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### APPENDICES

**Ordinary Council Meeting –  
25 October 2018**

**Financial Statements for the period ended 31 July 2018**

Item  
9.1

APPENDIX NO. 1

Item  
9.1



# **MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE MONTH ENDED  
31 JULY 2018  
(pre audit approval)**

**Mindari Regional Council**  
**INCOME STATEMENT BY NATURE AND TYPE**  
For the month ended 31 July 2018

Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	\$ Variance	% Variance	Note
<b>Revenue from Ordinary Activities</b>						
<b>Member User Charges</b>						
User Charges - City of Perth	2,767,500	166,334	212,810			
User Charges - City of Wanneroo	13,673,500	849,093	1,149,072			
User Charges - City of Joondalup	9,858,860	619,625	764,500			
User Charges - City of Stirling	7,892,500	520,417	922,739			
User Charges - Town of Cambridge	1,465,750	91,992	87,669			
User Charges - City of Vincent	2,870,000	177,809	207,594			
User Charges - Town of Victoria Park	2,562,500	155,785	181,533			
User Charges - RRF Residues	9,983,500	918,482	829,500			
	<b>51,074,110</b>	<b>3,499,537</b>	<b>4,355,417</b>	<b>855,880</b>	<b>24.46%</b>	
<b>Non Member User Charges</b>						
User Charges - WMRC	4,920,000	-	-	-		
User Charges - Casual Tipping Fees	3,044,976	131,727	238,423	106,696	81.00%	
	<b>7,964,976</b>	<b>131,727</b>	<b>238,423</b>	<b>106,696</b>	<b>81.00%</b>	
<b>Total User Charges</b>	<b>59,039,086</b>	<b>3,631,264</b>	<b>4,593,840</b>	<b>962,576</b>	<b>26.51%</b>	1
<b>Other Charges</b>						
Service Charges						
Sale of Recyclable Materials	897,225	70,974	44,778	(26,196)	(36.91%)	
Gas Power Generation Sales	730,000	-	-	-		
Grants and Subsidies	-	-	-	-		
Contributions, Reimbursements & Donations	16,160	-	-	-		
Interest Earnings	656,400	54,700	59,401	4,701	8.59%	
Other Revenue	478,258	40,278	37,580	(2,698)	(6.70%)	
<b>Total Other Charges</b>	<b>2,778,043</b>	<b>165,952</b>	<b>141,759</b>	<b>(24,194)</b>	<b>(14.58%)</b>	
<b>Total Revenue from Ordinary Activities</b>	<b>61,817,129</b>	<b>3,797,216</b>	<b>4,735,598</b>	<b>938,382</b>	<b>24.71%</b>	
<b>Expenses from Ordinary Activities</b>						
Employee Costs	4,989,575	277,034	254,675	22,359	8.07%	
Materials and Contracts						
Consultants and Contract Labour	627,340	57,796	58,390	(594)	(1.03%)	
Communications and Public Consultation	555,500	6,566	6,890	(324)	(4.94%)	
Landfill Expenses	1,240,670	72,985	65,932	7,053	9.66%	
Office Expenses	235,711	29,986	99,327	(69,341)	(231.25%)	
Information System Expenses	178,970	11,076	7,432	3,644	32.90%	
Building Maintenance	132,800	11,406	11,462	(56)	(0.49%)	
Plant and Equipment Operating & Hire	750,870	60,868	64,471	(3,603)	(5.92%)	
RRF Other Operating Expenses	29,050,500	2,649,656	2,742,150	(92,494)	(3.49%)	
WMRC	4,920,000	-	-	-		
Utilities	345,934	28,164	24,718	3,446	12.23%	
Depreciation	1,810,367	150,828	188,539	(37,711)	(25.00%)	
Borrowing Costs	56,088	5,075	4,277	798	15.73%	
Insurances	257,890	15,829	15,549	280	1.77%	
DEP Landfill Levy	10,622,260	550,911	898,856	(347,945)	(63.16%)	2
Land Lease/Rental	716,075	59,375	59,337	38	0.06%	
Other Expenditure						
Members Costs	247,213	-	-	-		
Administration Expenses	114,520	6,042	5,725	317	5.24%	
Amortisation for Cell Development	1,187,580	61,593	100,493	(38,900)	(63.16%)	
Amortisation for Decommissioning Asset	545,191	45,431	45,431	-	0.00%	
Capping Accretion Expense	239,255	19,937	19,937	-	0.00%	
Post Closure Accretion Expense	156,333	13,027	13,027	-	0.00%	
RRF Amortisation	462,791	38,565	38,565	-	0.00%	
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>59,443,433</b>	<b>4,172,150</b>	<b>4,725,183</b>	<b>(553,034)</b>	<b>(13.26%)</b>	
Profit on Sale of Assets	46,339	-	-	-		
Loss on Sale of Assets	290,608	-	-	-		
Revaluation of Assets	-	-	-	-		
	<b>(244,269)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Changes in Net Assets Resulting from Operations</b>	<b>2,129,427</b>	<b>(374,934)</b>	<b>10,415</b>	<b>385,349</b>	<b>(102.78%)</b>	

## NOTES FOR VARIATIONS - INCOME STATEMENT BY NATURE AND TYPE

Note #	Description of Item	Nature of variance where:
		<b>1. Member Revenue (Aggregated) variances greater than \$250,000.</b> <b>2. Non Member Revenue (Aggregated) variances greater than \$100,000.</b> <b>3. Other Revenues Charged (Per Line Item) variances greater than \$100,000.</b> <b>4. All Expense variances (Per Line Item) greater than \$100,000.</b>
1	User Charges - Members and Non Members	<p>Total user charges in the month are below budget \$963k mainly due to more than anticipated tonnages from Cities of Joondalup, Stirling and Wanneroo. Member Councils are above budget \$856k and casuals and trade are \$107k above budget.</p> <p>The Member Councils delivered more processable tonnes (4,852t) and more non processable tonnes (779t) than budget for the month. RRF residues delivered less for the month (169t). The budget is phased using historic delivery trends.</p>
2	DWER Landfill Levy	DWER Landfill Levy is \$348k above budget which is tonnage driven.

**Mindarie Regional Council**  
**OPERATING STATEMENT**  
For the month ended 31 July 2018

Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	\$ Remaining Bal of Budget	% Balance
<b>Resource Recovery Facility</b>					
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>					
<b>Employee Costs</b>					
Salaries	-	-	-	-	
Allowances	-	-	-	-	
Workers Compensation Premium	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
<b>Consultants and Contract Labour</b>					
Consultancy	-	-	-	-	
Contract Labour External	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
<b>Office Expenses</b>					
Cleaning of Buildings					
General cleaning (Enviro Care)	10,600	883	815	9,785	92.31%
Window cleaning	2,000	-	-	2,000	100.00%
	<b>12,600</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>11,785</b>	<b>93.53%</b>
<b>Information System Expenses</b>					
Computer System Maintenance					
ICT contractors costs	2,000	-	-	2,000	100.00%
Newcastle Weighing Services-Gen Maintenance	11,500	958	869	10,631	92.45%
Vertical Telecom P/L-Maint of Microwave Ant	6,000	500	435	5,565	92.75%
	<b>19,500</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>18,196</b>	<b>93.31%</b>
<b>Building Maintenance</b>					
Building Maintenance					
Airconditioning Maintenance	3,000	-	-	3,000	100.00%
Community Education Centre	2,000	-	-	2,000	100.00%
Weighbridge and Calibration	7,500	-	-	7,500	100.00%
Building Security					
Security - Monitoring	-	-	-	-	
Security - Alarm maintenance	-	-	-	-	
Security - call out	-	-	-	-	
	<b>12,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>RRF Operation Expenses</b>					
Fencing and Gate Maintenance					
Fencing and Gate Maintenance	9,000	-	-	9,000	100.00%
Repair of Boom Gate	-	-	-	-	
Road Maintenance	5,000	-	-	5,000	100.00%
Bores and Pipework					
Bore maint/calibration/electronics	4,500	1,060	1,060	3,440	76.45%
Groundwater sampling	2,500	2,500	3,801	(1,301)	(52.04%)
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	6,000	-	-	6,000	100.00%
Compost Disposal	433,500	39,000	38,753	394,747	91.06%
Contractor's Fees	28,338,000	2,607,096	2,698,537	25,639,463	90.48%
RRF Maintenance Funding	250,000	-	-	250,000	100.00%
	<b>29,050,500</b>	<b>2,649,656</b>	<b>2,742,150</b>	<b>26,308,350</b>	<b>90.56%</b>
<b>Utilities</b>					
Electricity	15,800	420	420	15,380	97.34%
Rates	108,894	9,075	8,920	99,974	91.81%
	<b>124,694</b>	<b>9,495</b>	<b>9,340</b>	<b>115,354</b>	<b>92.51%</b>
<b>Insurance</b>					
Municipal Property Insurance	3,500	292	293	3,207	91.62%
Public Liability Insurance	5,650	470	443	5,207	92.15%
	<b>9,150</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>8,413</b>	<b>91.95%</b>
<b>Cost of Borrowings</b>					
Interest on Loans					
Loan 10A	56,088	5,075	4,277	51,811	92.37%
Loan Expenses	-	-	-	-	
	<b>56,088</b>	<b>5,075</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>51,811</b>	<b>92.37%</b>
<b>Amortisations</b>					
Amortisation Pre-operating Costs	104,784	8,732	8,732	96,052	91.67%
Amortisation Costs	358,007	29,833	29,833	328,174	91.67%
	<b>462,791</b>	<b>38,565</b>	<b>38,565</b>	<b>424,226</b>	<b>91.67%</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
Depreciation on Building	25,124	2,093	2,094	23,030	91.67%
Depreciation on Infrastructure	26,697	2,224	2,906	23,791	89.12%
	<b>51,821</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>46,822</b>	<b>90.35%</b>
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>29,799,644</b>	<b>2,710,210</b>	<b>2,802,187</b>	<b>26,973,666</b>	<b>90.52%</b>
<b>Net Total</b>	<b>(29,799,644)</b>	<b>(2,710,210)</b>	<b>(2,802,187)</b>	<b>(26,973,666)</b>	<b>90.52%</b>

