



INFORMATION BULLETIN

**Issue No. 40
March 2018**



CONTENTS PAGE

Item	Page No.
RRF Update Report	3
Communications and Education Update Report	10
MRC Audit Committee Unconfirmed Minutes	24
MRC submission in response to the WARR Strategy Review Consultation Paper	47

RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY UPDATE REPORT	
File No:	WST/13-07
Attachment/s:	Nil
Date:	22 February 2018
Prepared by:	Acting Director Corporate Services

This report presents a summary of activities that have taken place in the reporting period covering 9 January 2018 to 22 February 2018.

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

The RRF Closed on New Year's Day as planned.

Waste Delivery

Waste Delivery Summary for Reporting Period

MONTH	SCHEDULED TONNES	DELIVERED TONNES	DIFFERENCE TONNES
January 2018	9,200	9,417	217

For the 9th Contract Year, for the period to 31 January 2018, the RRF was 4,479 tonnes ahead of schedule as a result of additional throughput at the plant.

The RRF is operating as anticipated in the Resource Recovery Facility Agreement (RRFA), with average availability of 108% over the past 12 months.

On a monthly basis, Additional Tonnes (those tonnes greater than the monthly scheduled tonnes) only incur the Variable Operating Cost charge, but not the Capital Cost or Fixed Operating Cost charges.

Unavailable Tonnes (those tonnes less than the monthly scheduled tonnes) are not paid for unless:

- Within the Contract Year there is a positive balance of Additional Tonnes, these Additional Tonnes can be off-set against the Unavailable Tonnes. In this case, the off-set Additional Tonnes incur the full gate fee cost less the Variable Operating Cost (which has already been paid on the Additional Tonnes); or
- If the RRF Availability for a month is less than 92% of the monthly Scheduled Tonnes and there are no accumulated Additional Tonnes remaining to be off-set, then the MRC is required to pay the Capital Cost on all Unavailable Tonnes up to 92% of the monthly Scheduled Tonnes.

At the end of the Contract Year, if 100,000 tonnes of waste have been delivered to the RRF then the above "overs and unders" system should balance out.

The exception to the above is the tonnes not processed during the composter replacement.

The MRC entered into a standstill deed with BioVision which deals with the operations of the plant during this period. The tonnes scheduled for processing but not processed during the shutdown have been recorded as Accrued Tonnes. The MRC has already paid the capital cost component of the RRF Gate Fee in relation to these tonnes and so the Accrued Tonnes will be processed for the MRC at the end of the RRFA contract with the MRC only have to pay the fixed and variable components of the RRF Gate Fee.

Waste Diversion

Waste Diversion for the past six months (August 2017 to January 2018) was 54.3% with a Waste Diversion Target of 51.3%.

Community Complaints

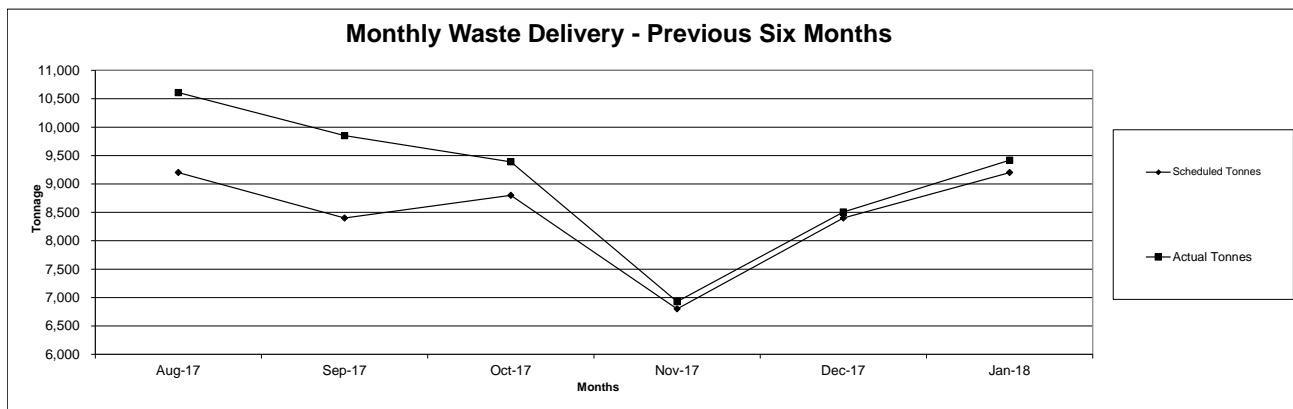
BioVision last met with its community stakeholder group on 30 November 2015 and no serious issues were raised. BioVision is continuing engagement with the selected key stakeholders, in particular the Banksia Grove development and the Wanneroo Golf Course.

COMMUNITY COMPLAINTS SUMMARY FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD

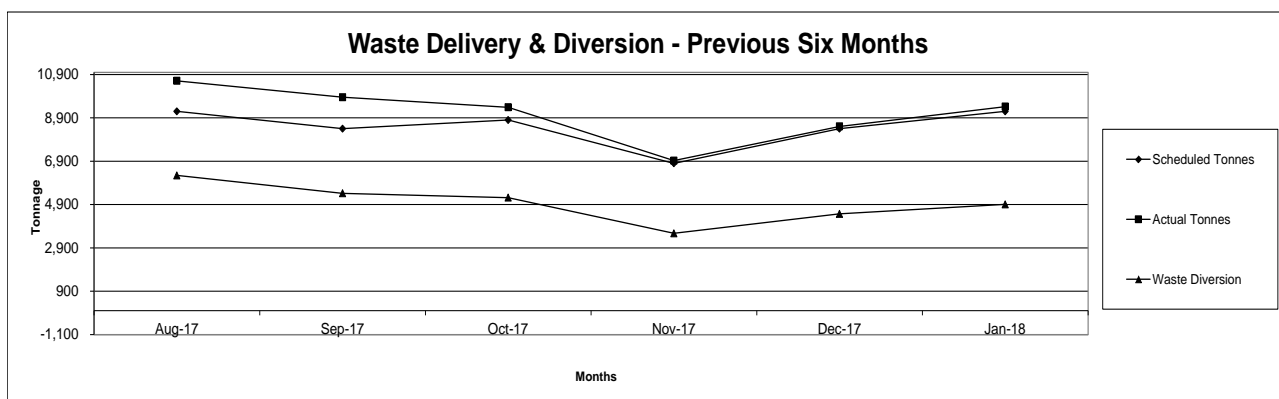
Date	Complaint	From	Outcome
Nil	No complaints were received.	Nil	Nil

The graphs below provide data up to **31 January 2018**.

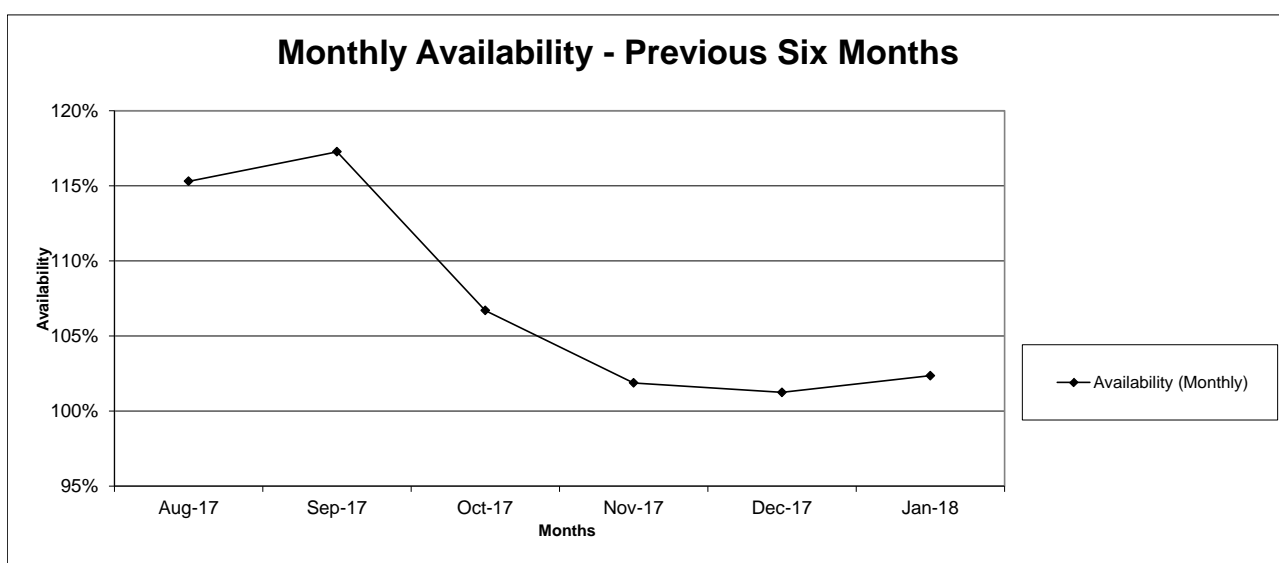
Graph No. 1 – Monthly Waste Delivery – Previous Six Months

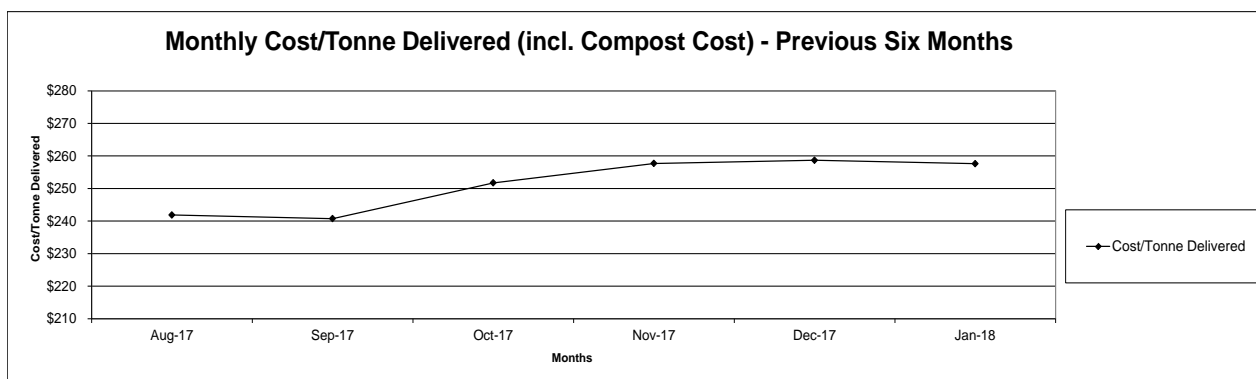
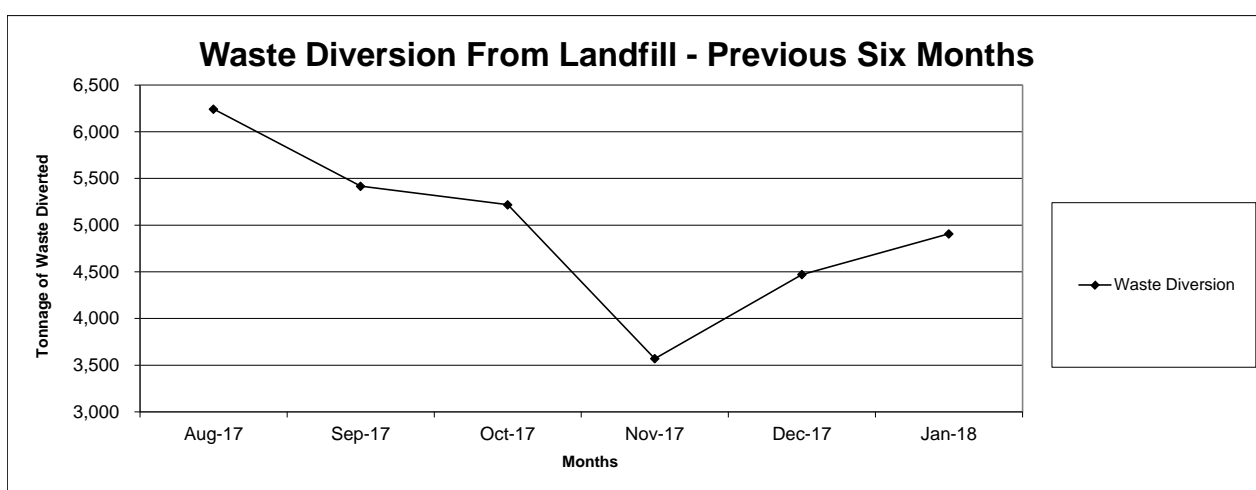


