumping increasing or decreasing in your local government authority?	Doubled in 2018 but has reduced by half again in 2019
How does your local government measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce illegal dumping?	The City's Charity Bin Policy assists with the reduction of items left outside the bins that otherwise would attract more material including litter and illegally dumped items
Which division/unit/section of your organization is responsible for illegal dumping management/prevention?	Resource Recovery & Waste (removal), Engineering (removal of large objects), Rangers (compliance and investigation)

Information regarding illegal dumping has historically not been captured by the City according to waste type as sought by the DWER (refer to Table 9), however the City will continue to record and monitor bulk tonnages of illegally dumped waste to determine the need for further actions.



*Table 9: Detailed Illegal Dumping Data Collection by the City of Melville*

Date of Data Collection: **2018/2019 Financial Year**

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	406			
<b>TOTAL</b>				
<b>Cleaned up by:</b>	<b>% of Total Incidents</b>	<b>Clean-up Costs (4)</b>		
Local Government	406			
Land Owner				
Offender				
<b>TOTAL</b>	406			





## 6. Waste Management Tools

### 6.1 Waste Services

Table 10: Significant Sources and Generators of Waste in 2017/2018

Service/Sources		Tonnes Collected	Tonnes Recovered	Recovery Rate	Better Practice Rate	Target Recovery Rate 2025	Target Recovery Rate 2030						
Kerbside	mixed waste	27,015	16,039	69%	%	55% major regional centres	60% major regional centres						
	comingled recyclables	11,304	9,516										
	green waste	-	-										
	FOGO	2,935	2,846										
Vergeside	green waste	3,456	3,456	74%	%			67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel				
	hard waste	1,559	252										
Drop-off	mixed waste	-	-	84%	%					67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel		
	dry recyclables	2,500	2,105										
	green waste	-	-										
	hard waste	-	-										
	hazardous waste	-	-										
Public place	mixed waste	423	-	4%	%	67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel						
	comingled recyclables	21	18										
Special Event	mixed waste	-	-		%							67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel
	comingled recyclables	-	-										
Commercial	mixed waste	1,925	-	12%	N/A			67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel				
	comingled recyclables	311	261										
	paper/cardboard	-	-										
Local Government Waste	Illegal dumping clean up	-	-	11%	%					67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel		
	street sweepings	3536	-										
	roadworks												
	other C&D activities	1123											
	roadside pruning	555	555										
	other	52											
TOTAL		56,715	35,048	62%									

Source: Local Government Census Data 2017/2018



<b>Additional Comments</b>
<p>15 June 2019 - HHW Drop-off recovered 22,105 kilograms  Public E-Waste drop-off days (x5 during the year) recovered 15,350 kilograms  Bulk Verge E-Waste tonnage recovered 10,800 kilograms</p> <p>The City is introducing a commercial FOGO service in the near future to capture on average 60% of the organics from the food &amp; beverage commercial properties serviced as well as promoting a consistent best practice service for the mixed use properties within the City.</p>

*Table 11: Compositional Audit Data for Kerbside Waste Services*

<b>General Waste Bin</b>	
Yield per household (kg/household/week)	13
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	5
Audit year	201/2019
<b>Composition</b>	<b>Total %</b>
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)	

<b>Recycling Bin</b>	
Yield per household (kg/household/week)	5
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	2
Audit year	201//2019
<b>Composition</b>	<b>Total %</b>
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)	

Garden Organics or FOGO Bin	
Yield per household (kg/household/week)	8
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	Unknown
Audit year (6,700 properties)	2018/2019
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)	

## 6.2 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. Table 12 shows an example of a datasheet used to gather waste and resource recovery data for infrastructure operated by the City.

*Table 12: Current Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Operated by the City of Melville*

Facility Name	Facility Type	Location	Managed by	Licence category and approved production or design capacity	Material Type	Service/ Activity	Remaining Capacity	Anticipated Closure (year)
Other								



*Table 13: Planned Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure*

Location	Managed by	Licence category and approved production or design capacity	Waste Type	Service/ Activity	Estimated operation start date
Piney Lakes Environmental Education Centre	City of Melville			Sustainability, Education	2000
City of Melville Operations Centre	City of Melville	Public drop-off and controlled waste storage	Domestic	Drop-off and storage	2016
Recycling Hubs	City of Melville	Public drop-off and controlled waste storage	Domestic	Drop-off	2017

#### **Additional Comments**

The City of Melville does not operate any waste infrastructure but is a member Council of the Southern Metropolitan Regional Council (SMRC) that operate the Regional Resource Recovery Centre (RRRC) in Canning Vale. The Recycling Hubs are located in three locations across the City to enable a local drop off point for residents to place ink cartridges, batteries, mobile phones and light globes. Additional Recycling Hubs are planned to be rolled out late 2021 and beyond.