**Mindarie Regional Council**  
**INCOME STATEMENT BY DEPARTMENT**  
For the month ended 31 July 2018

Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	\$ Variance	% Variance
<b>Revenues from Ordinary Activities</b>					
<b>Operating Revenues</b>					
General Purpose Funding	61,817,129	3,797,216	4,735,598	938,382	24.71%
Community Amenities	-	-	-	-	
Resource Recovery Facility	-	-	-	-	
	<b>61,817,129</b>	<b>3,797,216</b>	<b>4,735,598</b>	<b>938,382</b>	<b>24.71%</b>
<b>Profit on Disposal of Assets</b>					
Governance	1,479	-	-	-	
Community Amenities	44,860	-	-	-	
Resource Recovery Facility	-	-	-	-	
	<b>46,339</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>61,863,468</b>	<b>3,797,216</b>	<b>4,735,598</b>	<b>938,382</b>	<b>24.71%</b>
<b>Expenses from Ordinary Activities</b>					
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>					
Governance	3,886,114	288,856	311,491	(22,635)	(7.84%)
Community Amenities	25,757,675	1,173,083	1,611,505	(438,422)	(37.37%)
Resource Recovery Facility	29,743,556	2,705,135	2,797,910	(92,775)	(3.43%)
	<b>59,387,345</b>	<b>4,167,075</b>	<b>4,720,907</b>	<b>(553,832)</b>	<b>(13.29%)</b>
<b>Loss on Sale of Assets</b>					
Governance	-	-	-	-	
Community Amenities	290,608	-	-	-	
Resource Recovery Facility	-	-	-	-	
	<b>290,608</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Cost of Borrowings</b>					
Governance	-	-	-	-	
Community Amenities	-	-	-	-	
Resource Recovery Facility	56,088	5,075	4,277	798	15.73%
	<b>56,088</b>	<b>5,075</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>15.73%</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>59,734,041</b>	<b>4,172,150</b>	<b>4,725,183</b>	<b>(553,034)</b>	<b>(13.26%)</b>
<b>Revaluation of Assets</b>	-	-	-	-	
<b>Changes in Net Assets Resulting from Operations</b>	<b>2,129,427</b>	<b>(374,934)</b>	<b>10,415</b>	<b>385,349</b>	<b>(102.78%)</b>

# Mindarie Regional Council

## Balance Sheet

For the month ended 31 July 2018

Description	ACTUAL 2018/2019	Movement	ACTUAL 2017/2018
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash	1,214,170	(727,895)	1,942,065
Investments	26,219,663	(2,338,200)	28,557,863
Debtors	5,187,841	2,042,212	3,145,629
Stock	9,550	(6,183)	15,733
Prepayments	307,268	204,689	102,579
Accrued Income	192,340	(87,786)	280,127
Work In Progress - Leachate system/pumps and compressor	41,636	303	41,333
Work In Progress - Recycling Centre Renovation and Alignment	372,948	91,654	281,294
Work In Progress - SAN Upgrade	-	-	-
Other Current Assets	373,024	58,182	314,843
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>33,918,441</b>	<b>(763,024)</b>	<b>34,681,465</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Land	6,760,000	-	6,760,000
Buildings & Improvements	3,204,339	(34,809)	3,239,148
Furniture & Equipment	201,232	(49,320)	250,552
Computing Equipment	356,795	(28,425)	385,220
Plant & Equipment	2,920,603	(113,104)	3,033,707
Infrastructure - Other	6,632,179	(40,949)	6,673,128
Infrastructure - Excavation	26,814,121	(100,493)	26,914,614
Infrastructure - RRF	3,909,434	-	3,909,434
Decommissioning Asset	3,127,912	(25,957)	3,153,869
Post Closure	2,278,542	(19,474)	2,298,016
Pre-operating RRF	1,140,864	(38,565)	1,179,429
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>57,346,022</b>	<b>(451,096)</b>	<b>57,797,117</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>91,264,463</b>	<b>(1,214,120)</b>	<b>92,478,582</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Creditors	4,470,256	(1,700,813)	6,171,069
Provisions for Leave	879,168	3,308	875,860
Current Loans	89,084	(28,864)	117,948
Accruals	926,456	462,694	463,762
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>6,364,964</b>	<b>(1,263,675)</b>	<b>7,628,639</b>
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Provisions for Leave	105,197	6,176	99,020
Non Current Loans	855,078	-	855,078
Decommission Provision for Capping	15,982,320	32,964	15,949,356
Other Non Current Liabilities	39,983	-	39,983
<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>16,982,577</b>	<b>39,140</b>	<b>16,943,437</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>23,347,541</b>	<b>(1,224,535)</b>	<b>24,572,076</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>67,916,922</b>	<b>10,415</b>	<b>67,906,506</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained Surplus	10,225,438	48,574	10,176,864
Reserves (Cash Back)	22,701,232	(38,159)	22,739,391
Reserves (Non Cash Back)	30,904,525	-	30,904,525
Council Contribution	4,085,726	-	4,085,726
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>67,916,922</b>	<b>10,415</b>	<b>67,906,506</b>

**Mindarie Regional Council**  
**STATEMENT OF RESERVES**  
For the month ended 31 July 2018

Description	ACTUAL 2016/2017
<b>Opening Balance - 1 July 2016</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	10,187,356
Capital Expenditure	9,560,960
Participants Surplus Reserve	2,000,000
RRF Maintenance Funding	500,000
Carbon Abatement	491,076
	<b>22,739,391</b>
<b>Interest on Investments</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	-
Capital Expenditure	-
Participants Surplus Reserve	-
RRF Maintenance Funding	-
Carbon Abatement	-
	-
<b>Transfer from Operating Surplus</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	32,965
Capital Expenditure	-
Participants Surplus Reserve	-
RRF Maintenance Funding	20,833
Carbon Abatement	-
	<b>53,798</b>
<b>Total Transfer from Operations</b>	<b>53,798</b>
<b>Transfer from Balance Sheet Provisions</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	-
	-
<b>Transfer to Operating Surplus</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	-
Capital Expenditure	91,957
RRF Maintenance Funding	-
Carbon Abatement	-
	<b>91,957</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	10,220,321
Capital Expenditure	9,469,003
Participants Surplus Reserve	2,000,000
RRF Maintenance Funding	520,833
Carbon Abatement	491,076
	<b>22,701,232</b>

**Mindarie Regional Council**  
**STATEMENT OF INVESTING ACTIVITIES**  
For the month ended 31 July 2018

Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Actual	% to Revised Budget
<b>PLANT, VEHICLES AND MACHINERIES</b>			
<b>Plant and Vehicles</b>			
Replacement of Bomag Compactor (Plant100)	1,700,000	-	
Replacement of Sumitomo Excavator (Plant89)	350,000	-	
Replacement of Holden Colorado-OM (Plant112)	45,000	-	
Replacement of VW Amarok-DCS (Plant111)	48,000	-	
Replacement of Ford Falcon G6E-CEO (Plant109)	52,000	-	
Replacement of Toyota Forklift (Plant98)	35,000	-	
Replacement of Komatsu WA470 (Plant93)	385,000	-	
Replacement of Komatsu WA470 (Plant94)	385,000	-	
Replacement of Caterpillar Skidsteer Loader MTL (Plant108)	105,000	-	
Replacement of 30T Dump Truck (Plant90)	415,000	-	
	<b>3,520,000</b>	-	
<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>			
Replacement of 6x Hooklift Bins @ \$12k each	72,000	-	
Replacement of 2x Tarpomatic Tarps	25,000	-	
Small Equipments	5,000	-	
Purchase and install 2 Cardboard Compactors	275,000	-	
2way radios	5,000	-	
	<b>382,000</b>	-	
<b>TOTAL PLANT, VEHICLES AND MACHINERIES</b>	<b>3,902,000</b>	-	
<b>FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT</b>			
<b>Furniture and Fittings</b>			
New Telephone System	15,000	-	
Replacement of Furniture and Fittings	7,300	-	
Replacement of Airconditioning Units	65,000	-	
	<b>87,300</b>	-	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>TOTAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>87,300</b>	-	
<b>COMPUTING EQUIPMENT</b>			
<b>Computing Equipment</b>			
Microsoft Server 2003 upgrade	19,000	-	
Replacement of Admin Server UPS	10,500	-	
Replacement of HP Elite Desktops	16,000	-	
Replacement of Document Management System	60,000	-	
	<b>105,500</b>	-	
<b>TOTAL COMPUTING EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>105,500</b>	-	
<b>LAND AND BUILDINGS</b>			
<b>Building</b>			
Upgrade of kitchen and ablution at Tipface	20,000	-	
Weighbridge - Tamala park	20,000	-	
Weighbridge and other infrastructure - Neerabup	20,000	-	
Recycling Centre renovation and alignment phase2	145,296	91,654	
	<b>205,296</b>	<b>91,654</b>	<b>152.76%</b>
<b>TOTAL LAND AND BUILDINGS</b>	<b>205,296</b>	<b>91,654</b>	<b>44.64%</b>