Graph No. 2 – Waste Delivery & Diversion – Previous Six Months



Graph No. 3 – Monthly Availability – Previous Six Months



Graph No. 4 – Monthly Cost/tonne Delivered (incl. Compost Cost) – Previous Six Months**Graph No. 5 – Waste Diversion from Landfill – Previous Six Months**

Performance Indicators

KPI's as per the RRFA are as follows:

Table No. 1 – KPI Summary (to 31 January 2018)

KPI	Target	Previous 6 Months	Jan
Availability*	95%	107.3%	102%
Environmental Standard - Number of Breaches	0	0	0
Waste Diversion	51.3%	54.3%	52.1%
Quality of Compost - Number of Breaches**	0	1	0
Quantity of Recyclable Packaging ***	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Health and Safety - Number of LTI's	0	0	0
Community Acceptance - Number of Complaints ****	0	0	0
Project Culture - PAG Chairperson Score	100%	100%	100%

* The Target Availability during the Initial Operating Period is to achieve an Availability of greater than 95% over a six-month period.

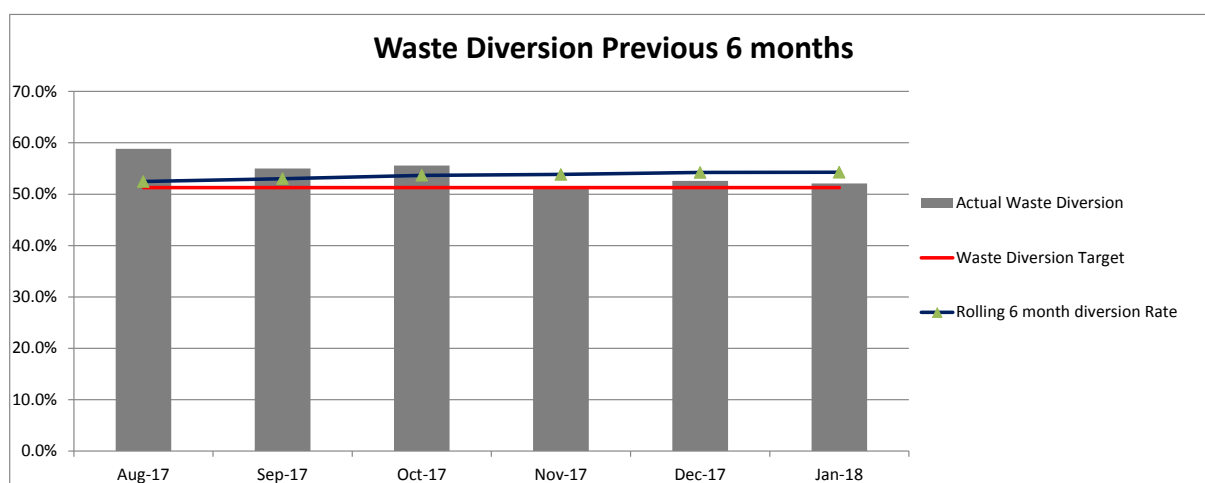
** The compost standard within the RRFA was amended by the revisions to the RRFA approved by Council at its meeting of 6 December 2012 and signed under common seal in May 2013.

*** Financial impacts of the KPI were removed by the revisions to the RRFA approved by Council at its meeting of 6 December 2012 and signed under common seal in May 2013. Ferrous diversion has recommenced.

**** Numerous complaints relating to a single event are treated as a single complaint. Biofilter odour is not registered as a complaint as this is seen as a normal operating odour condition.

Waste Diversion

The average waste diversion for the past six months (August 2017 to January 2018) has been 54.3%.



Project Advisory Group (PAG) as at 22 February 2018

MRC Representatives:

Cr Frank Cvitan
 Gunther Hoppe (A/CEO)
 Andrea Slater (A/DCS)
 Cr Russel Driver (alternative)

BioVision Representatives:

Craig Barker
 Nial Stock
 Frank Sciarrone (apology)
 Alan Turner
 Emmanuel Vincent (apology)

Chairperson:

Ian Watkins

The PAG last met on 21 February 2018.

Items dealt with by the group included:

- The continued possibility of an amendment to the Deed of Guarantee to address member council exposure
- BioVision Monthly Report/Update
- Compost stockpiling

Copies of the meeting minutes are distributed to the Strategic Working Group members and all MRC Councillors following the meetings.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Operational Expenditure

The Project Operational Summary below sets out the 2017/18 facility operating budget against which operational costs are tracked throughout the year. The variance over budget is as a result of the additional tonnes put through the facility during the year.

Project Operational Costs Summary for 2017/18 Financial Year – for the period ended 31 January 2018

OPERATING STATEMENT For the month ended 31 January 2018					
Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	\$ Remaining Bal of Budget	% Balance
Resource Recovery Facility					
Operating Expenditure					
Employee Costs					
Salaries	-	-	-	-	
Allowances	-	-	-	-	
Workers Compensation Premium	-	-	-	-	
Consultants and Contract Labour					
Consultancy	15,000	8,710	8,705	6,295	41.97%
Contract Labour External	-	-	-	-	
	15,000	8,710	8,705	6,295	41.97%
Office Expenses					
Cleaning of Buildings					
General cleaning (Enviro Care)	8,000	4,665	5,087	2,913	36.41%
Window cleaning	3,500	2,040	1,105	2,395	68.44%
	11,500	6,705	6,192	5,308	46.16%
Information System Expenses					
Computer System Maintenance					
ICT contractors costs	2,000	-	-	2,000	100.00%
Newcastle Weighing Services-Gen Maintenance	6,000	3,500	6,081	(81)	(1.35%)
Vertical Telecom P/L-Maint of Microwave Ant	6,000	3,500	2,562	3,438	57.30%
	14,000	7,000	8,643	5,357	38.26%
Building Maintenance					
Building Maintenance					
Airconditioning Maintenance	3,000	1,750	307	2,693	89.77%
Community Education Centre	2,000	525	525	1,475	73.77%
Weighbridge and Calibration	7,500	-	-	7,500	100.00%
Building Security					
Security - Monitoring	-	-	301	(301)	
Security - Alarm maintenance	-	-	-	-	
Security - call out	-	-	-	-	
	12,500	2,275	1,132	11,368	90.94%
RRF Operation Expenses					
Fencing and Gate Maintenance					
Fencing and Gate Maintenance	9,000	9,000	10,057	(1,057)	(11.74%)
Repair of Boom Gate	-	-	-	-	
Road Maintenance	5,000	-	-	5,000	100.00%
Bores and Pipework					
Bore main/calibration/electronics	4,500	3,100	3,685	815	18.10%
Groundwater sampling	2,500	-	-	2,500	100.00%
Bacteria sampling	1,000	-	-	1,000	100.00%
Vermin control	500	-	-	500	100.00%
Spills/leaks/incident management	500	-	-	500	100.00%
Vehicle Wash Facility Operations	-	-	-	-	
Landscaping and Gardens	8,000	4,402	5,198	802	13.36%
Compost Disposal	489,000	285,250	247,421	241,579	49.40%
Contractor's Fees	26,325,000	15,584,400	16,170,206	10,154,794	38.57%
RRF Maintenance Funding	250,000	-	-	250,000	100.00%
	27,093,000	15,886,152	16,436,568	10,656,432	39.33%
Utilities					
Electricity	10,500	6,125	10,080	420	4.00%
Rates	108,000	63,000	60,497	47,503	43.98%
	118,500	69,125	70,577	47,923	40.44%
Insurance					
Municipal Property Insurance	3,500	2,040	1,591	1,909	54.56%
Public Liability Insurance	5,650	3,295	2,388	3,262	57.73%
	9,150	5,335	3,979	5,171	56.52%
Cost of Borrowings					
Interest on Loans					
Loan 10A	62,976	37,884	37,885	25,091	39.84%
Loan 10B	-	-	-	-	
Loan 10C	-	-	-	-	
Loan 11	471	471	471	-	0.00%
Loan Expenses	-	-	-	-	
	63,447	38,355	38,356	25,091	39.55%
Amortisations					
Amortisation Pre-operating Costs	104,700	61,075	61,075	43,625	41.67%
Amortisation Costs	386,648	225,543	225,543	161,105	41.67%
	491,348	286,618	286,618	204,730	41.67%
Depreciation					
Depreciation on Building	23,604	13,769	14,655	8,949	37.91%
Depreciation on Infrastructure	27,600	16,100	15,573	12,027	43.58%
	51,204	29,869	30,228	20,976	40.97%
Total Operating Expenditure	27,879,649	16,340,144	16,890,997	10,976,625	39.37%
Net Total	(27,879,649)	(16,340,144)	(16,890,997)	(10,976,625)	39.37%

Communications and Education Report

December 2017 and January 2018

CONTENTS	Page
1. Introduction	
1.1 Introduction	1
2. Strategic Projects	
2.1 Face Your Waste	2
3. Community Engagement	
3.1 Tours	3
3.2 Schools	4
3.3 Visits, Talks & Workshops	5
3.4 Events/Displays	6
3.5 Earth Carers	7
3.6 Newsletters	7
4. Community Programs	
4.1 Battery Program	10
4.2 No Glass	11
5. Waste Education Groups	
5.1 WESSG	12
5.2 WEWG/WENG	12

1. Introduction

The Mindarie Regional Council's (MRC) Education Team's focus is on Winning Back Waste through community engagement within the region. The main objectives are to:

- act as an advocate for change at all levels,
- improve community awareness and understanding of waste issues,
- encourage a reduce, reuse, recycle and dispose wisely ethos and behaviours associated with this,
- encourage engagement on many levels to have waste dealt with as high on the waste hierarchy as is practicable,
- promote infrastructure solutions as integral to the aim of diverting waste from landfill.

This is largely done through the provision of:

- the Earth Carer community outreach program ,
- facility tours,
- visits to schools and community groups to deliver workshops and talks,
- displays within the community (including shopping centres, libraries, fairs and events),
- messaging through a broad range of communications and advertising channels, and
- special projects/programs to facilitate greater community participation in recycling and waste disposal initiatives.

The Team works closely with:

- the Member Councils through the region's Waste Education Strategic Steering Group (WESSG) to support the councils by assisting them in delivering their waste messages and in providing programs to enable improved recycling and waste disposal outcomes to the community, and,
- the State and National Waste Educator Groups (WMAA-WA WEWG / WENG and NWED) which include representatives from the other Regional Councils, Local Governments, WALGA, Waste Wise Schools, KABWA, Waste Authority and a variety of other members (government/community/business) interested in waste issues.