### 6.3 Policy and Procurement

#### 6.3.1 *Contracts*

*Table 14: Existing Waste Management Contracts*

Contractor	Services		Notes/comments
SMRC	Recyclables		Waste supply agreements in place with the SMRC for the three waste streams
	FOGO		
	Green Waste		
Suez	Bulk Verge Waste	Commercial Waste	2019 Suez: Bulk Verge Waste (Melville Contract) and General Waste (SMRC Contract). 2020 Suez: Bulk Verge, Commercial & PLB (Melville Contract) and General Waste (SMRC Contract)
	General Waste	Public Litter Bin (PLB)	
Eco Resources	Green Waste		Pruning collected by Parks Department

### 6.3.2 Waste Local Laws and Policies

Table 15: Existing Waste Related Local Laws, Strategies and Policies

Type of local law, strategy or policy	Name of local law, strategy or policy	Came into force	Comments
Waste Minimisation Policy	Waste Minimisation Policy	2015	Updated and renewed January 2020
Contamination Management Plan	Contamination Management Plan	2017	Actioned as required
Local Planning Policy	Waste & Recycling Collection for Multiple Dwellings, Mixed Use Developments and Non-Residential Developments	2014	Updated and currently under review 2020

### 6.3.3 Land Use Planning Instruments

Table 16: Existing Waste Related Land Use Planning Instruments Related to Waste Management

<b>Local Planning Strategy</b>	TITLE:	City of Melville Local Planning Strategy	
	ENDORSED BY WAPC:	February 2016	
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:		
	Is waste considered and reflected in the Local Planning Strategy?	NO	
		<b>Please provide details below:</b> There is only an incorrect reference to the South West Group, which should have read as SMRC	
	Does the Local Planning Strategy identify current and future waste facility sites?	NO	
		<b>Please provide details below:</b> None planned within the City boundaries	
<b>Local Planning Scheme</b>	TITLE:	City of Melville Local Planning Scheme No. 6	
		GAZETTED:	
		10 April 2018	
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:		
	Are resource recovery facilities, waste disposal facility and waste storage facility defined as land uses (as per <i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015</i> ) and included in the council Local Planning Scheme zoning table, with either P/I/D/A/X permissibility?	YES	
		<b>If NO please provide comments below:</b>	
	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 <i>Regulations 2015</i> ? Or are these land uses zoned as "Use not listed")?	<b>Please provide details below:</b>	



	Does the Local Planning Scheme identify statutory buffers as Special Control Areas for strategic waste infrastructure facilities to avoid encroachment by incompatible land uses?	<p>NO</p> <p><b>If NO please provide comments below:</b></p> <p>The scheme states resource recovery centres will not be permitted however it is at the discretion of the Local Government. If this was to occur caveats would be placed to ensure appropriate buffers are there</p>
Local Planning Policies	TITLE:	Waste and Recyclable Collection for Multiple Dwellings, Mixed Use Developments and Non-Residential Developments LPP 1.3
	ADOPTED BY COUNCIL:	21 October 2014
	RELATIONSHIP TO WASTE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES:	Waste minimisation and best practice waste management. Recover - implementing FOGO and involving waste planning preceding construction and occupation of a new development. Protect - mitigating storage and disposal options associated with Multiple Unit Dwellings (MUD's)
	Does the City of Melville have any local policies which relate to the objectives of the Waste Strategy (reduce generation, increase recovery, protect the environment)?	<p>YES</p> <p><b>If YES please provide comments:</b></p> <p>As above. Aims to achieve development that is functionally designed and effectively managed in terms of waste and recycling management and collection for properties that require additional support and collection options.</p> <p>Promotes waste minimisation and align with current 3-Bin FOGO system where possible. Amending to include a commercial FO &amp; FOGO service option</p>
Other	TITLE:	Waste Minimisation Policy
	ADOPTED BY COUNCIL:	16 March 2010 and last review adopted in March 2020
	RELATIONSHIP TO WASTE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES:	Minimising waste to landfill, continuous improvement, community engagement and supporting the waste hierarchy

### 6.3.4 Sustainable Procurement

*Table 17: Existing sustainable procurement policies and practices*

Sustainable procurement policy or practice	Date adopted by Council	Actions implemented	Alignment with Waste Strategy targets, objectives or focus materials
Procurement Policy CP-023	17/03/2007	Making sustainability on par with value for money in the decision making process.	Preference to suppliers to demonstrate sustainable benefits and high levels of corporate social responsibility and balanced against value for money outcomes in accordance with the City's sustainability objectives. The City purchases a variety of recycled products for the capital works program including road base and clean fill



## 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 refer to activities that increase awareness, develop 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.