**Mindarie Regional Council**  
**STATEMENT OF INVESTING ACTIVITIES**  
For the month ended 31 July 2018

Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Actual	% to Revised Budget
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
<b>Operations</b>			
Environmental drilling Prog1 Stage1 north	50,000	-	
Environmental drilling Prog2	50,000	-	
Environmental drilling 1x nested groundwater well set	15,000	-	
2x Airwell pumps	16,000	-	
1x Vapourgard odour remediation			
<i>this unit maybe required in Mid-year budget review</i>			
2x Gas monitoring units	35,000	-	
2x Mobile Odour pods - awaiting confirmation of quote			
<i>these units maybe required in Mid-year budget review</i>			
Revamp of Eco Max - WWTP			
<i>this project maybe required in Mid-year budget review</i>			
Leachate treatment project	500,000	303	
3x Leachate extraction risers	22,000	-	
Irrigation and garden around Recycling new shop	10,000	-	
1x Compressor back-up - or hire as an option @ \$655.00 + gst/week	44,121	-	
Transfer station extension	200,000	-	
	<b>942,121</b>	<b>303</b>	
<b>Landfill Infrastructure Phase 3</b>			
Cell Development - Lining (inc. c/f)	203,219	-	
	<b>203,219</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>1,145,340</b>	<b>303</b>	0.03%

## INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

(a) Loan Schedule and Interest Expense

Actual	Value of Loan Approved	Matures	Interest Rates	Principal 01/07/2016	Principal Drawn Down to 30/06/2019	Principal Repayments	Principal Outstanding	Interest Repayments	Note
						Actual to 31/07/2018	Actual to 31/07/2018	Actual to 31/07/2018	
Community Amenities									
Regional Resource Recovery Facility									
Loan 10a - RRF Infrastructure	2,000,000	Apr-25	6.16%	973,026	-	28,864	944,162	4,277	
TOTAL	2,000,000			973,026	-	28,864	944,162	4,277	
						Facility Fee		-	
						Total Borrowing Costs		4,277	

**Financial Statements for the period ended 31 August 2018**

Item  
9.1

APPENDIX NO. 2

Item  
9.1



# **MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE MONTH ENDED  
31 AUGUST 2018  
(pre audit approval)**

**Mindari Regional Council**  
**INCOME STATEMENT BY NATURE AND TYPE**  
For the month ended 31 August 2018

Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	\$ Variance	% Variance	Note
<b>Revenue from Ordinary Activities</b>						
<b>Member User Charges</b>						
User Charges - City of Perth	2,767,500	361,619	449,012			
User Charges - City of Wanneroo	13,673,500	1,855,809	2,549,690			
User Charges - City of Joondalup	9,858,860	1,356,862	1,710,120			
User Charges - City of Stirling	7,892,500	1,148,022	2,064,416			
User Charges - Town of Cambridge	1,465,750	201,401	192,664			
User Charges - City of Vincent	2,870,000	388,482	448,631			
User Charges - Town of Victoria Park	2,562,500	339,322	402,519			
User Charges - RRF Residues	9,983,500	1,836,964	1,779,791			
	<b>51,074,110</b>	<b>7,488,481</b>	<b>9,596,843</b>	<b>2,108,362</b>	<b>28.15%</b>	
<b>Non Member User Charges</b>						
User Charges - WMRC	4,920,000	-	-	-		
User Charges - Casual Tipping Fees	3,044,976	371,810	465,740	93,930	25.26%	
	<b>7,964,976</b>	<b>371,810</b>	<b>465,740</b>	<b>93,930</b>	<b>25.26%</b>	
<b>Total User Charges</b>	<b>59,039,086</b>	<b>7,860,291</b>	<b>10,062,582</b>	<b>2,202,291</b>	<b>28.02%</b>	1
<b>Other Charges</b>						
Service Charges						
Sale of Recyclable Materials	897,225	130,736	110,477	(20,259)	(15.50%)	
Gas Power Generation Sales	730,000	-	-	-		
Grants and Subsidies	-	-	-	-		
Contributions, Reimbursements & Donations	16,160	471	471	-	0.00%	
Interest Earnings	656,400	109,400	115,031	5,631	5.15%	
Other Revenue	478,258	73,451	69,928	(3,523)	(4.80%)	
<b>Total Other Charges</b>	<b>2,778,043</b>	<b>314,058</b>	<b>295,907</b>	<b>(18,151)</b>	<b>(5.78%)</b>	
<b>Total Revenue from Ordinary Activities</b>	<b>61,817,129</b>	<b>8,174,349</b>	<b>10,358,489</b>	<b>2,184,140</b>	<b>26.72%</b>	
<b>Expenses from Ordinary Activities</b>						
Employee Costs	4,989,575	826,776	815,678	11,098	1.34%	
Materials and Contracts						
Consultants and Contract Labour	627,340	71,962	74,128	(2,166)	(3.01%)	
Communications and Public Consultation	555,500	39,898	39,898	(0)	(0.00%)	
Landfill Expenses	1,240,670	169,260	154,040	15,220	8.99%	
Office Expenses	235,711	51,607	118,616	(67,009)	(129.85%)	
Information System Expenses	178,970	22,633	15,286	7,347	32.46%	
Building Maintenance	132,800	18,985	20,015	(1,030)	(5.43%)	
Plant and Equipment Operating & Hire	750,870	143,114	144,908	(1,794)	(1.25%)	
RRF Other Operating Expenses	29,050,500	5,294,092	5,564,574	(270,482)	(5.11%)	2
WMRC	4,920,000	-	-	-		
Utilities	345,934	54,987	44,801	10,186	18.52%	
Depreciation	1,810,367	301,665	353,295	(51,630)	(17.12%)	
Borrowing Costs	56,088	10,023	10,023	(0)	(0.00%)	
Insurances	257,890	31,508	31,098	410	1.30%	
DEP Landfill Levy	10,622,260	1,291,776	1,883,167	(591,391)	(45.78%)	3
Land Lease/Rental	716,075	118,751	113,764	4,987	4.20%	
Other Expenditure						
Members Costs	247,213	5,975	5,975	0	0.01%	
Administration Expenses	114,520	9,651	8,995	656	6.80%	
Amortisation for Cell Development	1,187,580	144,423	210,540	(66,117)	(45.78%)	3
Amortisation for Decommissioning Asset	545,191	90,862	90,862	-	0.00%	
Capping Accretion Expense	239,255	39,875	39,875	-	0.00%	
Post Closure Accretion Expense	156,333	26,054	26,054	-	0.00%	
RRF Amortisation	462,791	77,131	77,131	-	0.00%	
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>59,443,433</b>	<b>8,841,008</b>	<b>9,842,724</b>	<b>(1,001,716)</b>	<b>(11.33%)</b>	
Profit on Sale of Assets	46,339	1,278	1,598	320	25.05%	
Loss on Sale of Assets	290,608	-	-	-		
Revaluation of Assets	-	-	-	-		
	<b>(244,269)</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>25.05%</b>	
<b>Changes in Net Assets Resulting from Operations</b>	<b>2,129,427</b>	<b>(665,381)</b>	<b>517,363</b>	<b>1,182,744</b>	<b>(177.75%)</b>	

## NOTES FOR VARIATIONS - INCOME STATEMENT BY NATURE AND TYPE

Note #	Description of Item	Nature of variance where:
		<b>1. Member Revenue (Aggregated) variances greater than \$250,000.</b> <b>2. Non Member Revenue (Aggregated) variances greater than \$100,000.</b> <b>3. Other Revenues Charged (Per Line Item) variances greater than \$100,000.</b> <b>4. All Expense variances (Per Line Item) greater than \$100,000.</b>
1	User Charges - Members and Non Members	<p>Total user charges for the year to date are above budget (\$2,202k) relating to more than budgeted member council waste (\$2,108k) mainly Cities of Stirling and Wanneroo. The remainder (\$94) is relating to non-member waste.</p> <p>The Member Councils delivered more processable tonnes (9,951t) and more non processable tonnes (1,630t) than budget year to date. RRF residues have delivered slightly less than anticipated (37t) year to date.</p>
2	RRF Operating Expenses	RRF other operating expenses are \$270k above budget which is tonnage driven.
3	DWER Landfill Levy	DWER Landfill Levy is \$591k higher than budget which is tonnage driven.