The MRC recognises that waste has a value as a resource and is committed to managing waste in line with the waste hierarchy and diverting waste from landfill.

This report will look to summarise the education activity for the months of December 2017 and January 2018.

2. Strategic Projects

2.1 Face Your Waste



Regional Education Campaign to engage with and improve the community's awareness of waste and waste issues and drive behavioural change.

The MRC has long had an education focus on the waste hierarchy, particularly the higher levels of reduce, reuse and recycle, encouraging people to think first before they dispose, to ensure they put their waste in the best place for it to be efficiently dealt with.



With diverting waste from landfill being a State driven priority and waste minimisation being seen as an important community goal, an understanding of the Waste Hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) was seen by the Region's Waste Education Strategic Steering Group (WESSG) as something important to educate the community about, to use it to explain waste initiatives currently being implemented (3 bins, use of skip bins) and proposed (energy from waste)..

The MRC has developed a campaign, Face Your Waste, designed to engage the community about the waste being produced and then educate them about what can be done to reduce this.

It is anticipated that the campaign will include a number of high profile engagement pieces supported outdoor, print and digital media advertising. This to engage and capture peoples

interest then direct them to a dedicated Face Your Waste website and social media platforms to gain further information, education and tips on how to change behaviour.

The benefits of such as campaign, to reduce waste, include:

- Cost savings
- Environmental
- Social (employment, resource preservation for future generations)

3. Community Engagement

3.1 Tours

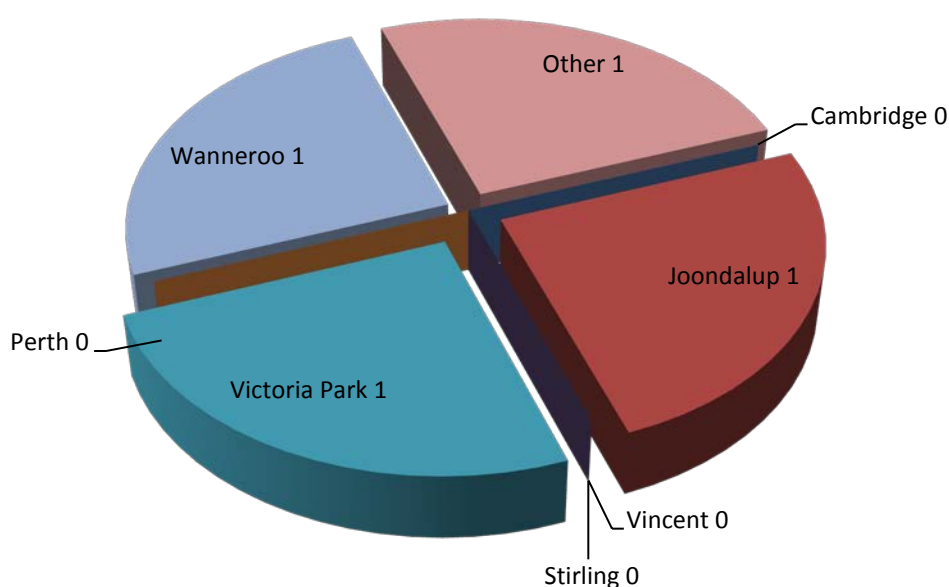
The tours of the MRC facilities (Tamala Park and Resource Recovery Facility) are run on request Monday to Saturday and are popular with people of all age groups and from all walks of life. The duration of each tour ranges from one to three hours depending on the requirement of the group attending.

During December/January only 4 tours took place with 20 people viewing the facilities and learning about how we deal with waste.

Of the tours in this reporting period all 4 visited Tamala Park with 2 of them also visiting the RRF.

Of the tours conducted, 2 were business tours (SMRC and ToVP) with the remaining 2 community groups.

**Tours by Council - December 2017 - January
2018 Total: 4**



The feedback given about these tours continues to report a high level of participant satisfaction with them being described as very informative. The tours don't just point out operational aspects of the sites but discuss the 'story of waste', engaging people in how the Waste Hierarchy works and discuss behaviours that create the best outcomes. People are continually amazed at how a 'trip to the tip' can be such an eye opener and be very enjoyable.

3.2 Schools

Talks and visits to schools is a focus of the MRC education team. The MRC provides a number of services to enhance a school's curriculum, these include: tours talks, workshops and activities can be tailored to meet the individual requirements of the school.

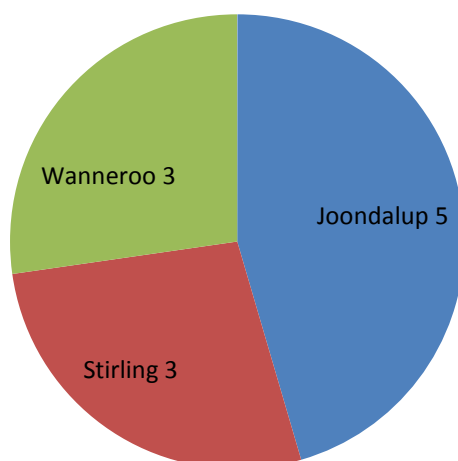
The MRC Education Team have continued to developing a closer working relationship with Waste Wise Schools with the purpose of delivering a broader and more consistent waste education program into schools throughout the region.

In 2017 the MRC is delivering the Waste Wise Schools program into MRC schools and advise how schools can become waste wise schools and access funds to assist with development of waste related projects. Through this partnership the Region's schools are being offered a superior waste education program with ongoing local support.

MRC are also assisting the City of Stirling to promote their 3 bin system by targeting schools within the city and presenting talks/workshops to students, teachers and parents on 'what goes into what bin?' Students are all given take home material describing the 3 bin system in an effort to spread the message.

Visits to Child Care centres have increased in the last year with the Centres looking to enhance the environmental and sustainability education programs they do with the children. These visits aim to not only foster an interest in waste for the youngsters but also to connect with educators and to a different parent group.

Visits to Schools and Day Care Centre by Council December 2017 - January 2018



Name of schools visited: Creaney Primary School, West Kinross Pre school, Sutherland, Primary School, Ocean Reef Senior High School, Westminster Primary School, Padbury Catholic Primary School, Connolly Primary School

3.3 Visits, Talks & Workshops

Talks and visits to community groups is also a focus of the MRC education team. The topics of these talks and visits vary according to the group but the sessions mainly focus on three main areas:

- Organics – composting and worm farming
- The bin system – what goes in what bin
- Waste Hierarchy – reduce, reuse, recycle and dispose wisely.

The duration of the sessions range from an hour through to a full day and, in the case of schools, may be for single classes or for the whole school.

VISITS/TALKS	
	Number
Cambridge	0
Joondalup	5
Perth	0
Stirling	4
Victoria Park	1
Vincent	0
Wanneroo	3
Other	0
TOTAL	13

TYPES OF TALKS	
	Number
Battery assembly	0
Composting, worms & gardens	8
Nude Your Food	0
Waste & recycling	4
Waste Audit	1
TOTAL	13

3.4 Events and Displays

A number of community events took place in the lead up to Christmas and then early in the New Year. These included:

artMarket@Deanmore, Light up Leederville, Catalina Christmas Mixer, Lake Monger Christmas Lights, Scarborough Sunset Markets, COJ Music in the park, Stirling Growers Farmers Market, Skyworks, 6006 in the Park.



ROAMING RECYCLER EVENTS	
	No Days Out
Cambridge	3
Joondalup	1
Perth	1
Stirling	2
Victoria Park	0
Vincent	2
Wanneroo	1
Other	0
TOTAL	10

The Australia Day Skyworks saw MRC join with the City of Perth to promote good waste habits to visitors coming to the foreshore. This included recycling stations, where waste was sorted, bin monitors helping people place waste in the right bins and also handing out waste and recycling bags.

This year saw a waste diversion from landfill of nearly 51% with over 4 tonnes of waste being recycled and 3 tonnes composted.



3.5 Earth Carers

The MRC community outreach program, Earth Carers, has been an integral part of the education program. Earth Carers are seen as long term valued people interested in waste and spreading a 'Waste Less' message. Since 2008 over 400 people have completed the MRC Earth Carer training courses and of them 345 are still active, a good retention rate.

Two training courses are held each year, one in March and the other in August. On completion of the course the MRC Earth Carers continue to meet and engage with the community. A number of Earth Carers link in with Community Garden groups, Transition Towns and other groups of like minded people. These provide very fertile grounds for information exchange and promoting waste wise messages. The MRC maintains contact after the course, with Earth Carers assisting at events on an MRC stall, in schools, and through on going workshops we offer.

The upcoming March 2018 training course already has 45 people registering an interest to attend.

To start the new year off Earth Carers were sent a newsletter full of stories and updates of Earth Carer activity, information about waste issues and tips on how to live with less waste.

A Facebook Page, Earth Carers North, provides a convenient forum for Earth Carers and others to exchange ideas and discuss the wonderful world of waste. This page was originally set up as an Advanced Earth Carer project. Earth Carers are very important ambassadors for a responsible waste message as they have credibility with friends and neighbours we could not hope to maintain.

3.6 Newsletters/Bulletins

Catalina and Kinross residents' received the following bulletin to update them on happenings occurring with MRC and in particular Tamala Park.

WINNING BACK WASTE



TAMALA PARK NEWS

The Tamala Park News is produced to inform the community of what happens at the Waste Management Facility here at Tamala Park.



Tipshop - keeping quality reusable items out of landfill

Early next year the shop will be expanded in size to enable the housing of a greater number and variety of goods for sale.

Members of the public can drop off recyclable and reuse items seven days a week from 8am to 4.45pm.

The shop is open on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Waste contained - small waste footprint

- Tamala Park has a large landfill, but only has a small working face in operation at any one time (see red circle below)
- This makes it easier to control odour, litter and vermin
- Based on the current waste volumes being delivered to Tamala Park, the landfill is expected to be full some time in 2024. If waste volumes reduce the life of the landfill will be extended.



Dust - minimal dust from operational areas

- Majority of traffic on site uses sealed roads
- We apply dustex (tree sap) on the limestone to fix it together
- We run a water cart during operational hours
- We are trialling other types of dust suppressants

Litter - windblown litter contained on site

- We cover the rubbish with limestone
- We use litter pickers on-site
- Litter fences are used to contain as much potential litter as possible



Odour - waste does smell, but we are actively minimising odours

- Only limited waste deliveries are accepted over night
- We cover rubbish with limestone daily
- Odour neutralisers are in use
- Gas from around the site is captured and used for power generation

Millipedes (Infestation reminder)

- They are found in bushland throughout Perth
- You can reduce the millipedes around your house by turning off front lights, using solar light traps and removing dead organic matter from around the home
- Millipedes come out after significant rainfall events

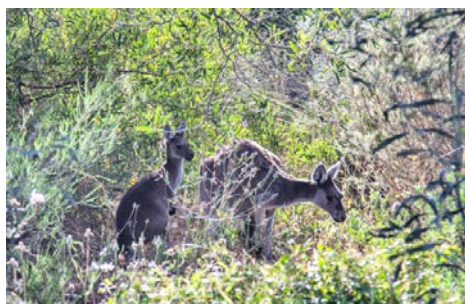
For further information please contact our Environmental Officer, Kathrine on 93066315

Bushland – over half of the Tamala Park site is natural bushland acting as a buffer zone

- Much of the undeveloped area is "Bush Forever" and contains significant flora and fauna species
- We use prescribed burns and fire breaks for bushfire control
- The protected natural flora and fauna on the site are flourishing

Ibis – control to prevent large numbers becoming a nuisance in surrounding parkland and wetlands

- 800-1,000 birds visit the landfill daily
- They are typically resting and roosting on site
- They have environmental impacts such as an increase in nutrient loading in the soil and displacing local roosting animals
- We have a "Licence to Scare" issued by DWER for the landfill (e.g. sound cannon, kites, active scaring)



Ferals/vermin – control of these stops them becoming pests in surrounding areas

- Bi-monthly cat trapping
- All caught cats are removed to the local vet
- Rabbit and fox culling
- Ongoing pest control program for mice/rats, cockroaches etc.