*Table 18: Behaviour change programs and initiatives, including Waste Authority programs and other local government initiatives.*

Local Government Program/Initiative	Description	Outcomes achieved as a result of the program (Qualitative/quantitative)	Evaluation Method	What's worked/not worked	Suggested improvements
Better Bins (2017 Trial and 2019 Rollout)	Implementation of the FOGO 3-bin system	Raised awareness of all aspects of waste and source separation	Tonnages diverted from landfill	Minimal contamination. Not a one size fits all and the recycling messages need continual reinforcement	Mandating it as the preferred collection system and banning organics from landfill and waste to energy facilities
Strategic Marketing and Communications Planning	Streamlining marketing and communications planning throughout the City to ensure a strategic approach	Raising awareness and supplying information	Feedback and program objectives and targets	Videos and a grass roots approach steering away from the typical Local Government approach to communication. It identifies the good & bad feedback to assist with service improvements	Social media tends to be mainly a platform for negative comments, however the City also receives compliments and all feedback is beneficial for improving services

Local Government Program/Initiative	Description	Outcomes achieved as a result of the program (Qualitative/quantitative)	Evaluation Method	What's worked/not worked	Suggested improvements
Waste and Recycling Calendar	Yearly mail out to every letterbox in the City	Information sharing and consistent messaging	Feedback	Address list appears to always have problems. Handy information and marketing tool that's stuck on the fridge. Posted to letterboxes and not the rate payers so everyone gets one, including renters etc.	Better address data integrity and ongoing updating of data
Truck Decals	FOGO 3-Bin decals on the side of the truck	Consistent messaging	Studies have shown trucks are exposed 1.2 million times per annum or around 3,288 times per day	Made the older trucks look newer and we get comments on the trucks	Expensive but a missed marketing and consistent messaging opportunity if you don't have them
Customer Service Charter (Internal and Contractor)	Commitment to delivering great service to our customers and actively promotes a culture that strives to exceed our customer's expectations	Greater understanding, problem solving, education and information sharing and customer task allocation and data capture	Complaints and feedback process	Honest approach and fast allocation of tasks via a Pathway system. Technology does need updating as the systems don't communicate	Update the systems to create a data collection, management and reporting system resulting in a higher level of customer service and data integrity
Piney Lakes Environmental Education Centre	Workshops, volunteer programs and information sessions for all ages and schools	Environmental awareness, sustainability and waste management issues	Workshops consistently being booked out and schools are making this a part of their curriculum and feedback	Education to all ages on a multitude of subjects	



Local Government Program/Initiative	Description	Outcomes achieved as a result of the program (Qualitative/quantitative)	Evaluation Method	What's worked/not worked	Suggested improvements
Stakeholder Engagement Policy and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy	Involving the community in problem solving, planning or decision making and using community input to assist in making decisions	Behaviour change, awareness and buy in	Live polling, Community reference Groups and panels, surveys, focus groups and feedback	Engagement is one of the priorities with behaviour change programs. Some platforms allow anonymous communication which never works	



## 6.5 Data

*Table 19: Assessment of Waste Data*

	YES	NO	Comment
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data to complete Part 1 of the waste plan?	Yes		Illegal dumping and littering data is lacking. Now the City has moved to a 3-Bin system and the processing of FOGO and disposal of waste is now standardised, due to the decommissioning of the Bedminster System, improvements to data capture is progressing
Does the local government use waste data when undertaking planning activities for waste projects/programs?	Yes		The July - September 2019 3-bin system rollout and COVID-19 has affected the opportunity to gather 12 solid months of FOGO data however we have just about enough data to be able to improve tonnage projections for budgetary and project requirements. Next year there will be further data integrity and clarity
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	Yes		
Does the local government use waste data when monitoring or assessing waste projects/programs?	Yes		Yes but not for all projects though. The City is planning for a detailed bin contents audit across all waste streams to determine contamination rates, separation behaviour and to itemise each stream's bin contents, an audit of our event bins and public place recycling bins. The City does have good data from the bin tagging on presentation rates, behaviour change and common contamination issues
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	Yes		
Does the local government use adequate waste data to measure progress toward the targets and objectives of the Waste Strategy?	Yes		The City uses a Waste Report which calculates diversion and recovery figures and percentages for each waste stream and the total waste collected across all streams, including the alternative drop off items and is updated monthly using weighbridge dockets and recovery reports
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	Yes		
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data to fulfil annual data reporting obligations under the WARR Regulations?	Yes		The new Annual Return reporting platform is excellent
Are there any types of waste data that the local government does not currently collect or have access to that would be helpful/useful?	Yes		The City are currently not reporting on carbon emissions and offsets but are investigating options for this. The City is also looking to record and report in greater detail on our workshop and Operations Centre waste and recycling, event bins and public place waste and recycling bins

Are there any ways which local government waste data collection, storage or use could be improved?	Yes		There is a need to capture in more detail the data across all waste streams from the fleet during collections, using options like an on-board incident recording device linking in with the fleets camera system (accident, bin presentation, commercial invoicing and contamination), GPS reporting and more specific reporting for route optimisation. This will also assist with identifying suburbs or collection rounds for targeted communications to residents. Increasing bin tagging as it is a very successful program, albeit a very expensive one
Is the data collected by the local government accurate?  Are any new strategies needed to improve accuracy?	Yes		Using the weighbridge documents so the tonnages are accurate, as long as you are using a weighbridge. Improvements: live presentation rates and instant contamination reporting from on-board recording systems, carbon emissions data can assist with determining & identifying environmentally beneficial options when choosing tipping locations and collection route optimisation, on-board incident recording (accident, bin presentation, commercial invoicing and contamination) GPS reporting and more specific reporting for route optimisation which will assist with identifying suburbs or collection rounds for targeted communications to residents
Does the pre-filled data provided in this template align with the data the local government has?	Yes		

## 7. Summary of Waste Management Practices

The purpose of Part 1 of the Waste Plan is to consolidate information about current waste management practices, to enable assessment and identification of:

- 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.