**Mindarie Regional Council**  
**OPERATING STATEMENT**  
For the month ended 31 August 2018

Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	\$ Remaining Bal of Budget	% Balance
<b>Resource Recovery Facility</b>					
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>					
<b>Employee Costs</b>					
Salaries	-	-	-	-	
Allowances	-	-	-	-	
Workers Compensation Premium	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
<b>Consultants and Contract Labour</b>					
Consultancy	-	-	-	-	
Contract Labour External	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
<b>Office Expenses</b>					
Cleaning of Buildings					
General cleaning (Enviro Care)	10,600	1,766	1,630	8,970	84.62%
Window cleaning	2,000	-	-	2,000	100.00%
	<b>12,600</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>10,970</b>	<b>87.06%</b>
<b>Information System Expenses</b>					
Computer System Maintenance					
ICT contractors costs	2,000	-	-	2,000	100.00%
Newcastle Weighing Services-Gen Maintenance	11,500	1,916	1,738	9,763	84.89%
Vertical Telecom P/L-Maint of Microwave Ant	6,000	1,000	870	5,130	85.50%
	<b>19,500</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>16,892</b>	<b>86.63%</b>
<b>Building Maintenance</b>					
Building Maintenance					
Airconditioning Maintenance	3,000	129	129	2,871	95.70%
Community Education Centre	2,000	-	-	2,000	100.00%
Weighbridge and Calibration	7,500	-	-	7,500	100.00%
Building Security					
Security - Monitoring	-	-	-	-	
Security - Alarm maintenance	-	-	-	-	
Security - call out	-	-	-	-	
	<b>12,500</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>12,371</b>	<b>98.97%</b>
<b>RRF Operation Expenses</b>					
Fencing and Gate Maintenance					
Fencing and Gate Maintenance	9,000	-	-	9,000	100.00%
Repair of Boom Gate	-	-	-	-	
Road Maintenance	5,000	-	-	5,000	100.00%
Bores and Pipework					
Bore maint/calibration/electronics	4,500	1,060	1,060	3,440	76.45%
Groundwater sampling	2,500	2,500	3,801	(1,301)	(52.04%)
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	6,000	350	350	5,650	94.17%
Compost Disposal	433,500	75,990	75,990	357,510	82.47%
Contractor's Fees	28,338,000	5,214,192	5,483,373	22,854,627	80.65%
RRF Maintenance Funding	250,000	-	-	250,000	100.00%
	<b>29,050,500</b>	<b>5,294,092</b>	<b>5,564,574</b>	<b>23,485,927</b>	<b>80.85%</b>
<b>Utilities</b>					
Electricity	15,800	420	840	14,960	94.68%
Rates	108,894	18,149	17,840	91,054	83.62%
	<b>124,694</b>	<b>18,569</b>	<b>18,680</b>	<b>106,014</b>	<b>85.02%</b>
<b>Insurance</b>					
Municipal Property Insurance	3,500	583	587	2,913	83.24%
Public Liability Insurance	5,650	940	887	4,763	84.30%
	<b>9,150</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>83.90%</b>
<b>Cost of Borrowings</b>					
Interest on Loans					
Loan 10A	56,088	10,023	10,023	46,065	82.13%
Loan Expenses	-	-	-	-	
	<b>56,088</b>	<b>10,023</b>	<b>10,023</b>	<b>46,065</b>	<b>82.13%</b>
<b>Amortisations</b>					
Amortisation Pre-operating Costs	104,784	17,464	17,464	87,320	83.33%
Amortisation Costs	358,007	59,667	59,667	298,340	83.33%
	<b>462,791</b>	<b>77,131</b>	<b>77,131</b>	<b>385,660</b>	<b>83.33%</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
Depreciation on Building	25,124	4,186	4,187	20,937	83.33%
Depreciation on Infrastructure	26,697	4,448	5,812	20,885	78.23%
	<b>51,821</b>	<b>8,634</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>41,822</b>	<b>80.70%</b>
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>29,799,644</b>	<b>5,414,783</b>	<b>5,686,247</b>	<b>24,092,512</b>	<b>80.85%</b>
<b>Net Total</b>	<b>(29,799,644)</b>	<b>(5,414,783)</b>	<b>(5,686,247)</b>	<b>(24,092,512)</b>	<b>80.85%</b>

**Mindarie Regional Council**  
**INCOME STATEMENT BY DEPARTMENT**  
For the month ended 31 August 2018

Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	\$ Variance	% Variance
<b>Revenues from Ordinary Activities</b>					
<b>Operating Revenues</b>					
General Purpose Funding	61,817,129	8,174,349	10,358,489	2,184,140	26.72%
Community Amenities	-	-	-	-	
Resource Recovery Facility	-	-	-	-	
	<b>61,817,129</b>	<b>8,174,349</b>	<b>10,358,489</b>	<b>2,184,140</b>	<b>26.72%</b>
<b>Profit on Disposal of Assets</b>					
Governance	1,479	1,278	1,598	320	25.05%
Community Amenities	44,860	-	-	-	
Resource Recovery Facility	-	-	-	-	
	<b>46,339</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>320</b>	
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>61,863,468</b>	<b>8,175,627</b>	<b>10,360,087</b>	<b>2,184,460</b>	<b>26.72%</b>
<b>Expenses from Ordinary Activities</b>					
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>					
Governance	3,886,114	598,356	606,547	(8,191)	(1.37%)
Community Amenities	25,757,675	2,827,869	3,549,930	(722,061)	(25.53%)
Resource Recovery Facility	29,743,556	5,404,760	5,676,223	(271,463)	(5.02%)
	<b>59,387,345</b>	<b>8,830,985</b>	<b>9,832,701</b>	<b>(1,001,716)</b>	<b>(11.34%)</b>
<b>Loss on Sale of Assets</b>					
Governance	-	-	-	-	
Community Amenities	290,608	-	-	-	
Resource Recovery Facility	-	-	-	-	
	<b>290,608</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Cost of Borrowings</b>					
Governance	-	-	-	-	
Community Amenities	-	-	-	-	
Resource Recovery Facility	56,088	10,023	10,023	(0)	(0.00%)
	<b>56,088</b>	<b>10,023</b>	<b>10,023</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0.00%)</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>59,734,041</b>	<b>8,841,008</b>	<b>9,842,724</b>	<b>(1,001,716)</b>	<b>(11.33%)</b>
<b>Revaluation of Assets</b>	-	-	-	-	
<b>Changes in Net Assets Resulting from Operations</b>	<b>2,129,427</b>	<b>(665,381)</b>	<b>517,363</b>	<b>1,182,744</b>	<b>(177.75%)</b>

**Mindarie Regional Council**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**For the month ended 31 August 2018**

Description	ACTUAL 2018/2019	Movement	ACTUAL 2017/2018
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash	2,598,730	656,665	1,942,065
Investments	27,292,579	(1,265,284)	28,557,863
Debtors	4,367,423	1,221,794	3,145,629
Stock	11,669	(4,064)	15,733
Prepayments	392,679	290,100	102,579
Accrued Income	174,355	(105,772)	280,127
Work In Progress - Leachate treatment project	44,703	3,370	41,333
Work In Progress - Furniture and equipment	2,032	2,032	-
Work In Progress - Recycling Centre Renovation and Alignment	382,846	101,551	281,294
Other Current Assets	335,774	20,931	314,843
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>35,602,788</b>	<b>921,323</b>	<b>34,681,465</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Land	6,760,000	-	6,760,000
Buildings & Improvements	3,176,349	(62,799)	3,239,148
Furniture & Equipment	191,001	(59,551)	250,552
Computing Equipment	341,229	(43,991)	385,220
Plant & Equipment	2,814,638	(219,068)	3,033,707
Infrastructure - Other	6,609,396	(63,732)	6,673,128
Infrastructure - Excavation	26,704,073	(210,540)	26,914,614
Infrastructure - RRF	3,909,434	-	3,909,434
Decommissioning Asset	3,101,955	(51,914)	3,153,869
Post Closure	2,259,068	(38,948)	2,298,016
Pre-operating RRF	1,102,298	(77,131)	1,179,429
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>56,969,442</b>	<b>(827,675)</b>	<b>57,797,117</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>92,572,230</b>	<b>93,648</b>	<b>92,478,582</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Creditors	4,260,644	(1,910,424)	6,171,069
Provisions for Leave	859,045	(16,815)	875,860
Current Loans	89,084	(28,864)	117,948
Accruals	1,915,463	1,451,701	463,762
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>7,124,237</b>	<b>(504,402)</b>	<b>7,628,639</b>
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Provisions for Leave	113,778	14,758	99,020
Non Current Loans	855,078	-	855,078
Decommission Provision for Capping	16,015,285	65,929	15,949,356
Other Non Current Liabilities	39,983	-	39,983
<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>17,024,124</b>	<b>80,687</b>	<b>16,943,437</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>24,148,361</b>	<b>(423,715)</b>	<b>24,572,076</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>68,423,870</b>	<b>517,363</b>	<b>67,906,506</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained Surplus	10,707,928	531,065	10,176,864
Reserves (Cash Back)	22,725,690	(13,701)	22,739,391
Reserves (Non Cash Back)	30,904,525	-	30,904,525
Council Contribution	4,085,726	-	4,085,726
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>68,423,870</b>	<b>517,363</b>	<b>67,906,506</b>