Remember,
'No Glass in the green top bin'



Open Day

The annual Tamala Park Open Day will be held again in May to celebrate the opening of the new shop and recycling area. Come along, join in the fun and take a close up look at what work is done on site.

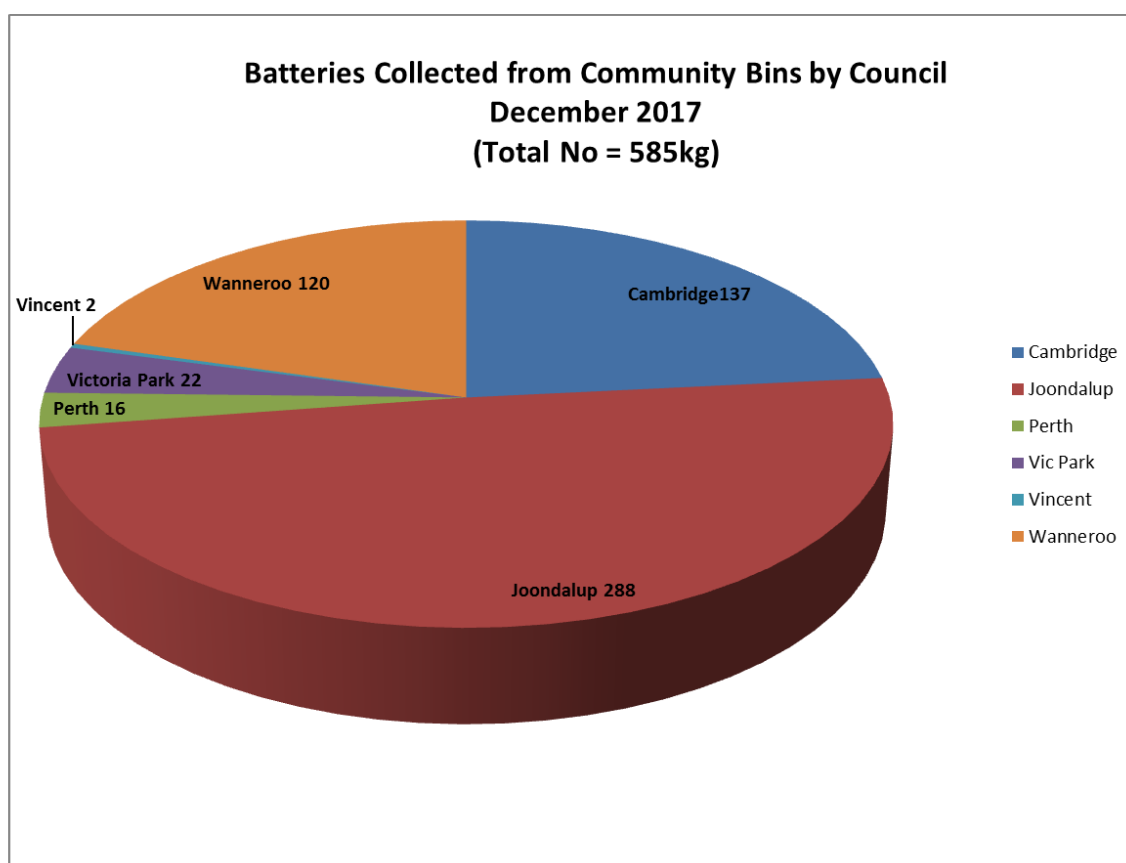
Contact: website: www.mrc.wa.gov.au

4. Community Programs

4.1 Battery Program

Batteries from school and community bins continued to be collected in large numbers. Importantly most of these batteries previously would have gone into the household green top wheelie-bin then to the RRF and the chemicals contained within ultimately into the compost. However large quantities of batteries are bought and disposed of and although the MRC is collecting and recycling tonnes of batteries it is only the tip of the iceberg.

The battery program is particularly important to MRC operations in that batteries have shown themselves to be the cause of many of the landfill fires at Tamala Park and they are still a significant problem at the RRF – providing a source of metals contamination.



The schools battery program continues to grow. The schools find it is a good way to engage students in a meaningful recycling program. From an MRC point of view it offers collection sites throughout the community and unlike the public battery collection bins the school ones are generally free of contamination.

The MRC currently has 91 schools in the program. Top collectors for 2017 were:

1st Prize - Sorrento Primary School 386kg

2nd Prize – Carramar Primary School 227kg

3rd Prize – East Butler Primary School

A Certificate of achievement was awarded to Wanneroo Primary School for a jump in the league table from Term 3 to Term 4 from place 25 to 20. .

MRC School Battery Program - League Table						
Total Batteries collected by Schools (kgs), Terms 1 - 4, 2017						
Rank	Place	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Grand Total
1	Sorrento Primary School	138	81	79	88	386
2	Carramar Primary School	32	110	27	58	227
3	East Butler Primary School	32	69	63	37	201
4	Hillarys Primary School	77	68	16	32	193
5	Kinross Primary School	64	68	26	28	186
6	Mullaloo Beach Primary School	42	37	72	25	176
7	Marmion Primary School	25	32	42	40	139
8	Halidon Primary School	41	32	18	42	133
9	Greenwood Primary School	51	35	24	16	126
10	Mercy College	40	13	48	14	115
11	Duncraig Primary School	36	46	17	14	113
12	Pearsall Primary School	20	16	29	18	83
13	Peter Moyes Anglican Community College	7	3	34	36	80
14	St Marks Anglican Community School	32	7	28	3	70
15	North Woodvale Primary School2	19	14	14	19	66
16	Padbury Catholic Primary School	14	11	27	13	65
17	Roseworth Primary School	0	0	0	65	65
18	Glengarry Primary School	12	12	25	15	64
19	Lake Joondalup Baptist College	22	11	15	15	63
20	Wanneroo Primary School	0.5	34	1	27	62.5
21	Quinns Rocks Primary School	9	20	12	12	53
22	Mount Hawthorn Primary School	19	10	13	9	51
23	Edgewater Primary School	27	10	10	3	50
24	Al-Hidayah Islamic School	16	7	15	10	48
25	Poynter Primary School	13	19	5	6	43
26	Irene McCormack Catholic College		36	2	4	42
27	Landsdale Primary School	17	8	7	10	42
28	Quinns Baptist College	10	11	13	6	40
29	Craigie Heights Primary School	10	17	5	8	40
30	St Anthony's School	14	8	7	11	40

City of Stirling operates its own schools battery program and their figures are not included here.

4.2 No Glass Campaign

The campaign to divert glass from the green top bin to reduce glass contamination in the organic soil conditioner produce at the RRF continued through these months with messaging on the City of Wanneroo waste trucks and in various community publications, including Kids in Perth and the Northern Guide (Jindalee, Butler, Quinns Rocks, Ridgewood, Merriwa, Clarkson & Mindarie)



The suburbs of Edgewater and Heathridge in the City of Joondalup were identified by the City as ones that needed further effort

The Green lid bins were checked and those bins without stickers had stickers applied as with those that had heavily degraded

stickers, Information flyers supporting this were also placed into all letterboxes within these suburbs.

To further reinforce the message the yellow top recycling bins in these suburbs were then stickered with recycling information, which included glass disposal, An additional flyer was then deposited in the letterbox with further recycling information and tips.

5. Waste Educator Groups

5.1 Waste Education Strategic Steering Group (WESSG)

The Waste Education Strategic Steering Group (WESSG) meets at the end of each month. These meetings continue to be an important forum for exchanging ideas and keeping everyone updated on happenings associated with waste within the Member Councils. The Group has been invaluable in providing networking opportunity for its participants. People aren't confined to council boundaries so being aware of what is happening elsewhere is important in delivering messages to the community

The importance of Regional messaging remains on the agenda as does the Groups role in dealing with regional waste issues. Many events and activities within the Region occur regularly with WESSG playing an important role in streamlining communications, messaging and coordination between both the MRC and the Member Councils and the Member Councils themselves.

No meeting was held in December.

January's meeting saw discussions on MRC's strategic direction and included how the 'Face Your Waste' campaign fits in with this. These discussions were especially looking at what elements all of the individual councils needed to align with their waste management/minimisation plans.



5.2 Waste Educators Working Group & Networking Groups (WEWG/WENG)

There was no meeting in December.

The January meeting focused on the consultation for the new State Waste Strategy with discussions also on:

- The Plastic Bag Ban
- Container Deposit Scheme
- Waste Authority Community and Industry Engagement (CIE) grants



MINUTES

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING

1 MARCH 2018

TIME: 7.30 AM

CITY OF STIRLING

Winning Back Waste

*Constituent Members: Cities of Perth, Joondalup, Stirling, Vincent and Wanneroo
Towns of Cambridge and Victoria Park*



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	DECLARATION OF OPENING / ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS	3
2	ATTENDANCE / APOLOGIES	3
3	TERMS OF REFERENCE	3
4	DECLARATION OF INTERESTS	3
5	CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING.....	4
6	REPORTS.....	4
	6.1 Review of Compliance Audit - 2017	4
	6.2 Risk Register Summary.....	5
	6.3 External Audit Committee Member.....	6
7	NEW BUSINESS.....	7
8	NEXT MEETING	7
9	CLOSURE.....	7
	ATTACHMENT 1.....	8
	ATTACHMENT 2.....	19
	ATTACHMENT 3.....	22

1 DECLARATION OF OPENING / ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

The Chair declared the meeting open at 7.30am.

2 ATTENDANCE / APOLOGIES

MEMBERS

Cr Russ Fishwick JP (Chairperson)	City of Joondalup
Cr Stephanie Proud JP (Deputy Chairperson)	City of Stirling
Cr David Boothman JP	City of Stirling

IN ATTENDANCE

Mr Gunther Hoppe	Acting Chief Executive Officer MRC
Mrs Andrea Slater	Acting Director Corporate Services MRC

APOLOGIES

Ms Gayle Rogers	External member
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3 TERMS OF REFERENCE

At an Ordinary Council Meeting held on 7 July 2005 the Audit Committee was established by Council under s7.1A of the Local Government Act 1995 and at an Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27 October 2005 Council adopted the Terms of Reference for the operation of the Audit Committee. These terms of reference were subsequently revised by Council at an Ordinary Council Meeting held on 24 April 2014.

At an Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27 October 2005 under s7.1B of the Local Government Act 1995, Council approved the Audit Committee under s.7.12A(2) of the Act for Council to meet with Council's auditor.

The primary objective of the Audit Committee is to accept responsibility for the annual external audit and liaise with the Council's auditor so that Council can be satisfied with the performance of the local government in managing its financial affairs.