Data and information presented in Part 1 is used to determine waste management priorities for the short, medium and long term which is translated these priorities into actions in Part 2 – Implementation plan.

*Table 20: Summary of Waste Management Practices and Priorities*

Waste Management Achievements	
1.	Implementing a best practice waste management and resource recovery by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting the FOGO 3-Bin Trial to 6,700 residents in 2017</li> <li>• Rolling out FOGO to the remaining 32,745 properties in the City in 2019</li> <li>• Achieving a 64.27% diversion rate at the years end</li> </ul>
2.	Aligned with neighbouring Local Governments to provide consistent collections and communication
3.	Winning the 2018 Infinity Award for Avoid Recover Protect – Waste Management Award alongside the Southern Metropolitan Regional Council (SMRC)
4.	Winning the 2019 WARR Award for the Communication Engagement Success of the Year
5.	Undisrupted service delivery throughout COVID-19 with an 11% increase in collections
6.	Implementing Recycling Hubs within a number of City buildings to enable residents to dispose of items that cannot go into any of their bins

Opportunities for Improvement	
1.	COVID-19 delayed a re-education and engagement program post rollout of the FOGO system to assist the success of the ongoing behaviour change and to assist with mitigating the issues raised and identified prior and post rollout
2.	Targeted education program to minimise the volume and the incorrect placement of recoverable materials in the general waste bin
3.	Targeted education program to reduce contamination and provide clearer information as to what can and cannot go into the recycling bin
4.	Mandating sustainable waste management at City events and events held on land owned by the City to capture compostables, increase recycling and awareness
5.	Commercial FO and FOGO service
6.	Issues with the divestment of the RRRC leading to initial low diversion rates for FOGO
7.	Lack of local markets for FOGO ready in time for the rollout
8.	Some high density MUD's designed and constructed prior to rolling out FOGO across the City
9.	Loss of momentum and residential buy-in of waste services caused by COVID-19
10.	Review of the Verge Collections and collection methodologies





<b>Ongoing</b> (activities currently under way and/or continuously undertaken)	
1.	Continue to improve FOGO processing to improve recovery rates
2.	Re-education and engagement program to assist current and new users of FOGO and to mitigate issues raised and identified prior and post COVID-19
3.	Finalising Waste Management Plan and creation of a waste calculator to assist developers implement best practice waste management for all new developments
4.	Containers For Change Program - education and management of sites within the City
5.	Investigate alternative options to posting out yearly waste calendar and supply of compostable kitchen caddy liner tokens
6.	Investigate alternative options for the supply of compostable liners for the residents
7.	Investigate and implement reduction of contamination in public place recycling bins
8.	Implement an awareness campaign to mitigate the gaps identified in the current services
9.	Investigate technology to improve collection of waste and recycling
10.	Implement a Nappy Rebate to minimise general waste volumes and to assist residents by offering a financial incentive to procure sustainable nappies

<b>Short Term Priorities</b> (within the next 1-2 years)	
1.	Investigate opportunities for the Regional Resource Recovery Centre (RRRC) site
2.	Energy From Waste (EfW) promotion and education program to raise awareness for minimising general waste and ensuring all organic and recyclable material has been recovered prior to taking the residual waste to an EfW facility
2(a)	Investigate opportunities for the inclusion of the commercial and bulk waste streams for EfW after pre-sorting the material
2(b)	Investigate the options to use nearby transfer stations or the RRRC for disposal and transport of general, commercial and bulk waste to an EfW facility
3.	Finalise the Verge Waste Collections review
4.	Creation of a commercial FO and FOGO service
5.	Implement FOGO into the remaining multi-use and high density developments
6.	Investigate additional recycling support and alternative collection, disposal and recycling options for all other waste streams and for the materials that are hard to manage in multi-use and high density developments
6(a)	Collaborate with the multi-use and high density developments to a best practice approach to waste management and waste avoidance behaviours
7.	Implement additional options for the collection, drop off disposal and recycling of items not allowed in the three bins
8.	Creation of beyond the bin and circular economy information
9.	Ongoing re-education and engagement of current systems and future changes/inclusions within the waste industry and the outside influences impacting it
10.	Service delivery reviews
11.	Collaboration between the City's waste education, sustainability and environmental departments
12.	Creation of a sustainable events waste management program
13.	Investigate FOGO compost availability for residents and City projects and operations
14.	Promotion of local & interstate markets for FOGO and recycling