**Mindarie Regional Council**  
**STATEMENT OF RESERVES**  
For the month ended 31 August 2018

Description	ACTUAL 2016/2017
<b>Opening Balance - 1 July 2016</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	10,187,356
Capital Expenditure	9,560,960
Participants Surplus Reserve	2,000,000
RRF Maintenance Funding	500,000
Carbon Abatement	491,076
	<b>22,739,391</b>
<b>Interest on Investments</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	-
Capital Expenditure	-
Participants Surplus Reserve	-
RRF Maintenance Funding	-
Carbon Abatement	-
	-
<b>Transfer from Operating Surplus</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	65,930
Capital Expenditure	-
Participants Surplus Reserve	-
RRF Maintenance Funding	41,666
Carbon Abatement	-
	<b>107,596</b>
<b>Total Transfer from Operations</b>	<b>107,596</b>
<b>Transfer from Balance Sheet Provisions</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	-
	-
<b>Transfer to Operating Surplus</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	-
Capital Expenditure	121,297
RRF Maintenance Funding	-
Carbon Abatement	-
	<b>121,297</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	
Site Rehabilitation	10,253,286
Capital Expenditure	9,439,663
Participants Surplus Reserve	2,000,000
RRF Maintenance Funding	541,666
Carbon Abatement	491,076
	<b>22,725,690</b>

**Mindarie Regional Council**  
**STATEMENT OF INVESTING ACTIVITIES**  
For the month ended 31 August 2018

Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Actual	% to Revised Budget
<b>PLANT, VEHICLES AND MACHINERIES</b>			
<b>Plant and Vehicles</b>			
Replacement of Bomag Compactor (Plant100)	1,700,000	-	
Replacement of Sumitomo Excavator (Plant89)	350,000	-	
Replacement of Holden Colorado-OM (Plant112)	45,000	-	
Replacement of VW Amarok-DCS (Plant111)	48,000	-	
Replacement of Ford Falcon G6E-CEO (Plant109)	52,000	-	
Replacement of Toyota Forklift (Plant98)	35,000	-	
Replacement of Komatsu WA470 (Plant93)	385,000	-	
Replacement of Komatsu WA470 (Plant94)	385,000	-	
Replacement of Caterpillar Skidsteer Loader MTL (Plant108)	105,000	-	
Replacement of 30T Dump Truck (Plant90)	415,000	-	
	<b>3,520,000</b>	-	
<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>			
Replacement of 6x Hooklift Bins @ \$12k each	72,000	-	
Replacement of 2x Tarpomatic Tarps	25,000	-	
Small Equipments	5,000	-	
Purchase and install 2 Cardboard Compactors	275,000	-	
2way radios	5,000	-	
	<b>382,000</b>	-	
<b>TOTAL PLANT, VEHICLES AND MACHINERIES</b>	<b>3,902,000</b>	-	
<b>FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT</b>			
<b>Furniture and Fittings</b>			
New Telephone System	15,000	-	
Replacement of Furniture and Fittings	7,300	-	
Replacement of Airconditioning Units	65,000	2,032	3.13%
	<b>87,300</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>2.81%</b>
<b>TOTAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>87,300</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>2.33%</b>
<b>COMPUTING EQUIPMENT</b>			
<b>Computing Equipment</b>			
Microsoft Server 2003 upgrade	19,000	-	
Replacement of Admin Server UPS	10,500	-	
Replacement of HP Elite Desktops	16,000	-	
Replacement of Document Management System	60,000	-	
	<b>105,500</b>	-	
<b>TOTAL COMPUTING EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>105,500</b>	-	
<b>LAND AND BUILDINGS</b>			
<b>Building</b>			
Upgrade of kitchen and ablution at Tipface	20,000	-	
Weighbridge - Tamala park	20,000	-	
Weighbridge and other infrastructure - Neerabup	20,000	-	
Recycling Centre renovation and alignment phase2	145,296	101,551	
	<b>205,296</b>	<b>101,551</b>	<b>169.25%</b>
<b>TOTAL LAND AND BUILDINGS</b>	<b>205,296</b>	<b>101,551</b>	<b>49.47%</b>

**Mindarie Regional Council**  
**STATEMENT OF INVESTING ACTIVITIES**  
For the month ended 31 August 2018

Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Actual	% to Revised Budget
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
<b>Operations</b>			
Environmental drilling Prog1 Stage1 north	50,000	-	
Environmental drilling Prog2	50,000	-	
Environmental drilling 1x nested groundwater well set	15,000	7,176	47.84%
2x Airwell pumps	16,000	-	
2x Gas monitoring units	35,000	-	
Leachate treatment project	500,000	3,370	
3x Leachate extraction risers	22,000	-	
Irrigation and garden around Recycling new shop	10,000	7,168	
1x Compressor back-up - or hire as an option @ \$655.00 + gst/week	44,121	-	
Transfer station extension	200,000	-	
	<b>942,121</b>	<b>17,714</b>	
<b>Landfill Infrastructure Phase 3</b>			
Cell Development - Lining (inc. c/f)	203,219	-	
	<b>203,219</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>1,145,340</b>	<b>17,714</b>	<b>1.55%</b>

## INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

(a) Loan Schedule and Interest Expense

Actual						Principal Repayments	Principal Outstanding	Interest Repayments	Note
	Value of Loan Approved	Matures	Interest Rates	Principal 01/07/2016	Principal Drawn Down to 30/06/2019	Actual to 31/08/2018	Actual to 31/08/2018	Actual to 31/08/2018	
Community Amenities									
Regional Resource Recovery Facility									
Loan 10a - RRF Infrastructure	2,000,000	Apr-25	6.16%	973,026	-	28,864	944,162	10,023	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>			<b>973,026</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,864</b>	<b>944,162</b>	<b>10,023</b>	
						Facility Fee		-	
						<b>Total Borrowing Costs</b>		<b>10,023</b>	

<b>Tonnage Report to 31 August 2018</b>
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Item 9.1	APPENDIX NO. 3	Item 9.1
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Information relating to landfill, resource recovery & recycling tonnages year to date 2018/19

Month to: Aug2018

TONNAGE								
RRF Actual	Landfill Actual	Total Tonnage	Budget 2018/19	Variance YTD	Target % Year to Date	Note	Actual % Year to Date	Year to date Tonnage previous year

**MEMBERS**

<b>Processable</b>									
Cambridge	19	937	956	791	166	13.1%	1	120.9%	941
Joondalup	7,679	661	8,340	5,285	(3,055)	13.1%		157.8%	7,946
Perth	-	2,252	2,252	1,764	(488)	13.1%		127.6%	2,230
Stirling	-	6,837	6,837	3,332	(3,505)	13.1%		205.2%	6,724
Victoria Park	1,956	43	1,999	1,568	(431)	13.1%		127.5%	1,973
Vincent	1,424	568	1,992	1,633	(358)	13.1%		121.9%	1,968
Wanneroo	9,543	115	9,658	7,709	(1,949)	13.1%		125.3%	9,145
<b>Sub Total Processable</b>	<b>20,620</b>	<b>11,413</b>	<b>32,033</b>	<b>22,082</b>	<b>9,951</b>	<b>13.1%</b>		<b>145.1%</b>	<b>30,926</b>
<b>Non-Processable</b>									
Cambridge		10	10	192	182	17.4%	1	5.0%	-
Joondalup		224	224	1,334	1,110	17.4%		16.8%	300
Perth		0	0	-	(0)	17.4%		0.0%	-
Stirling		3,509	3,509	2,268	(1,241)	17.4%		154.7%	2,890
Victoria Park		18	18	87	70	17.4%		20.1%	47
Vincent		253	253	262	9	17.4%		96.5%	262
Wanneroo		3,103	3,103	1,343	(1,759)	17.4%		231.0%	2,027
<b>Sub Total Non-Processable</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,116</b>	<b>7,116</b>	<b>5,486</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>17.4%</b>		<b>129.7%</b>	<b>5,526</b>
<b>Other</b>									
Sita Biovision Residues		8,923	8,923	8,961	37	18.4%	1	99.6%	8,812
Wanneroo WRC		-	-	-	-	0.0%		0.0%	-
<b>Sub Total Other</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>8,961</b>	<b>37</b>			<b>99.6%</b>	<b>8,812</b>
<b>SUB TOTAL MEMBERS</b>	<b>20,620</b>	<b>27,453</b>	<b>48,073</b>	<b>36,529</b>	<b>11,543</b>			<b>131.6%</b>	<b>45,265</b>