The Committee is to facilitate:

- The enhancement of the credibility and objectivity of external financial reporting;
- Effective management of financial and other risks and the protection of Council assets;
- Compliance with laws and regulations as well as use of best practice guidelines relative to auditing;
- The provision of an effective means of communication between the external auditor, the CEO and the Council.

The full Terms of Reference can be found on the MRC's website at:

<http://mrc.wa.gov.au/Documents/Agenda---2014/20140424---Members-Information-Bulletin-No--16.aspx>

4 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Mr David Boothman JP declared an interest that may affect impartiality. He has previously worked with Andrew Burchfield when Mr Burchfield worked as a contractor for City of Stirling. A declaration form has been added as **Attachment 3**.

5	CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING
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RESOLVED

Cr Proud moved, Cr Boothman seconded

That the Minutes of the Audit Committee Meeting held on 14 November 2017 be taken as read, confirmed and the Chairman invited to sign the same as a true record of the proceedings.

6	REPORTS
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6.1 REVIEW OF COMPLIANCE AUDIT - 2017**BACKGROUND**

The Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996 require a local government to carry out a compliance audit for the period 1 January to 31 December each year. The Compliance Audit Return is to be adopted by Council and certified by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The certified Compliance Audit Return is to be forwarded to the Department of Local Government by 31 March 2018.

DETAIL

There were no areas of non-compliance in the current year compliance return.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Local Government Act 1995 – Part 7.

Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996 – Section 14 and 15.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Not applicable.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

Not applicable.

COMMENT

Nil.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That the Audit Committee recommends that Council endorse the Compliance Audit return for the 2017 calendar year, as presented.

RESOLVED

Cr Boothman moved, Cr Proud seconded

That the recommendation be adopted

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 3/0

6.2 RISK REGISTER SUMMARY

SUMMARY

The MRC's initial Risk Register summary was tabled at the Audit Committee meeting held on 24 November 2014.

At the meeting it was agreed that a summarised risk register would be tabled with the Audit Committee every six months for discussion.

A summarised risk register which outlines those risks rated as 'High' or 'Extreme' is included as Attachment 2 to this agenda.

Management have prepared management plans for each of the risks included in the summary.

Management conducted risk register review in January 2018 of the 'High' or 'Extreme' risks, and the following risks have been changed or removed from/added to the summary risk register since it was last presented to the Audit Committee:

OPS-22	Risk remained at same level but the wording has been changed to include more existing controls in place.
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RESPONSIBLE OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That the Audit Committee note the Risk Register Summary presented.

RESOLVED

Cr Proud moved, Cr Boothman seconded

That the recommendation be adopted

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 3/0

6.3 EXTERNAL AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBER

BACKGROUND

On 1 May 2014 Gayle Roger was appointed as MRC's external audit committee member for a negotiated two year term. This term was further extended by two years by Council in November 2015. The extended term is due to expire at the end of April 2018. Gayle does not wish to extend her term as external audit committee member and will resign from the position on 30 April 2018.

MRC will accept her resignation and send a letter of appreciation for her past service and due diligence with regard to the role.

The Audit Committee is required to consider how it wishes to recommend that Council proceed with regard to the appointment of an external audit committee member.

The recruitment process in previous years has seen an advert being posted on Australian Institute of Company Directors website and an advertisement in the Weekend West Australian. Suitable candidates will be presented to the audit committee for recommendation to Council at the 31 May 2018 Ordinary Council Meeting.

We have had interest from Andrew Burchfield who is currently a self-employed consultant with vast experience in Local Government audits and Governance. Andrew will be invited to apply for the position using the normal recruitment process.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That the Audit Committee recommends the recruitment process for the external audit committee member.

RESOLVED

Cr Boothman moved, Cr Proud seconded

That the recommendation be adopted

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 3/0

7	NEW BUSINESS
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Nil

8	NEXT MEETING
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The next audit committee meeting is scheduled for June/July 2017.

9	CLOSURE
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The Chairperson closed the meeting at 7.48am.

These Minutes were confirmed by the Audit Committee as a true and accurate record of the Audit Committee Meeting held on 1 March 2018.

SignedChairperson

Dated this day of2018

ATTACHMENT 1

TO ITEM 6.1

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING

1 MARCH 2017

COMPLIANCE AUDIT 2017



Department of
Local Government, Sport
and Cultural Industries

Mindarie Regional Council - Compliance Audit Return Regional Local Government 2017

Certified Copy of Return

Please submit a signed copy to the Director General of the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries together with a copy of section of relevant minutes.

Commercial Enterprises by Local Governments					
No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
1	s3.59(2)(a)(b)(c) F&G Reg 7,9	Has the local government prepared a business plan for each major trading undertaking in 2017.	N/A		Sonia Cherico
2	s3.59(2)(a)(b)(c) F&G Reg 7,10	Has the local government prepared a business plan for each major land transaction that was not exempt in 2017.	N/A		Sonia Cherico
3	s3.59(2)(a)(b)(c) F&G Reg 7,10	Has the local government prepared a business plan before entering into each land transaction that was preparatory to entry into a major land transaction in 2017.	N/A		Sonia Cherico
4	s3.59(4)	Has the local government given Statewide public notice of each proposal to commence a major trading undertaking or enter into a major land transaction for 2017.	N/A		Sonia Cherico
5	s3.59(5)	Did the Council, during 2017, resolve to proceed with each major land transaction or trading undertaking by absolute majority.	N/A		Sonia Cherico



**Department of
Local Government, Sport
and Cultural Industries**

Delegation of Power / Duty					
No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
1	s5.16, 5.17, 5.18	Were all delegations to committees resolved by absolute majority.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
2	s5.16, 5.17, 5.18	Were all delegations to committees in writing.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
3	s5.16, 5.17, 5.18	Were all delegations to committees within the limits specified in section 5.17.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
4	s5.16, 5.17, 5.18	Were all delegations to committees recorded in a register of delegations.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
5	s5.18	Has Council reviewed delegations to its committees in the 2016/2017 financial year.	Yes	11 August 2016	Sonia Cherico
6	s5.42(1), 5.43 Admin Reg 18G	Did the powers and duties of the Council delegated to the CEO exclude those as listed in section 5.43 of the Act.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
7	s5.42(1)(2) Admin Reg 18G	Were all delegations to the CEO resolved by an absolute majority.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
8	s5.42(1)(2) Admin Reg 18G	Were all delegations to the CEO in writing.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
9	s5.44(2)	Were all delegations by the CEO to any employee in writing.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
10	s5.45(1)(b)	Were all decisions by the Council to amend or revoke a delegation made by absolute majority.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
11	s5.46(1)	Has the CEO kept a register of all delegations made under the Act to him and to other employees.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
12	s5.46(2)	Were all delegations made under Division 4 of Part 5 of the Act reviewed by the delegator at least once during the 2016/2017 financial year.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
13	s5.46(3) Admin Reg 19	Did all persons exercising a delegated power or duty under the Act keep, on all occasions, a written record as required.	Yes		Sonia Cherico

Disclosure of Interest					
No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
1	s5.67	If a member disclosed an interest, did he/she ensure that they did not remain present to participate in any discussion or decision-making procedure relating to the matter in which the interest was disclosed (not including participation approvals granted under s5.68).	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
2	s5.68(2)	Were all decisions made under section 5.68(1), and the extent of participation allowed, recorded in the minutes of Council and Committee meetings.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe



**Department of
Local Government, Sport
and Cultural Industries**

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
3	s5.73	Were disclosures under section 5.65 or 5.70 recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the disclosure was made.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
4	s5.75(1) Admin Reg 22 Form 2	Was a primary return lodged by all newly elected members within three months of their start day.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
5	s5.75(1) Admin Reg 22 Form 2	Was a primary return lodged by all newly designated employees within three months of their start day.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
6	s5.76(1) Admin Reg 23 Form 3	Was an annual return lodged by all continuing elected members by 31 August 2017.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
7	s5.76(1) Admin Reg 23 Form 3	Was an annual return lodged by all designated employees by 31 August 2017.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
8	s5.77	On receipt of a primary or annual return, did the CEO, (or the Mayor/ President in the case of the CEO's return) on all occasions, give written acknowledgment of having received the return.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
9	s5.88(1)(2) Admin Reg 28	Did the CEO keep a register of financial interests which contained the returns lodged under section 5.75 and 5.76	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
10	s5.88(1)(2) Admin Reg 28	Did the CEO keep a register of financial interests which contained a record of disclosures made under sections 5.65, 5.70 and 5.71, in the form prescribed in Administration Regulation 28.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
11	s5.88 (3)	Has the CEO removed all returns from the register when a person ceased to be a person required to lodge a return under section 5.75 or 5.76.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
12	s5.88(4)	Have all returns lodged under section 5.75 or 5.76 and removed from the register, been kept for a period of at least five years, after the person who lodged the return ceased to be a council member or designated employee.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
13	s5.103 Admin Reg 34C & Rules of Conduct Reg 11	Where an elected member or an employee disclosed an interest in a matter discussed at a Council or committee meeting where there was a reasonable belief that the impartiality of the person having the interest would be adversely affected, was it recorded in the minutes.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
14	s5.70(2)	Where an employee had an interest in any matter in respect of which the employee provided advice or a report directly to the Council or a Committee, did that person disclose the nature of that interest when giving the advice or report.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe



Department of
Local Government, Sport
and Cultural Industries

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
15	s5.70(3)	Where an employee disclosed an interest under s5.70(2), did that person also disclose the extent of that interest when required to do so by the Council or a Committee.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
16	s5.103(3) Admin Reg 34B	Has the CEO kept a register of all notifiable gifts received by Council members and employees.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe

Disposal of Property

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
1	s3.58(3)	Was local public notice given prior to disposal for any property not disposed of by public auction or tender (except where excluded by Section 3.58(5)).	N/A		ANDREA SLATER
2	s3.58(4)	Where the local government disposed of property under section 3.58(3), did it provide details, as prescribed by section 3.58(4), in the required local public notice for each disposal of property.	N/A		ANDREA SLATER

Finance

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
1	s7.1A	Has the local government established an audit committee and appointed members by absolute majority in accordance with section 7.1A of the Act.	Yes		ANDREA SLATER
2	s7.1B	Where a local government determined to delegate to its audit committee any powers or duties under Part 7 of the Act, did it do so by absolute majority.	Yes		ANDREA SLATER
3	s7.3	Was the person(s) appointed by the local government to be its auditor, a registered company auditor.	Yes		ANDREA SLATER
4	s7.3, 7.6(3)	Was the person or persons appointed by the local government to be its auditor, appointed by an absolute majority decision of Council.	Yes		ANDREA SLATER
5	Audit Reg 10	Was the Auditor's report for the financial year ended 30 June 2017 received by the local government within 30 days of completion of the audit.	Yes		ANDREA SLATER
6	s7.9(1)	Was the Auditor's report for the financial year ended 30 June 2017 received by the local government by 31 December 2017.	Yes		ANDREA SLATER
7	S7.12A(3)	Where the local government determined that matters raised in the auditor's report prepared under s7.9 (1) of the Act required action to be taken by the local government, was that action undertaken.	N/A		Andrea Slater