<b>Medium Term Priorities</b> (within the next 3-5 years)	
1.	Energy from Waste for all our residual waste
2.	Service delivery reviews
3.	Ongoing re-education and engagement of current systems and future changes/inclusions within the waste industry and the outside influences impacting it
4.	Investigate alternative waste fleet options and technology
5.	Finalise future waste opportunities for the RRRC and the SMRC
6.	Investigate and implement ongoing FOGO compost availability
7.	Promotion of local and interstate markets for FOGO and recycling

<b>Long Term Priorities</b> (more than five years)	
1.	Service delivery reviews
2.	Ongoing re-education and engagement of current systems and future changes/inclusions within the waste industry and the outside influences impacting it



## Part 2 – Implementation Plan

This implementation plan provides a summary of the actions which the City of Melville will take over the next 4-5 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) are translated into actions.

*Table 21: Implementation Plan*

Part 1 Priorities	Waste Infrastructure	Timeframe	Targets
Short Term Priority (4),(6a)	Introduction of a commercial Food Organics (FO) and FOGO collection	Q1 2022	Decrease in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial general waste tonnages</li> <li>Contamination</li> </ul> Increase in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial recycling and FOGO/FO tonnages</li> <li>Education, awareness and positive waste behaviour</li> <li>Commercial income for the City</li> </ul>
Ongoing (7) Short Priority Term (12)	Implement waste avoidance and resource recovery programs for City events	Q3 2021	Decrease in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contamination and tonnages</li> </ul> Increase in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste avoidance behaviours</li> <li>Resource recovery</li> </ul>
Short Term Priority (2),(2a), (2b) Medium Term Priority (1)	Disposal of residual waste to an Energy from Waste facility	Q4 2022	Decrease in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disposal costs for general waste</li> <li>Waste to landfill</li> <li>Greenhouse gases</li> </ul> Increase in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource recovery rates for FOGO and recycling tonnages</li> </ul>
Short Term Priority (5),(6),(6a)	Implement FOGO and best practice waste avoidance and resource recovery programs to the remaining multi use & high density mixed use developments	Q3 2021	Decrease in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contamination</li> <li>Tonnages</li> </ul> Increase in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste avoidance behaviours</li> <li>Resource recovery</li> <li>Consistent communication and waste infrastructure</li> </ul>
Ongoing	Sustainable Approach to Procurement Practices as per the Procurement Policy CP-023	Ongoing	Decrease in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon footprint</li> <li>Operational costs (fuel and maintenance costs)</li> <li>Capital costs (use of recycled materials and content)</li> <li>Environmental impact</li> </ul> Increase in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficiencies</li> <li>Sustainable practices</li> </ul>
Short Term Priority (1) Medium Term Priority (5)	Investigate options for the continuation and viability of Regional Resource Recovery Centre	Q2 2023	Decrease in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational costs (overheads)</li> </ul> Increase in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource recovery</li> <li>Commercial opportunities</li> </ul>
Short Term Priority (6),(7)	Construction and delivery of Community Recycling Hubs	Q3 2021 and Ongoing	Decrease in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contamination</li> <li>Tonnages from the 3-bins and verge</li> </ul>

Part 1 Priorities	Waste Infrastructure	Timeframe	Targets
	(existing & new)		waste materials Increase in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste avoidance behaviours</li> <li>Resource recovery</li> <li>Additional options for the collection, drop off, disposal and recycling of items not allowed in the 3-Bin system</li> </ul>

Part 1 Priorities	Policies and Procurement	Timeframe	Target
Ongoing (3)	Review and finalise the Local Planning Policy - Waste & Recyclable Collections for Multiple Dwelling Mixed Use Development LPP1.3	Q3 2021	Decrease in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contamination</li> <li>Residual waste</li> </ul> Increase in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste avoidance behaviours</li> <li>Resource recovery</li> </ul>

Part 1 Priorities	Data	Timeframe	Targets
Short Term Priority (2),(10)	Expanding the reporting for materials generated from capital works and operational projects and carbon offset figures	Ongoing	Increase in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource recovery.</li> <li>Clarity for all reporting</li> <li>The use of recycled material for capital works</li> </ul>
Medium Term Priority (4)	Review waste fleet data optimisation and integrity to capture more detailed usable data across all waste streams	Ongoing	Decrease in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contamination</li> <li>Carbon and emissions</li> <li>Fleet costs (insurance, repairs &amp; maintenance costs through increased efficiencies and route optimisation)</li> </ul> Increase in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data capture</li> <li>Useful data</li> </ul>
Ongoing (2)  Short Term Priority (5),(9)  Medium Term Priority (3)	Continuation of waste auditing: Bin Tagging Program and compositional audits	Ongoing	Decrease in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contamination</li> <li>General waste tonnages</li> </ul> Increase in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness</li> <li>Waste avoidance behaviours</li> <li>Resource recovery</li> <li>Quality of FOGO compost</li> </ul>