**CASUALS**

Trade		1,979	1,979	1,526	(453)	12.2%	1	129.7%	485
Cash		489	489	403	(86)	12.2%	1	121.3%	1,440
<b>Sub Total Casuals</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>12.2%</b>		<b>127.9%</b>	<b>1,925</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,620</b>	<b>29,921</b>	<b>50,541</b>	<b>38,458</b>	<b>12,082</b>				<b>47,190</b>

**RECYCLING**

Recycling centre sales									
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Notes 1\* Based on 17/18 actual tonnages

REVENUE				
Actual G/L \$	Budget 2018/19	Target % Year to Date	Note	Actual % Year to Date

\$ 190,716	162,059	13.1%	1	117.7%
\$ 1,666,112	1,083,464	13.1%		153.8%
\$ 448,954	361,619	13.1%		124.2%
\$ 1,401,626	683,058	13.1%		205.2%
\$ 399,011	321,439	13.1%		124.1%
\$ 397,622	334,832	13.1%		118.8%
\$ 1,928,483	1,580,409	13.1%		122.0%
<b>\$ 6,432,525</b>	<b>\$ 4,526,880</b>	<b>13.1%</b>		<b>142.1%</b>

\$ 1,948	39,343	17.4%	1	5.0%
\$ 44,008	273,399	17.4%		16.1%
\$ 57	-	17.4%		-
\$ 662,790	464,964	17.4%		142.5%
\$ 3,508	17,883	17.4%		19.6%
\$ 51,009	53,650	17.4%		95.1%
\$ 621,207	275,401	17.4%		225.6%
<b>\$ 1,384,527</b>	<b>\$ 1,124,639</b>	<b>17.4%</b>		<b>123.1%</b>

\$ 1,779,791	1,836,964	18.4%	1	96.9%
\$ -	-	0.0%		0.0%
<b>\$ 1,779,791</b>	<b>\$ 1,836,964</b>			<b>96.9%</b>
<b>\$ 9,596,843</b>	<b>\$ 7,488,484</b>			<b>128.2%</b>

\$ 372,361	294,153	12.2%	1	126.6%
\$ 93,378	77,656	12.2%	1	120.2%
<b>\$ 465,740</b>	<b>\$ 371,810</b>	<b>12.2%</b>		<b>125.3%</b>
<b>\$ 10,062,582</b>	<b>\$ 7,860,293</b>			

\$ 110,477	130,736	14.6%	1	84.5%
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## **Waste to Landfill Tonnages Report for the period to 31 August 2018**

### **Members**

The Member Councils' processable waste for the financial year to date is 9,951 tonnes above forecast, with all Member Councils delivering more than forecast.

The non processable waste for the period to date is 1,630 tonnes above the financial forecast, primarily as a result of the City of Stirling (1,241t) and City of Wanneroo (1,759t) bringing more waste than budgeted abated by City of Joondalup bringing in less than what was budgeted (1,110t).

These variances leave the MRC 24% ahead in its budgeted waste receipts from member councils. Overall the Member Council waste is 11,581 tonnes above the phased budget as at the end of August 2018.

### **RRF**

The Resource Recovery Facility residue tonnes are on budget at 38 tonnes below forecast. However, we will see an increase over the next months in preparation for the scheduled maintenance shutdown which is scheduled for November 2018.

### **Trade & Casual**

The Casual and Trade tonnages are 539 tonnes higher than forecast for the financial year.

Overall for the period ended 31 August 2018, the tonnes received are 12,082 tonnes above what was budgeted.

<b>List of Payments made for the month ended 31 July 2018</b>
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Item 9.2	APPENDIX NO. 4	Item 9.2
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**Schedule of Payment for July 2018  
Council Meeting - 25th October 2018**

<b>Cheque Posting</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Vendor Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>No.</b>			
6/07/2018	533	Cash	Staff lotto - Deducted from staff salary	\$260.00
6/07/2018	534	Cash - Petty Cash	Reimbursement of petty cash expenses	\$707.40
9/07/2018	535	Mullaloo Beach Primary School	Waste Education bus tour	\$200.00
9/07/2018	536	TELSTRA	Telephone Expenses	\$875.44
9/07/2018	537	Department of Transport	Vehicle registration	\$759.60
26/07/2018	538	Cash	Staff lotto - Deducted from staff salary	\$260.00
26/07/2018	539	Australian Services Union	Union Membership Fees - Deducted from staff salary	\$79.25
26/07/2018	540	CHILD SUPPORT	Child Support Allowance payment - Deduction made from staff salary	\$1,426.62
26/07/2018	541	TELSTRA	Telephone Expenses	\$441.83
26/07/2018	542	Department of Transport	Vehicle registration	\$126.10
27/07/2018	543	Cash - Petty Cash	Reimbursement of petty cash expenses	\$977.75
<b>Total Cheque Payments</b>				<b>\$6,113.99</b>
17/07/2018	DP-01668	Australian Taxation Office	BAS June 2018	\$153,520.00
17/07/2018	DP-01669	Commonwealth Bank	Merchant fees	\$1,140.06
17/07/2018	DP-01670	linet	VOIP Charges	\$9.95
21/07/2018	DP-01671	Commonwealth Bank	CommBiz Fees	\$44.22
21/07/2018	DP-01672	National Australia Bank	Account keeping fee	\$22.55
21/07/2018	DP-01673	Commonwealth Bank	Audit Certificate	\$60.00
26/07/2018	DP-01674	Commonwealth Bank	Loan10A Repayment	\$43,832.53
26/07/2018	DP-01675	Commonwealth Bank	Merchant fees	\$166.14
<b>Total Direct Payments</b>				<b>\$198,795.45</b>
2/07/2018	Trf 1	Commonwealth Bank	Inter-account transfer	\$1,500,000.00
12/07/2018	Trf 2	Commonwealth Bank	Inter-account transfer	\$700,000.00
27/07/2018	Trf 3	Commonwealth Bank	Inter-account transfer	\$400,000.00
<b>Total Inter account Transfers</b>				<b>\$2,600,000.00</b>
2/07/2018	EFT-01582	Margarate Davies	Reimbursement of petty cash expenses	\$3,531.00
2/07/2018	EFT-01583	Joe Crisafio Kia	Replacement vehicle for Waste Education (PLANT125)	\$16,649.80
3/07/2018	EFT-01584	City of Joondalup	Lease Fees for July 2018	\$10,885.56
3/07/2018	EFT-01584	City of Perth	Lease Fees for July 2018	\$5,399.60
3/07/2018	EFT-01584	City of Vincent	Lease Fees for July 2018	\$5,442.78
3/07/2018	EFT-01584	Town of Cambridge	Lease Fees for July 2018	\$5,442.78
3/07/2018	EFT-01584	Town of Victoria Park	Lease Fees for July 2018	\$5,442.78
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	A1 Locksmiths	Lock pad replacement	\$435.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Able Innovators	Replacement of Education Events trailer	\$3,990.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Alance Newspaper & Magazine Delivery	Periodicals/ Publications	\$312.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	BOYA EQUIPMENT	Transmission filter oil for Kubota Mower (PLANT77)	\$251.57
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Breathalyser Sales & Service P/L	Breathalyser 6M Service	\$93.50
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	BRITEL ENTERPRISES PTY LTD	Advertisement expenses	\$710.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Central Fire Services P/L	HHW fire extinguisher checks	\$73.33
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	CSIRO	Consultancy - Bufferzone	\$6,968.50
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Data#3	IT consumables	\$572.01