**Department of
Local Government, Sport
and Cultural Industries**

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
8	S7.12A (4)	Where the local government determined that matters raised in the auditor's report (prepared under s7.9 (1) of the Act) required action to be taken by the local government, was a report prepared on any actions undertaken.	N/A		Andrea Slater
9	S7.12A (4)	Where the local government determined that matters raised in the auditor's report (prepared under s7.9 (1) of the Act) required action to be taken by the local government, was a copy of the report forwarded to the Minister by the end of the financial year or 6 months after the last report prepared under s7.9 was received by the local government whichever was the latest in time.	N/A		Andrea Slater
10	Audit Reg 7	Did the agreement between the local government and its auditor include the objectives of the audit.	Yes		ANDREA SLATER
11	Audit Reg 7	Did the agreement between the local government and its auditor include the scope of the audit.	Yes		ANDREA SLATER
12	Audit Reg 7	Did the agreement between the local government and its auditor include a plan for the audit.	Yes		ANDREA SLATER
13	Audit Reg 7	Did the agreement between the local government and its auditor include details of the remuneration and expenses to be paid to the auditor.	Yes		ANDREA SLATER
14	Audit Reg 7	Did the agreement between the local government and its auditor include the method to be used by the local government to communicate with, and supply information to, the auditor.	Yes		ANDREA SLATER



**Department of
Local Government, Sport
and Cultural Industries**

Integrated Planning and Reporting					
No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
1	s5.56 Admin Reg 19DA (6)	Has the local government adopted a Corporate Business Plan. If Yes, please provide adoption date of the most recent Plan in Comments. This question is optional, answer N/A if you choose not to respond.	Yes	Adoption 6 April 2017	Sonia Cherico
2	s5.56 Admin Reg 19DA (6)	Has the local government adopted a modification to the most recent Corporate Business Plan. If Yes, please provide adoption date in Comments. This question is optional, answer N/A if you choose not to respond.	No		Sonia Cherico
3	s5.56 Admin Reg 19C (7)	Has the local government adopted a Strategic Community Plan. If Yes, please provide adoption date of the most recent Plan in Comments. This question is optional, answer N/A if you choose not to respond.	Yes	Adoption 6 April 2017	Sonia Cherico
4	s5.56 Admin Reg 19C (7)	Has the local government adopted a modification to the most recent Strategic Community Plan. If Yes, please provide adoption date in Comments. This question is optional, answer N/A if you choose not to respond.	No		Sonia Cherico
5	S5.56	Has the local government adopted an Asset Management Plan. If Yes, in Comments please provide date of the most recent Plan, plus if adopted or endorsed by Council the date of adoption or endorsement. This question is optional, answer N/A if you choose not to respond.	Yes	Adoption 6 April 2017	Sonia Cherico
6	S5.56	Has the local government adopted a Long Term Financial Plan. If Yes, in Comments please provide date of the most recent Plan, plus if adopted or endorsed by Council the date of adoption or endorsement. This question is optional, answer N/A if you choose not to respond.	Yes	Adoption 6 April 2017	Sonia Cherico
7	S5.56	Has the local government adopted a Workforce Plan. If Yes, in Comments please provide date of the most recent Plan plus if adopted or endorsed by Council the date of adoption or endorsement. This question is optional, answer N/A if you choose not to respond.	Yes	Adoption 6 April 2017	Sonia Cherico



Local Government Employees					
No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
1	Admin Reg 18C	Did the local government approve the process to be used for the selection and appointment of the CEO before the position of CEO was advertised.	N/A		Sonia Cherico
2	s5.36(4) s5.37(3), Admin Reg 18A	Were all vacancies for the position of CEO and other designated senior employees advertised and did the advertising comply with s.5.36(4), 5.37(3) and Admin Reg 18A.	N/A		Sonia Cherico
3	Admin Reg 18F	Was the remuneration and other benefits paid to a CEO on appointment the same remuneration and benefits advertised for the position of CEO under section 5.36(4).	N/A		Sonia Cherico
4	Admin Regs 18E	Did the local government ensure checks were carried out to confirm that the information in an application for employment was true (applicable to CEO only).	N/A		Sonia Cherico
5	s5.37(2)	Did the CEO inform council of each proposal to employ or dismiss a designated senior employee.	N/A		Sonia Cherico

Official Conduct					
No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
1	s5.120	Where the CEO is not the complaints officer, has the local government designated a senior employee, as defined under s5.37, to be its complaints officer.	N/A		Sonia Cherico
2	s5.121(1)	Has the complaints officer for the local government maintained a register of complaints which records all complaints that result in action under s5.110(6)(b) or (c).	Yes		Sonia Cherico
3	s5.121(2)(a)	Does the complaints register maintained by the complaints officer include provision for recording of the name of the council member about whom the complaint is made.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
4	s5.121(2)(b)	Does the complaints register maintained by the complaints officer include provision for recording the name of the person who makes the complaint.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
5	s5.121(2)(c)	Does the complaints register maintained by the complaints officer include provision for recording a description of the minor breach that the standards panel finds has occurred.	Yes		Sonia Cherico
6	s5.121(2)(d)	Does the complaints register maintained by the complaints officer include the provision to record details of the action taken under s5.110(6)(b) or (c).	Yes		Sonia Cherico



Tenders for Providing Goods and Services

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
1	s3.57 F&G Reg 11	Did the local government invite tenders on all occasions (before entering into contracts for the supply of goods or services) where the consideration under the contract was, or was expected to be, worth more than the consideration stated in Regulation 11(1) of the Local Government (Functions & General) Regulations (Subject to Functions and General Regulation 11(2)).	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
2	F&G Reg 12	Did the local government comply with F&G Reg 12 when deciding to enter into multiple contracts rather than inviting tenders for a single contract.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
3	F&G Reg 14(1) & (3)	Did the local government invite tenders via Statewide public notice.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
4	F&G Reg 14 & 15	Did the local government's advertising and tender documentation comply with F&G Regs 14, 15 & 16.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
5	F&G Reg 14(5)	If the local government sought to vary the information supplied to tenderers, was every reasonable step taken to give each person who sought copies of the tender documents or each acceptable tenderer, notice of the variation.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
6	F&G Reg 16	Did the local government's procedure for receiving and opening tenders comply with the requirements of F&G Reg 16.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
7	F&G Reg 18(1)	Did the local government reject the tenders that were not submitted at the place, and within the time specified in the invitation to tender.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
8	F&G Reg 18 (4)	In relation to the tenders that were not rejected, did the local government assess which tender to accept and which tender was most advantageous to the local government to accept, by means of written evaluation criteria.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
9	F&G Reg 17	Did the information recorded in the local government's tender register comply with the requirements of F&G Reg 17.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
10	F&G Reg 19	Was each tenderer sent written notice advising particulars of the successful tender or advising that no tender was accepted.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
11	F&G Reg 21 & 22	Did the local governments's advertising and expression of interest documentation comply with the requirements of F&G Regs 21 and 22.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe



Department of
**Local Government, Sport
and Cultural Industries**

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
12	F&G Reg 23(1)	Did the local government reject the expressions of interest that were not submitted at the place and within the time specified in the notice.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
13	F&G Reg 23(4)	After the local government considered expressions of interest, did the CEO list each person considered capable of satisfactorily supplying goods or services.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
14	F&G Reg 24	Was each person who submitted an expression of interest, given a notice in writing in accordance with Functions & General Regulation 24.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe
15	F&G Reg 24AD(2)	Did the local government invite applicants for a panel of pre-qualified suppliers via Statewide public notice.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
16	F&G Reg 24AD(4) & 24AE	Did the local government's advertising and panel documentation comply with F&G Regs 24AD(4) & 24AE.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
17	F&G Reg 24AF	Did the local government's procedure for receiving and opening applications to join a panel of pre-qualified suppliers comply with the requirements of F&G Reg 16 as if the reference in that regulation to a tender were a reference to a panel application.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
18	F&G Reg 24AD(6)	If the local government sought to vary the information supplied to the panel, was every reasonable step taken to give each person who sought detailed information about the proposed panel or each person who submitted an application, notice of the variation.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
19	F&G Reg 24AH(1)	Did the local government reject the applications to join a panel of pre-qualified suppliers that were not submitted at the place, and within the time specified in the invitation for applications.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
20	F&G Reg 24AH(3)	In relation to the applications that were not rejected, did the local government assess which application(s) to accept and which application(s) were most advantageous to the local government to accept, by means of written evaluation criteria.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
21	F&G Reg 24AG	Did the information recorded in the local government's tender register about panels of pre-qualified suppliers, comply with the requirements of F&G Reg 24AG.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
22	F&G Reg 24AI	Did the local government send each person who submitted an application, written notice advising if the person's application was accepted and they are to be part of a panel of pre-qualified suppliers, or, that the application was not accepted.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe



**Department of
Local Government, Sport
and Cultural Industries**

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments	Respondent
23	F&G Reg 24E	Where the local government gave a regional price preference in relation to a tender process, did the local government comply with the requirements of F&G Reg 24E in relation to the preparation of a regional price preference policy (only if a policy had not been previously adopted by Council).	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
24	F&G Reg 24F	Did the local government comply with the requirements of F&G Reg 24F in relation to an adopted regional price preference policy.	N/A		Gunther Hoppe
25	F&G Reg 11A	Does the local government have a current purchasing policy in relation to contracts for other persons to supply goods or services where the consideration under the contract is, or is expected to be, \$150,000 or less.	Yes		Gunther Hoppe

I certify this Compliance Audit return has been adopted by Council at its meeting on _____

Signed Mayor / President, Mindarie Regional Council

Signed CEO, Mindarie Regional Council

ATTACHMENT 2

TO ITEM 6.2

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING

1 MARCH 2018

RISK REGISTER SUMMARY

Risk Ref.	Risk description	Causal factors	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	Previous rating
OPS-02	Inability to contain leachate within landfill boundaries	Stage 1 unlined Liner failure Environmental factors Water table rise Third party influence on ground water	Water plume Contaminated sites branch status Damaged reputation Urban extraction requirements	Lined landfill Stage 2 Monitoring/Remediation extraction Rediverting leachate, Irrigation and reinjection BEMP CSM Leachate level testing DER Contaminated sites branch ISO14001 Certification Contractor Engaged for Maintenance and Service of leachate pumping system	3	5	15	
OPS-01	Inability to contain landfill gas within Landfill boundaries	Stage 1 unlined Insufficient capture Natural migration of gas Power station failure Damage to liners Infrastructure failure	Environmental impacts Financial penalties Loss of license Poor public perception	Power station Monitoring DER License conditions Third party design of landfill BEPM Liners and membranes Stakeholder relationships CSM Contract arrangement with LG&P Engaged GHD consultancy services Gas Management Plan Third Party Risk Assessment Inclusion of 6th Turbine EDL Operational Gas extraction Wells	4	5	20	
OPS-06	Inability to contain odours within site boundaries	Type of waste received/accepted Inadequate cover Poor gas capture Extreme weather events Poor leachate management Tying in to existing landfill Urban encroachment	Complaints Non compliance with license Investigations Financial penalties Reputation damage	Gas collection Daily cover Leachate management Alternate cover Class 2 Solid Waste landfill Odorous load management Biological odour control DER license Landfill Planning	2	5	10	
OPS-21	Inability to keep recyclable materials out of landfill	Lack of recycling business Lack of education and awareness Lack of recycling options	Longevity of landfill Costs to landfill Reduces life cycle of landfill Poor public perception Increased global warming potential	Engage with Recycling Contractors Grants for resource recovery Waste segregation Resell from shop Education program Recover Recycled material from landfill Recover Recycled material from transfer Manage Hazardous Waste Manage Recyclable waste Green waste contract Mattress recycling contract Timber off site	3	5	15	
OPS-22	Major Fire or Explosions	Bush fire Major vehicle fire Criminal activity Methane Gas leak resulting in explosion or damage to gas bottle Inadequate segregation of chemicals Landfill ignition sources (chemical ignition/hot loads) Explosive devises delivered to site Hot Works	Inability to deliver service Legal action Loss of revenue Personal injury Property damage Poor public perception	Business Continuity Plan Emergency Management Plan Emergency Exercises Fire Fighting Equipment Trained personnel - Wardens EMMP SOP's DER license Risk Assesment of Leachate and Gas impact Engagement with Butler Fire Station to run scenarios Bush Management Plan (fire loading) Education Campaign HHW Dangerous Goods License DFES / City of Wanneroo exemptions Total Fire Ban and Harvest Vehicle Movement Ban	5	2	10	
OPS-24	Chemical Spill	Chemical delivered to site in damaged containers Staff and customer inattentive Damage by plant Unidentified loads	Inability to deliver services Legal Action Personal injury Property Damage Temporary Closure of part or all of site Loss of Revenue Health and Safety Disgruntle customers Poor public perception	Business Continuity Plan SOP's Trained personnel - Wardens EMP DER license Emergency Equipment Dangerous goods license requirements and compliance EMMP Environmental Inspections OSH Inspections	5	2	10	