Part 1 Priorities	Behaviour Change Programs and Initiatives:	Timeframe	Targets
<p>Ongoing (1),(2), (4),(5),(6),(8),(10)</p> <p>Short Term Priority (2),(8), (11),(13), (14)</p> <p>Medium Term Priority (3),(6),(7)</p> <p>Long Term Priority (2)</p>	<p>FOGO "Refreshing Sessions":</p> <p>Re-education and engagement program</p>	Q2 2022	<p>Decrease in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination</li> <li>• General waste tonnages</li> </ul> <p>Increase in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness</li> <li>• Waste avoidance behaviours</li> <li>• Resource recovery</li> <li>• Quality of FOGO compost</li> </ul>
<p>Ongoing (8),(9)</p> <p>Short Term Priority (11)</p>	Aligning existing sustainability and environmental education programs with resource recovery and waste minimisation education programs	Ongoing	<p>Increase in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendees to workshops</li> <li>• Education opportunities via increased school incursions and excursions</li> </ul>
<p>Short Term Priority (3),(10)</p> <p>Medium Term Priority (2)</p> <p>Domestic Collections</p> <p>Review Long Term (1)</p>	Verge Collection Review to investigate technology and collection methodologies to improve the service and processing of all waste	Q2 2022	<p>Decrease in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General waste tonnages</li> <li>• Service complaints</li> <li>• Collection timeframes</li> <li>• Non-conforming material placed out</li> </ul> <p>Increase in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection efficiencies</li> <li>• Recycling tonnages</li> </ul>

## Appendix

### Bin Audit Composition Category Details

Recyclable Components				Descriptors
Recyclables	Paper	Recyclable Paper	Newspaper	Newspapers, Newspaper like pamphlets,
			Glossy Paper	magazines (glossy) pamphlets, present wrapping paper,
			Office Paper	A4 document paper, writing pads, letters, stationery papers, Print / Writing Paper, envelopes
			Coloured Paper	Coloured Paper
		Non-Recyclable Paper	Composite 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
			Contaminated Paper	Paper towel, Paper Napkins, Contaminated Paper - soiled not recyclable
			Other Paper	Non-Recyclable Paper, greaseproof paper, paper with wax coating, high wet strength papers, telephone books
	Cardboard	Recyclable Cardboard	Corrugated Cardboard	Corrugated cardboard boxes,
			Packaged Flat Cardboard	packing boxes etc, cereal boxes, business cards, folding cartons
			Liquid Paper Board Foil Lined and Other	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
		Non-Recyclable Cardboard	Composite cardboard	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	Contaminated Cardboard e.g. pizza boxes
			Other Cardboard	Non-Recyclable Cardboard



Recyclable Components			Descriptors	
Recyclables	Plastics	Recyclable Plastics	PET #1	Soft drink bottles, juice bottles, some food & mouthwash containers (e.g. jam & sauce bottles, peanut butter jars) including coloured PET
			HDPE#2	Bin
			PVC#3	Cordial and juice bottles, blister packs, plumbing pipes and fittings, PVC labels
			LDPE#4	Ice cream container lids, cream bottle lids, squeeze bottles, lids, builder's black plastic, black mulch film, plant nursery bags
			Polypropylene#5	Ice cream containers, drinking straws, pot plant pots, some bottle caps, plastic garden settings, potato crisp bags, compost bins
			Polystyrene #6	Yoghurt / sour cream containers, hot drink cups, take away containers, plastic cutlery, video/CD boxes, packaging foam, any foam
			Plastic#7 Other	Tupperware, Mixed unidentifiable plastics, all other resins and multi-blend plastic materials
		Non-Recyclable Plastics	Plastic Bags	Plastics Shopping Bags, Plastic Produce/Food Bags, Resealable Plastic Bags, Bin liners, Garbage bin liners, Compostable Plastics Bags
			Plastic Film	Cling film
			Composite (Mostly Plastic)	Composite plastic items where the weight of the plastic is estimated to be greater than the other material items
	Glass	Recyclable Glass (CDS Glass)	Glass Bottles	Beer/Cider Mixed Drinks, Soft drink bottles, not broken glass
		Recyclable Glass	Glass Other	wine bottles, food and sauce jars,
		Non-Recyclable Glass	Miscellaneous/Other Glass	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