5/07/2018	EFT-01585	DCM Services	Aircon maintenance - Tamala Park	\$704.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Department of Water & Environment Regulation	CCA Application Fee	\$2,176.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Eco Environmental	6 monthly service on Amibisence	\$1,633.50
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	ECOLO WA	2 pods on tipface - odour control	\$3,080.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	EMRC	Processing of timber	\$321.75
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Fast Finishing Services	Council Minutes Binding	\$300.08
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Fastfwd IT	Server cabinet migration & Computer system maintenance	\$10,509.72
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Gavin Burgess	Community battery collections	\$5,930.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Grand Toyota	Scheduled service for Toyota Hilux (PLANT123)	\$1,263.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	HCS Group P/L	Cleaning of Buildings - Tamala Park & RRF	\$2,302.29
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Jim's Mowing (Hillarys Marmion)	Tamala Park lawn mowing	\$435.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Kandu Partners	MRC web support	\$9,830.72
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Kyocera Document Solutions	Photocopier lease	\$459.58
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	L & T Venables	Expendable Tools/Workshop Consumables	\$132.93
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Major Motors Pty Ltd	Headlight cover set for ISUZU Fire truck (PLANT110)	\$234.98
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	MEEC	Bores and Pipework	\$327.25
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Michael Page International P/L	Relief Reception staff	\$2,511.14
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Optimum Media Decisions (WA) P/L	FYW - radio advertising	\$10,869.54
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Ornithological Technical Services	Annual Fee 18/19 Ibis tracking	\$2,450.80
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Perth City Farm	Venue hire - Earth Carer Training	\$660.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Perth Office Equipment Repairs	Shredder repairs	\$182.05
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Professional Cabling Services	Server cabinet migration	\$17,688.69
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Reece's Event Hire	Temporary Marquee hire	\$4,125.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Scitech	Perth Science Festival - MRC stall	\$300.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	SMG Health	Flu Vaccinations	\$578.58
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Super Clean Bins	Clear Bins cleaning	\$188.10
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	The Hire Guys - Wangara	Hire 1.8 tone excavator	\$885.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	TILT TRAY RENTAL	Transport Caterpillar Skid Steer to Westrac workshop (PLANT108)	\$233.75
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Trophy Specialists	Stationery and Printing	\$37.00
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Tudor House	Red & Green flags x 3eac Windssocks x 2 for Tipface	\$577.70
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Tyrecycle P/L	Collection of Tyres from Transfer station	\$1,113.84
5/07/2018	EFT-01585	Wren Oil	Admin charge - waste oil	\$33.00
6/07/2018	EFT-01586	MRC	Payroll Employee Wages	\$100,733.22
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	Airwell Group Pty Ltd	Bores and Pipework	\$2,645.50
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	Bale Data Services	Cash register rolls	\$139.13
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	BOBJANE TMART	Replacement of tyre for Foton (PLANT103)	\$559.00
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	BOC Limited	Cylinder hire for workshop	\$69.49
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	Cabcharge Australia Ltd	Admin fee	\$6.00
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	CALTEX AUSTRALIA PETROLEUM PTY	Plant - Fuel and Oil	\$734.91
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	Crossland & Hardy Pty Ltd	Monitoring Program Surveying	\$3,102.00
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	Datacom Systems WA	Firewal replacement project	\$6,776.50
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	ECOLO WA	Solar unit on boundary	\$572.00
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	EMRC	Processing of timber	\$163.45
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	Envirocare Systems	Hygience service - RRF	\$735.21
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	Event & Conference Co	Waste & Recycle conference	\$6,100.00
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	Eyewise Optical	Safety Spectacles for staff	\$391.00
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	Fennell Tyres International Pty Ltd	Puncture repairs for Komatsu Dump truck (PLANT90)	\$863.75
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	Joondalup Office National	Stationery and Printing	\$241.57
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	Kandu Partners	Tour calendar booking system	\$16,176.16

12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Magicorp Pty Ltd</b>	Telephone Expenses	\$113.33
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Michael Page International P/L</b>	Relief Reception staff	\$1,500.68
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Mil-tek Waste Solutions</b>	Parts for EPS baler	\$269.50
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Mindarie Workshop &amp; Auto Electrical</b>	Install beacon light for Kia Carnival (PLANT125)	\$309.50
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>NORTHSIDE NISSAN</b>	Major service for Nissan Navara (PLANT71)	\$1,584.55
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Optimum Media Decisions (WA) P/L</b>	FYW - radio advertising	\$6,017.84
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Ornithological Technical Services</b>	Pre payment for July, Oct, Jan 2019 - Ibis project	\$1,650.00
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Penske Power Systems</b>	Repair & maintenance for MAN Truck (PLANT104)	\$292.02
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Plants &amp; Garden Rentals</b>	Monthly Plants rental	\$220.00
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>REPCO AUTO PARTS- Clarkson</b>	Fuel can	\$26.99
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>SNAP Joondalup</b>	Pre-starts books	\$427.00
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Soft Landing</b>	Mattress recycling	\$26,125.00
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>SOUTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL</b>	Summer 2018 Waste Audits	\$58,525.28
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Spider Waste Collection Services P/L</b>	Mattress recycling	\$7,511.90
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Suez Recycling &amp; Recovery (Perth) P/L</b>	Confidential bin collection	\$52.04
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>The Hire Guys - Wangara</b>	Hire of Excavator	\$295.00
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>True Blue Containers</b>	Container hire charges	\$136.40
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>WesTrac Pty Ltd</b>	Repair & maintenance for Skid Steer (PLANT108)	\$617.91
12/07/2018	EFT-01587	<b>Winc Australia P/L</b>	Staff Amenities	\$868.22
17/07/2018	EFT-01588	<b>Biovision 2020 Pty Ltd</b>	Contractor's Fees June 2018	\$2,535,801.43
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>APV Valuers</b>	Asset Valuations	\$6,375.60
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>AUSTRALIA POST - PERTH</b>	Postage & Freight	\$10.55
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>BOC Limited</b>	Oxy for welder	\$100.55
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Bunnings</b>	Tool storage box for workshop Ute	\$335.04
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Crommelins Australia</b>	Plant & submersible trash pump	\$3,180.01
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>ECO Spill</b>	Wheelie bin spill kit	\$830.28
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Ecocern Pty Ltd</b>	Battery bags	\$3,063.50
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Excel Carpet Cleaning WA</b>	Window cleaning - Tamala Park & RRF	\$410.00
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Illion (Australia) P/L</b>	Debt collection commission	\$1.23
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Joe Crisafio Kia</b>	Replacement vehicle for Waste Education (PLANT125)	\$130.40
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Joondalup Office National</b>	Stationery	\$361.81
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Lyndsay Miles</b>	Talk for Plastic Free July event	\$275.00
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>MARKETFORCE P/L</b>	World Enviro day advert/editorial	\$5,578.46
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Position Partners</b>	GPS monitoring May & June	\$4,400.00
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Shape Australia P/L</b>	Progress Claim 2 Shop	\$54,084.91
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Spider Waste Collection Services P/L</b>	Mattress recycling	\$3,534.30
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Sunset Coast Garden Club</b>	Waste Education bus tour	\$200.00
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>United Equipment</b>	Scheduled service for CAT Forklift (PLANT117)	\$539.00
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>URBAN RESOURCES</b>	Limestone crushing	\$77,447.26
17/07/2018	EFT-01589	<b>Vinidex P/L</b>	2.5 km pipe for air line upgrade	\$28,874.68
17/07/2018	EFT-01590	<b>LGIS Risk Management</b>	Insurance 18/19 Salary continuance	\$41,699.52
17/07/2018	EFT-01590	<b>LGISWA</b>	Several Insurance premium 18/19	\$130,650.95
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	<b>COVS Parts Pty Ltd</b>	Hydraulic oil, filter supplies for workshop usage	\$1,208.00
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	<b>Data#3</b>	Computer Systems Maintenance	\$595.97
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	<b>Datacom Systems WA</b>	Firewall replacement project	\$940.50
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	<b>Great Southern Fuel Supplies</b>	Distillate	\$33,573.38
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	<b>H &amp; L GLASS</b>	Windscreen replacement for Komatsu Dump truck (PLANT94)	\$495.00
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	<b>Jackson McDonald</b>	Legal fees	\$2,520.10
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	<b>Kitec Electrical Services</b>	Building maintenance - electrical works	\$1,826.50

17/07/2018	EFT-01591	LANDFILL GAS & POWER PTY LTD	Electricity usage	\$12,424.01
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	Lasso E & P P/L	11 editions advertising waste topics	\$11,660.00
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	Michael Page International P/L	Relief reception staff	\$1,500.68
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	MKDC	Planning / Design Development - Recycling shop	\$7,411.25
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	NUFORD WANGARA	Scheduled service for Enviro Ute (PLANT113)	\$749.00
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	Optimum Media Decisions (WA) P/L	FYW - radio advertising	\$7,438.97
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	Prestige Communications	Main Power Supply - Channel 1 Base Station	\$474.25
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	SOUTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL	Summer 2018 Waste Audits	\$57,545.03
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	ST JOHN AMBULANCE	Staff Training	\$908.00
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	United Tilt Tray Service	Transport Caterpillar Skid Steer to Tamala Park (PLANT108)	\$500.00
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	Ventouras Advertising & Design	Miscellaneous adverts	\$1,172.60
17/07/2018	EFT-01591	WORK CLOBBER	Protective clothing	\$2,030.57
19/07/2018	EFT-01592	Rackman Australia	Racking for shop	\$10,763.28
19/07/2018	EFT-01593	Eyewise Optical	Safety Spectacles for staff	\$1,113.00
20/07/2018	EFT-01594	MRC	Payroll Employee Wages	\$107,446.56
24/07/2018	EFT-01595	BustAMove Party Charters	Party Bus - Mid Year function	\$600.00
26/07/2018	EFT-01596	Department of Water & Environment Regulation	DEP Landfill levy Apr-June2018	\$2,493,013.56
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Airwell Group Pty Ltd	110mm pipe welding	\$4,797.00
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	ALLIGHTSYKES P/L	Standby genset service (PLANT60)	\$1,005.24
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Bunnings	Bushland management supplies	\$1,145.80
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER GROUP	Advertisement for Plastic Free July event	\$761.31
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Fastfwd IT	Computer Systems Maintenance	\$8,285.46
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Fennell Tyres International Pty Ltd	Puncture tyre repairs for MAN truck (PLANT104)	\$516.50
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	GCM Enviro Pty Ltd	Cooler hose and clamps for TANA compactor (PLANT107)	\$2,485.96
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Instant Products Group	Portable toilet hire & servicing	\$641.87
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Iron Mountain Australia Pty Ltd	Data management	\$24.89
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Jackson McDonald	Legal fees	\$385.00
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Kyocera Document Solutions	Photocopying Expenses	\$691.88
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	LANDFILL GAS & POWER PTY LTD	Electricity usage	\$12,070.34
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Michael Page International P/L	Relief reception staff	\$1,500.68
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Neverfail Springwater Ltd	Staff Amenities	\$191.85
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	NEWCASTLE WEIGHING SERVICES PT	DCS Rolls 3 boxes x 6 rolls inc freight	\$609.40
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Security Specialists Australia Pty Ltd	Cash collection fees	\$414.02
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	SEEK Limited	Advertisement	\$412.50
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Spider Waste Collection Services P/L	Mattress recycling	\$5,627.60
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	T & C Transport Services	Courier Expenses	\$760.43
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Toyota Material Handling P/L	Repair & maintenance for Toyota Forklift (PLANT98)	\$214.43
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Trade West Industrial Supplies	Protective clothing	\$154.00
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Tyrecycle P/L	Collection of Tyres from Transfer station	\$1,160.97
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Western Tree Recyclers	Processing of green waste	\$12,241.15
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Winc Australia P/L	Stationery and Printing	\$186.00
27/07/2018	EFT-01597	Worldwide Printing Solutions	Business cards	\$165.00
31/07/2018	EFT-01598	MRC Credit Card	See separate schedule	\$4,566.80
<b>Total EFT Payments</b>				<b>\$6,111,638.02</b>