OPS-30	Worksafe Shutdown	Fatality or reportable incident on site	Inability to deliver services Legal Action Temporary Closure of part or all of site Loss of revenue Staff Wellness Disgruntle customer Poor public perception Health & Safety	Qualified OHS Officer on site Safety Inductions / Tool box's Recruitment Encourage a Safety culture Reportable incident procedure EMP EMMP SOP's OSH Procedures ISO4801 Accreditation Behaviour Based Safety Observations	5	2	10	
STRAT 10	Fail to provide safe and suitable work environment at MRC in compliance with OSH legislation	Lack of understanding Complacency Lack of awareness of change Lack of staff training Changes to legislation Inherent nature of Regional Council operations Public interaction with staff and recycled goods Nature of recycled goods Loading and unloading of vehicles Plant and equipment operating in area People behaviours Household chemicals Third party vehicle damage Wildlife	Staff harm Public harms Non compliance Emergency/evacuation	SOP's Training OSH Committee/Reps Wardens OSH Procedure and Management system Incident reporting Emergency exercises Safety Management systems Environmental monitoring (dust, odours, air) Inspections Staff selection Inductions Pre employment medicals Waste acceptance criteria Traffic Management Plan Signage Informal alerts of dangerous materials Technical Officer Separation of operations Inspect and review Plant and Equipment Thermographic Survey	5	2	10	
STRAT-04	Failure of commercial partners to fulfil MRC expectations	Overcommitted Company liquidation RRF Breakdowns Poor quality of service	Increased stockpiles/quantities of product MRC not operating within licence conditions Increased costs of alternative arrangements Increased labour costs	Contracts and agreements Contract management Communication of operational development Relationship management Appointed a Contract Manager InControl Event for all Contract Major incident debriefs	2	5	10	
OPS-033	Inability to contain landfill gas within leased site boundaries	Stage 1 unlined Insufficient capture Natural migration of gas Power station failure Infrastructure failure Liner failure	Environmental impacts Financial penalties Loss of license Poor public perception	Power station Monitoring DER License conditions Third party design of landfill BEPM Liners and membranes Stakeholder relationships CSM Contract arrangement with LG&P Engaged GHD consultancy services	5	3	15	
OPS-034	Inability to contain leachate-within leased site boundaries	Stage 1 unlined Liner failure Environmental factors Water table rise Third party influence on ground water	Water plume Contaminated sites branch status Damaged reputation Urban extraction requirements	Lined landfill Remediation extraction Rediverting leachate BEMP CSM Leachate level testing DER Contaminated sites branch ISO14001 Groundwater Monitoring and Annual Report	4	5	20	
STRAT-15	Inability to provide a sustainable gate fee to member councils	Diversion of waste from landfill Alternative waste treatment technologies Inability to reduce scale of operations in a responsive manner Increasing commercial competition	Political pressure from members Increased gate fee to members Unsustainable business model	Engagement with member council representatives Transparent communication Prudent financial management Internal efficiency reviews	5	3	15	

ATTACHMENT 3

TO ITEM 4

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING

1 MARCH 2018


DECLARATION OF INTEREST THAT MAY AFFECT IMPARTIALITY



Mindarie Regional Council

DECLARATION OF FINANCIAL INTEREST/INTEREST THAT MAY AFFECT IMPARTIALITY

To: **CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
MINDARIE REGIONAL COUNCIL**

Name & Position	Councillor David Boothman JP
Meeting Date	1 st March 2018
Item No/ Subject	6.3 External AUDIT Committee Member
Nature of Interest	Interest that may affect impartiality
Extent of Interest	Potential applicant named – Andrew Burchfield – who is previous employee / consultant with the City of Stirling.
Signature	 Cr. David Boothman
Date	1 st March 2018

Section 5.65(1) of the Local Government Act 1995 states that:

“A member who has an interest in any matter to be discussed at a Council or Committee meeting that will be attended by that member must disclose the nature of the interest:

- (a) in a written notice given to the CEO before the meeting; or
- (b) at the meeting immediately before the matter is discussed

MRC submission in response to the
WARR Strategy Review
consultation paper

1 March 2018

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

1. The circular economy and the need for end markets

The circular economy is a concept which is referred to in the Consultation Paper and is depicted with a hybrid overlay of the waste hierarchy.

The MRC supports the waste hierarchy and is committed to dealing with waste as far up the hierarchy as is practicable, and in principle, supports the concept of a circular economy.

The application of the concept here in Western Australia (WA) does however present some unique challenges which are not clearly addressed in the Waste Strategy. WA's economy has historically been skewed towards extractive industries or primary production, with only a very small manufacturing sector.

This raises some inherent obstacles for the viability of a circular economy in that, no matter how well we can potentially retain resources in the system, there is at present unlikely to be a viable market for those products to be beneficially reused in WA.

Without stable offtake markets for the products that are being kept in the waste system, there is insufficient certainty for industry, investors and Local Government to be able to make investment decisions in respect of long term waste infrastructure in the State.

Further clarity in the Waste Strategy as to how the State Government intends to help create and foster these offtake markets or end uses for products would be useful to provide more context as to how the idea of a circular economy can become a practical reality for WA. Historically, the amount of recyclable material recovered in WA has been insufficient to support stand-alone industry, and as a result, the WA market has dominated by small scale 'boutique' operations.

This would include the scope for State Government and Local Government as end users to support the re-use of waste derived products (recovered glass, bottom ash) in applications such as road building and construction.

For a circular economy to operate, a 'whole of government' approach will be required over an extended period of time (inter-generational). The Waste Strategy is a first step in this direction, but significant research and planning will be required for it to become a reality.

Recommendation 1: Consideration should be given in the Waste Strategy as to how potential markets and uses for materials generated in the circular economy can be created, fostered, subsidised or otherwise supported by State Government.

2. Waste collection systems

Once a plan has been put in place to assist in defining the required end use markets, this would presumably provide guidance as to the nature of the products that can be viably re-used in the circular economy and the form and quality standards in which that product will be required.

In order to produce this material in a suitable form, it is likely that the waste collection systems in WA will need to be refined and standardised.

At present, the Waste Authority is encouraging the adoption of a third bin by Local Governments and is providing some financial incentive towards this. There has been limited uptake across the

metropolitan area, with a number of Local Governments still not having adopted a third bin. There is also significant discussion in the industry as to whether the third bin should be for garden organics or for both food organics and garden organics.

Not having standardised collections systems across the metropolitan region makes the design of waste processing infrastructure difficult, in that there is significant uncertainty as to what future waste streams will contain and what quantities of material there will be. It also makes any form of broad education messaging very difficult to roll out.

WA would benefit from having a standardised, mandatory bin collection system for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and possible even for verge side collections.

Recommendation 2: Consideration should be given in the Waste Strategy to the implementation of a standardised, mandatory waste collection system across the metropolitan area.

3. Waste infrastructure

Notwithstanding the aspiration to move toward a circular economy, given the lead times involved in establishing industries and markets, it is unlikely that this goal will be achieved in the short-to-medium term.

As a result, what is currently depicted as 'leakage' in "*The waste and resource management hierarchy and the circular economy*" diagram at Figure 3 in the Consultation Paper, is likely to continue to represent a material percentage of the existing waste stream.

In order to direct that waste away from landfill and toward higher order waste hierarchy outcomes, it is well understood that waste processing infrastructure will be required.

A Strategic Waste Infrastructure Planning (SWIP) report was prepared for the State Government in 2013, which provided a number of recommendations as to the need for waste processing infrastructure, and the planning and approvals required to facilitate the construction of these facilities.

The SWIP report addressed the type and required capacities of these pieces of new waste processing infrastructure, as well as dealing with such matters as their preferred locations.

If a circular economy is to be introduced successfully in WA, significant new infrastructure will be required. The formation of waste precincts to enable the development of new processing and offtake industries will also be required, with many of these likely to be small businesses in need of some form of support.

While the Consultation Paper makes reference to planning, it only addresses the obligations relating to Local Government entities and does not address the State Government's role in supporting effective planning. Planning needs to be addressed in more detail in the Waste Strategy, with approvals being granted with the overarching strategic objectives of the Waste Strategy in mind (ie. making provision for Waste to Energy projects both north and south of the city, rather than encouraging two facilities in close proximity to each other).

Further, if the Waste Strategy involves amending the controls and requirements for infrastructure and facilities (buffer zones, etc.), due consideration needs to be given to pre-existing installations

that have already been approved and constructed, to ensure that they are not unduly prejudiced by the introduction of new legislation or standards.

Industry, Regional Councils and Local Governments require guidance in the Waste Strategy as to what waste processing technologies are going to be acceptable, and under what conditions waste can be supplied to these facilities. Waste to Energy for example, has received endorsement at a State Government level as an appropriate waste processing technology, but there is still ambiguity as to what we would be regarded as acceptable feedstock for this technology.

Recommendation 3: Consideration should be given to the recommendations made in the SWIP report, with a view to identifying appropriately zoned sites for future waste infrastructure, as part of the Waste Strategy.

Recommendation 4: Consideration should be given in the Waste Strategy to only requiring regulators to consider licence approvals for facilities which align with the waste processing technologies and preferred locations outlined in the Waste Strategy.

4. Waste education

Currently, the role of public education with respect to waste management has been left largely to Local Government entities, with very limited financial support or involvement from the State Government.

As part of the Waste Strategy it would be desirable to see a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of each tier of government – State, Metropolitan Regional Councils and Local Governments – with respect to public waste education.

It would be reasonable to expect the State Government to take the lead on broad, high level waste education, in a similar vein to campaigns rolled out by state utilities such as the Water Corporation and Western Power. This would cover concepts around the waste hierarchy and circular economy, and the role which each member of the public can play in better managing their waste.

Metropolitan Regional Councils, such as the MRC, would then be responsible for messaging relating to regional waste processing facilities (Alternative Waste Treatment plants or AWTs), while individual Local Governments would be responsible for messaging around collection systems and localised waste programs (verge collections, local recycling days).

Funding for these programs should be made available from WARR Levy account, either covering 100% of the costs or on a dollar matching basis with funds committed by the Metropolitan Regional Councils or Local Governments.