Recyclable Components				Descriptors
Recyclables	Ferrous (Steel)	Steel	Steel Cans	Food cans, pet food cans, tins, empty paint tins,
			Steel Aerosols	Aerosol cans
			Composite Ferrous (Mostly Ferrous)	Composite ferrous items where the weight of the metal is estimated to be greater than the other material items
			Ferrous Other	Beer bottle tops, 100% ferrous items that are not cans / tins / packaging materials
	Non Ferrous (Aluminium)	Aluminium	Aluminium Cans	Beer and soft drink cans,
			Aluminium Aerosols	Aluminium aerosol cans
			Aluminium Foil	clean foil
			Composite Non-Ferrous (Mostly Non-Ferrous)	Composite non-ferrous metal items where the weight of the metal is estimated to be greater than the other material items
			Non-Ferrous Other	Copper / brass / bronze items, other metals (not ferrous / aluminium), Aluminium tamper proof seals
Contaminants/Non-Recyclable Components				Descriptors
Organic	Organic	Organic	Food Waste	Vegetable scraps, meat scraps, animal food, leftover food, Food particles, Bones
			Green Waste	Grass clippings, tree trimmings / pruning's, flowers, tree wood
			Packaged Food Waste	(Liquid containers - quarter full or more) and (Food Waste in containers or bags)
			Other Putrescible	Animal excrement, mixed compostable items
	Other Organics	Other Organics	Wood/Timber	Milled wood / timber, wooden skewers
	Textiles	Textiles	Textiles	(Natural/Synthetic - Apparel/Bedding etc.), (Leather and Rubber)
			Other Textiles	Shoes, handbags, millinery etc
	Earth	Earth	Soil/Dust 'n' Dirt and Inert and Broken Glass, Ash/Coal	Vacuum bag contents, soil, rocks, dirt, grit, mud, Broken Glass less than 50mm in size
			Ceramics, Rocks/Stones, Bricks, Concrete	Bricks and stones, Cups, bowls, pottery items, concrete

Contaminants/Non-Recyclable Components				Descriptors
Hazardous	Medical	Medical Waste	Pharmaceuticals	Unused prescription medicine, vitamins and Minerals
			Medical Waste	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	Hypodermic Syringes, Epi Pens
	Pathogenic Infectious	Pathogenic Infectious	Sanitary / Hygiene	used tissues (items with any bodily fluids), tampons/pads, cotton buds)
			Nappies	Adult and Child disposable nappies
	Hazardous	Hazardous	Chemicals	Bleach, Shampoo, Cleaning Products, (where the weight of the product is estimated to be greater than the weight of the container)
			Paint	Wet/Dry Paint
			Batteries Household	Batteries (Single Use and Rechargeable), Mobile phone battery
			Batteries Other	Vehicle Batteries e.g. Car/Boat, Industrial batteries e.g. Power Supply (UPS)
			Fluorescent Tubes/Light Bulbs	
			Oil Household, Motor & Other	
			Building Material	
			Hazardous Other	Uncategorized hazardous waste
Other	Electronic Waste	Electronic Waste	Toner Cartridges	Toner Cartridges
			Computer Equipment	Computer Components, Peripheral Devices/Computer Printer or Photocopier/Printer
			Mobile Phones	Mobile phones
			Electrical Items	Electrical Products
	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Specify)	Any items not applicable to other categories

## Glossary

Word/s	Description
<b>Avoidance</b>	Avoidance refers to the prevention or reduction of waste generation and is the most preferred option in the waste hierarchy.
<b>Better Practice</b>	Better practice refers to practices and approaches that are considered by the Waste Authority to be outcomes-focussed, effective and high performing, which have been identified based on evidence and benchmarking against comparable jurisdictions
<b>Commercial and Industrial Waste (C &amp; I)</b>	Solid waste generated by the business sector, State and Federal Government entities, schools and tertiary institutions.
<b>Commercial Waste Services</b>	Refers to drop-off, kerbside, verge side or other waste services provided by the local government to commercial premises.  Discretionary service, not offered by all local governments
<b>Construction and Demolition Waste (C &amp; D)</b>	Solid waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction and maintenance, and excavation of land associated with construction activities.
<b>Disposal</b>	Disposal refers to the discharge of waste into the environment, either into landfill or another disposal route.  Disposal is the least preferred option in the waste hierarchy.
<b>Drop-off Facilities and Service</b>	Drop-off collections are where reportable waste is delivered to the waste depot (drop-off facility) by the residents of the local government i.e. self-hauled waste.  Services are provided to collect waste or recyclable materials.  May be temporary or permanent standalone drop-off points for one or more materials, or may form part of other waste facilities (such as landfills or transfer stations).  <b>Note:</b> this does not include HHW drop-off points
<b>Energy Recovery</b>	The process of extracting energy from a waste stream through re-use, reprocessing, recycling or recovering energy from waste
<b>Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Facility</b>	Refers to facilities for the drop-off and storage of HHW  Includes consideration of the drop-off and storage procedures and infrastructure, staffing and resourcing, layout, operation and management HHW facilities, etc.