Engagement and education needs to be directed at all levels of society in order to create meaningful and significant change. Industry, business and community leaders need to be given the opportunity to engage and be educated around waste issues so as to influence positive change.

Coordinated and well-resourced programs need to be delivered into the community. Education is not something you can just turn on and off, and consistent and on-going messaging and engagement is required over a long period of time in order to achieve meaningful and lasting behavioural change.

Recommendation 5: Consideration should be given in the Waste Strategy as to what waste education is required to change consumer behaviour to better support end markets, collection systems and waste processing infrastructure, with guidelines as to how that responsibility is to be shared, and funded, by the respective levels of government in the state.

5. Regulation and compliance

Targets

The Consultation Paper doesn't provide much insight into what the likely levers are which would be applied in the regulation and compliance arena.

The Landfill Levy is only one of a number of tools that should be contemplated to help achieve the objectives of the Waste Strategy.

Preferably, the Waste Strategy should contemplate a more nuanced set of penalties and incentives to reward entities that are demonstrating high performance and behaviours congruent with the Waste Strategy Objectives and to penalising those that are not performing as required.

As a result, it will likely be necessary for the Waste Strategy to contemplate further targets in addition to the waste diversion from landfill targets currently in place, which may include things such as organic fraction diversion targets and reduction in per household waste generation.

Landfill levy

In its current form, the levy in respect of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) has been largely ineffective at achieving an improved diversion result. While it has served to make AWT technologies artificially more competitive, WA has yet to see one large-scale MSW project being brought into production as a result of the levy increase. At the same time, we have not seen any material funding from the levy contribution flowing back into the waste management industry, which results in the rate-payer having to pay an artificially inflated price for their waste services, with little or no benefit.

In order for the levy to be effective and successfully foster long term investment in infrastructure, clarity around the proposed increases in the levy is essential, as is reinvestment in the industry.

At a minimum, the State Government should be providing a rolling 5 year forecast as to what industry and Local Government can expect the levy to be. Practically though, a 10 year horizon would be more useful in helping industry and Local Governments build the business case for planned 20 year infrastructure projects.

Clarity in the Waste Strategy around matters such as the likelihood of the introduction of a levy on AWTs would be useful, as were this to occur, it would potentially impact on the investment decisions for these plants.

The Waste Strategy should also be addressing how the levy might be applied across metropolitan and regional operations, either in a uniform or differentiated manner, with a view to helping control the current 'waste leakage' being experienced.

Funding

The current hypothecation practice with respect to the levy also fails to show a serious commitment to investing in the waste industry to meaningfully deliver against the State Government's proposed Waste Strategy.

A greater percentage – if not all - of the levy should be set aside to be reapplied to the waste industry.

At present, there isn't a clear pathway outlined for how it is anticipated that these funds will flow back into the industry. Funding grants seem to be made available by the Waste Authority on an ad hoc basis, with no firm commitments as to what funding will be made available each year.

The Waste Strategy should address a funding program which is more regular and which has a larger quantum available. Current CIE grants are an example – they are grossly underfunded and massively oversubscribed which results in a number of excellent projects, which would have a measurable impact on waste, not receiving adequate funding.

Increased investment in the waste industry would not only assist us in moving toward a circular economy, but would have significant positive flow-on effects for the WA economy with the development of new industries resulting in job growth.

Governance structures

The current Metropolitan Regional Council structure as it applies to waste management is also facing increasing difficulty in being able to respond effectively to changes in the waste management arena.

The manner in which Metropolitan Regional Councils currently function under the Local Government Act makes it exceedingly difficult to initiate large scale waste processing infrastructure projects.

The concept of Council Controlled Entities has been flagged as part of the current Local Government Act review which is underway. This would potentially see the creation of more agile entities to support Local Governments in delivering effective waste management to their communities, in line with the Waste Strategy.

Recommendation 6: Consideration should be given in the Waste Strategy to additional waste management targets, such as percentage targets for organics recycling and reductions in per household waste generation.

Recommendation 7: Consideration should be given in the Waste Strategy to a rolling 10 year projection of the expected Landfill Levy.

Recommendation 8: Consideration should be given in the Waste Strategy to providing clarity around other levies, if any, that are being contemplated for AWTs.

Recommendation 9: Consideration should be given in the Waste Strategy to a revised funding program to assist the industry in responding effectively to the objectives of the Waste Strategy.

Recommendation 10: An 'all of Government' approach should be considered in the drafting of the Waste Strategy, with at least proposed changes to the Local Government Act being considered and taken into account or revised as necessary, to help create the create statutory entities to support waste management in the region.

ANSWERS TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS IN THE CONSULTATION PAPER

A. Principles

Question: Have the correct principles been identified?

Answer: The consultation paper highlights a desire to move to a circular economy and places significant emphasis on that, however that does not pull through clearly in any of the principles (i.e. principle 5).

Question: Are there other principles that you consider should be included?

Answer: The closer the principles can be aligned to the legislative head of power (ie the WARR Act), the more likely they are to be applied.

B. Foundations

Question: Are these the right foundations for our waste strategy?

Answer: The foundations outlined are considered appropriate, but as outlined in the body of our submission, further detail needs to be provided as to how each of the foundations will operate in practice.

Question: Are there others that you consider should be included?

Answer: No.

C. Opportunities for improvement

Question: Are there other opportunities for Western Australia to improve its waste performance?

Answer: Consumer behavioural change is referenced elsewhere in the strategy, but this represents the single biggest, long term, inter-generational impact we can have on waste. Educating our residents represents the most meaningful opportunity for change.

Better waste information and waste tracking in the State will allow for policy tools to be applied in a more focussed manner to achieve better outcomes where they are required, rather than simply applying them to the industry as a whole.

An opportunity exists to develop better practice guidelines to address targeted waste issues, which provide clear directions to industry, the community and Local Government. This could include initiatives like the 'Plastic Bag Ban' and the 'Container Deposit Scheme'. These guidelines need to be supported through funding and legislation) to ensure that they are given the best chance of making a difference.

D. Scope of the strategy

Question: Should the scope of the waste strategy be broadened to include other types and sources of waste?

Answer: No.

E. Priority Materials

Question: Have the highest priority wastes for Western Australia been identified?

Answer: The proposed strategy position only focuses on high volume streams and streams that have the potential to be recovered for reuse. This fails those waste streams with lower volumes that have a disproportionately high negative impact on the environment, such as the Household Hazardous Waste stream. Specific consideration should also be given to these waste streams in line with Principle 3 and Waste Strategy Objective 1 of the draft strategy.

Question: How will market and processing based factors affect the inclusion of these priority materials in the waste strategy?

Answer: As outlined in the body of the submission, fostering appropriate end markets or uses for these waste streams is of paramount importance. In the absence of stable offtake markets for these products, any recovery initiatives are almost certain to fail.

F. Waste strategy objectives

Question: Are these the right objectives for the waste strategy?

Answer: Yes, although they better be prioritised as:

1. Reduce generation
2. Increase recovery
3. Minimise environmental impact

Objective 1

Question: Do you have any other ideas about how we can minimise environmental risks and impacts from waste?

Answer: There are a variety of other ideas which can be implemented, however the priority needs to be on the establishment of stable markets, supported by appropriate processing infrastructure, and backed up by suitable waste education.

Question: Are there other actions that should be undertaken to minimise environmental impact?

Answer: There are a variety of other actions which can be taken, however the priority needs to be on the establishment of stable markets, supported by appropriate processing infrastructure, and backed up by suitable waste education.

Question: What should state and local governments do? Business and industry? Community groups? What will you do?

Answer: State government needs to ensure that the correct policy framework exists to support stable markets, become a user of recovered products itself, provide the planning of large scale waste infrastructure, and provide broad waste education programs.

Local Government should continue to facilitate the orderly collection of waste, deliver waste to the appropriate processing infrastructure, become a user of recovered products itself, and provide region specific waste education programs.

Business and industry have a role to play in innovation in the industry, as well as responding to the market signals driven by State Government policy.

Community groups have a role to play in grass roots education programs and recovery efforts.

Question: What targets do you consider should be used for this objective?

Answer: The current targets around diversion from landfill are useful and should be retained, however, additional metrics could be added such as:

- per household waste generation,
- greens / organics percentage recycling, and
- compulsory recycled content for construction, manufacturing .

Objective 2

Question: Do you have any other ideas about how we can reduce our waste generation?

Answer: There needs to be a greater focus on educating consumers as to the consequences of their consumption choices. This needs to dovetail with pressure – either through legislation or retail pressure – to provide their products and services in a manner that reduces the waste associated with the product or service.

Further the example cited as effective approach (Plastic Free July), while it has been very effective thus far, is still a very small program which has received very little funding and investment from State Government. Projects such as Plastic Free July need a greater level of funding and support from State Government to truly be effective.

Question: Are there other actions that should be undertaken to reduce waste generation?

Answer: There needs to be a greater focus on educating consumers as to the consequences of their consumption choices. This needs to dovetail with pressure – either through legislation or retail pressure – to provide their products and services in a manner that reduces the waste associated with the product or service.

In addition, concepts such as ‘pay for service’ waste disposal would greatly incentivise consumers to alter their behaviours.

Question: What should state and local governments do? Business and industry? Community groups? What will you do?

Answer: State Government can provide broad waste education programs aimed at educating consumers as to the consequences of their consumption choices. In addition, by using the right economic incentives and disincentives, encourage a shift in producer and consumer behaviour.

Local Governments and community groups can assist in engaging and activating communities to act and change consumption behaviours at a grass roots level.

Question: Are these the right targets for Objective 2 of the waste strategy?

Answer: Waste generation and reduction are both useful measures, however these are probably better measured on a per household basis.

Further, setting requirements for producers around the percentage of their products which are required to be recyclable or reusable will assist in reducing the amount of waste generated which cannot be beneficially reused.

Objective 3

Question: Do you have any other ideas about how we can increase resource recovery?

Answer: Some of the globally accepted recovery technologies, such as energy from waste, are not mentioned in the strategy document. Projects and technologies that are scalable to the volumes of waste we are dealing with in WA need to be encouraged and endorsed by the State Government.

Further the example cited as effective approach (Richgro), while it has been very effective thus far, is still a very small program which has quite limited impact in terms of the throughput volume it can handle. State Government can be more aggressively applying funds collected through the landfill levy to support innovation in this area.

Question: Are there other actions that should be undertaken to increase resource recovery?

Answer: Projects and technologies that are scalable to the volumes of waste we are dealing with in WA need to be encouraged and endorsed by the State Government.

Question: What should state and local governments do? Business and industry? Community groups? What will you do?

Answer: State Government needs to ensure that the correct policy framework exists to support stable markets and thus large scale waste infrastructure projects, become a user of recovered products itself, and provide broad waste education programs.

Local Government should continue to facilitate the orderly collection of waste, deliver waste to the appropriate processing infrastructure, become a user of recovered products itself, and provide region specific waste education programs.

Business and industry have a role to play in innovation in the industry, as well as responding to the market signals driven by State Government policy.

Community groups have a role to play in grass roots education programs and recovery efforts.

Question: Are these the right targets for Objective 3 of the waste strategy?

Answer: Whether these are the right targets or not in terms of setting percentages, needs to be demonstrated by the State Government based on analysis against:

- what is being achieved in other states in Australia,
- what is being achieved elsewhere in the world,
- the composition of our waste streams in WA, and
- what reasonable projections exist as to the forecast creation of processing infrastructure by 2030 (realistic market capacity, construction lead times, etc).