Word/s	Description
<b>Illegal Dumping</b>	<p>Illegal dumping is the unauthorised discharging or abandonment of waste and is an offence under Section 49A of the Environmental Protection Act 1986.</p> <p>Illegally dumped waste is generally considered to have the following attributes:</p> <p><u>Volume</u>: &gt; 1 cubic metre.</p> <p><u>Environmental Impact</u>: Contains items/substances that are potentially noxious or hazardous; potential for environmental harm if material leaks, spreads or degrades.</p> <p><u>Type of Waste</u>: Commercial or industrial waste; larger-scale household waste.</p> <p><u>Reason for offence</u>: Premeditated decision; commercial benefit or avoidance of fee.</p> <p><u>Mode of Deposition</u>: Deposited using a vehicle</p>
<b>Kerbside Waste Services</b>	<p>A regular, containerised collection service (often a wheelie bin) where the waste or recycling is collected from outside a resident's dwelling.</p> <p>Can apply to either recycling or general waste (and in a few instances green waste).</p>
<b>Landfill</b>	<p>Refers to inert or putrescible waste, registered or licenced landfills</p> <p>Activities related to the layout, operation, management and post closure of a landfill.</p> <p>Includes consideration of the technology and infrastructure on site, staffing and resourcing, and any other waste facilities or services at the landfill site (e.g. green waste or recycling drop off, mulching, tip shop, etc.)</p>

Word/s	Description
<b>Litter</b>	<p>Litter is defined in the Litter Act 1979 as including all kinds of rubbish, refuse, junk, garbage or scrap; and any articles or material abandoned or unwanted by the owner or the person in possession thereof, but does not include dust, smoke or other like products emitted or produced during the normal operations of any mining, extractive, primary or manufacturing industry.</p> <p>Litter is generally considered to have the following attributes:</p> <p><u>Volume</u>: &lt; 1 cubic metre.</p> <p><u>Environmental Impact</u>: Nil or minor actual or potential environmental impact.</p> <p><u>Type of Waste</u>: Personal waste.</p> <p><u>Reason for offence</u>: Unpremeditated, convenient disposal</p> <p><u>Mode of Deposition</u>: Deposited by hand (includes dropping by hand from a vehicle).</p>
<b>Local Government Waste Management</b>	<p>Refers to waste generated by a local government in performing its functions.</p> <p>Includes materials such as construction and demolition waste from road and footpath building and maintenance; green waste from parks maintenance; waste generated at local government offices, depots, and facilities.</p>
<b>Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)</b>	Solid waste generated from domestic (residential) premises and local government activities.
<b>Peel Region</b>	The Peel region is the area defined by the Peel Region Scheme.
<b>Perth Metropolitan Region</b>	The Perth metropolitan region or the Perth region is the area defined by the Metropolitan Region Scheme.
<b>Public Place Services</b>	Public place waste services refer to permanent bins provided by local government in public places to collect waste and/or recycling.
<b>Recovery</b>	The process of extracting materials or energy from a waste stream through re-use, reprocessing, recycling or recovering energy from waste.
<b>Reuse</b>	Reuse refers to using a material or item again.
<b>Reprocessing</b>	Reprocessing refers to using an item or material that might otherwise become waste during the manufacturing or remanufacturing process.
<b>Recycling</b>	The process by which waste is collected, sorted, processed (including through composting), and converted into raw materials to be used in the production of new products.

Word/s	Description
<b>Residual Waste</b>	<p>Waste that remains after the application of a better practice source separation process and recycling system, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in section 5 of the WARR Act.</p> <p>Where better practice guidance is not available, an entity's material recovery performance will need to meet or exceed the relevant stream target (depending on its source - MSW, C&amp;I or C&amp;D) for the remaining non-recovered materials to be considered residual waste under this waste strategy.</p>
<b>Special Event Waste Services</b>	Special event waste management refers to temporary bins and/or waste collection services provided by local government to manage waste generated at events such as fireworks displays, music festivals, sports events, markets etc.
<b>Sustainable Procurement</b>	Sustainable procurement involves meeting a need for goods and services in a way that achieves value for money and generates benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and the economy, while minimising damage to the environment.
<b>Transfer Station</b>	<p>Refers to facilities which undertake large scale consolidation of waste or recyclable materials for transfer to another facility for processing or disposal.</p> <p>Activities related to the layout, operation and management of a transfer station.</p> <p>Includes consideration of the technology and infrastructure on site, staffing and resourcing, and any other waste facilities or services available at the site (e.g. green waste or recycling drop off, mulching, tip shop, etc.).</p>
<b>Vergeside Waste Services</b>	<p>Verge side collection services are bulk, infrequent (~every 4-6 month or on demand) services.</p> <p>Material is collected from residential 'verge sides' either non-containerised or in a skip provided by the local government. Verge side services may relate to green waste or hard waste</p> <p>Includes waste and/or recyclable materials that may be mixed or separated and the source and can include green waste or hard waste.</p>
<b>Waste Services</b>	Waste services are defined by the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 as the collection, transport, storage, treatment, processing, sorting, recycling or disposal of waste; or the provision of receptacles for the temporary deposit of waste; or the provision and management of waste facilities, machinery for the disposal of waste and processes for dealing with waste.