Cheque No. 533 to 543	\$6,113.99
Electronic Payments:	
DP- 01668 to DP- 01675	\$198,795.45
Inter-Account Transfers	\$2,600,000.00
EFT- 01582 to EFT- 01598	\$6,111,638.02
Grand Total	\$8,916,547.46

**CERTIFICATE OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

This schedule of accounts which was passed for payment, covering vouchers as above which was submitted to each member of Council on 25th October 2018 has been checked and is fully supported by vouchers and invoices which are submitted herewith and which have been duly certified as to the receipt of goods and the rendition of services and as to prices, computations, and costing and the amounts due for payment.

<b>List of Payments made for the month ended 31 August 2018</b>
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Item 9.2
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APPENDIX NO. 5
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Item 9.2
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**Schedule of Payment for August 2018  
Council Meeting - 25th October 2018**

<b>Cheque Posting Date</b>	<b>Document No.</b>	<b>Vendor Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
6/08/2018	544	TELSTRA	Telephone Expenses	\$616.43
6/08/2018	545	WATER CORPORATION	Water usage	\$224.85
6/08/2018	546	Cash	Staff lotto - Deducted from staff salary	\$230.00
7/08/2018	547	Cash - Petty Cash	Reimbursement of petty cash expenses	\$837.95
8/08/2018	548	Department of Mines & Petroleum	Licence renewal	\$202.00
15/08/2018	549	Cash - Petty Cash	Reimbursement of petty cash expenses	\$813.65
16/08/2018	550	Ocean Keys Family Practice	Pre employment medical	\$150.00
28/08/2018	551	Cash - Petty Cash	Reimbursement of petty cash expenses	\$424.15
28/08/2018	552	SYNERGY	Gas usage	\$85.60
28/08/2018	553	TELSTRA	Telephone Expenses	\$442.60
<b>Total CBA cheques</b>				<b>\$4,027.23</b>
<b>NAB</b>				
17/08/2018	10663	Cash	Staff lotto - Deducted from staff salary	\$270.00
17/08/2018	10664	TELSTRA	Telephone Expenses	\$874.77
17/08/2018	10665	Department of Transport	Vehicle search charges	\$3.40
<b>Total NAB cheques</b>				<b>\$1,148.17</b>
<b>Total Cheque Payments</b>				<b>\$5,175.40</b>
1/08/2018	DP-01676	inet	VOIP Charges	\$34.95
3/08/2018	DP-01677	Commonwealth Bank	Merchant fees	\$1,289.91
15/08/2018	DP-01678	Commonwealth Bank	Account keeping fee	\$24.30
15/08/2018	DP-01679	Commonwealth Bank	CommBiz fees	\$44.39
21/08/2018	DP-01680	Australian Taxation Office	BAS July 2018	\$101,564.00
22/08/2018	DP-01681	Australian Taxation Office	PAYG withholding (July & August)	\$149,465.00
30/08/2018	DP-01682	Australian Taxation Office	PAYG withholding (August)	\$46,954.91
30/08/2018	DP-01683	National Australia Bank	Account keeping fee	\$5.00
30/08/2018	DP-01684	National Australia Bank	Audit Certificate	\$20.00
31/08/2018	DP-01685	National Australia Bank	NAB Connect fee	\$27.10
<b>Total Direct Payments</b>				<b>\$299,429.56</b>
1/08/2018	Trf 1	Commonwealth Bank	Inter-account transfer	\$800,000.00
9/08/2018	Trf 2	Commonwealth Bank	Inter-account transfer	\$500,000.00
22/08/2018	Trf 3	Commonwealth Bank	Inter-account transfer	\$2,000,000.00
<b>Total Inter account Transfers</b>				<b>\$3,300,000.00</b>
1/08/2018	EFT-01599	City of Joondalup	Lease Fees for August 2018	\$10,885.56
1/08/2018	EFT-01599	City of Stirling	Lease Fees for August 2018	\$21,771.12
1/08/2018	EFT-01599	City of Stirling	Lease Fees for August 2018	\$21,771.12
1/08/2018	EFT-01599	City of Vincent	Lease Fees for August 2018	\$5,442.78
1/08/2018	EFT-01599	City of Wanneroo	Lease Fees for August 2018	\$21,771.12
1/08/2018	EFT-01599	Town of Cambridge	Lease Fees for August 2018	\$5,442.78
1/08/2018	EFT-01599	Town of Victoria Park	Lease Fees for August 2018	\$5,442.78
3/08/2018	EFT-01600	MRC	Payroll Employee Wages	\$104,938.25
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	City of Wanneroo	Charity Golf Day	\$1,500.00

3/08/2018	EFT-01601	Clarkson Holden	Scheduled service Holden Colorado (PLANT112)	\$532.85
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	COVS Parts Pty Ltd	Replacement lights for lighting Tower (PLANT114) & Workshop consumables	\$1,883.33
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	Creative Catering	Opening of Refurbished Recycling Shop	\$475.00
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	David Stewart Carpentry Services	Shelving at the shop	\$3,685.00
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	Fastfwd IT	Computer Systems Maintenance	\$8,635.54
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	Flick Anticimex P/L	Building Pest control	\$484.00
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	HCS Group P/L	Cleaning of Buildings - Tamala Park & RRF	\$2,302.29
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	Instant Products Group	Portable toilet hire & servicing	\$531.59
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	Joondalup Marquees & Noranda Morley Party Hire	Marquee for Open Day	\$576.25
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	Key2creative P/L	Annual report design	\$1,078.00
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	Leopard Lodge	MRC staff Function	\$2,750.00
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	Microbeix P/L	10kg of biowish product	\$1,749.60
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	Shape Australia P/L	Shop redevelopment works	\$78,010.98
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	SIGNARAMA	Pricing Signs amendment - Weighbridge	\$554.27
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	SOUTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL	Winter audit	\$44,966.46
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	The Gelo Company	Famous Sharron Open Day 2018	\$1,787.50
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	The Goods	Staff Amenities	\$30.58
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	Tyrecycle P/L	Collection of Tyres from Transfer station	\$643.39
3/08/2018	EFT-01601	WORK CLOBBER	Work boots	\$144.10
7/08/2018	EFT-01602	MRC	Payroll Employee Wages	\$9,329.41
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	AMP	Superannuation	\$846.34
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	ANZ Smart Choice Super	Superannuation	\$539.21
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	Australian Ethical Super	Superannuation	\$1,120.74
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	Australian Super Administration	Superannuation	\$1,522.38
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	BT Super for Life - SG	Superannuation	\$673.15
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	CBUS	Superannuation	\$1,125.31
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	Colonial First State	Superannuation	\$1,568.83
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	Energy Superannuation	Superannuation	\$546.68
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	HOSTPLUS	Superannuation	\$1,714.19
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	IOOF Portfolio Service Superannuation Fund	Superannuation	\$2,362.28
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	Netwealth Superannuation	Superannuation	\$549.82
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	North Personal Superannuation	Superannuation	\$1,315.42
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	Sunsuper	Superannuation	\$1,552.88
8/08/2018	EFT-01603	WALGS PLAN PTY LTD	Superannuation	\$34,132.30
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Advanced Traffic Management (WA) Pty Ltd	Traffic control at weighbridge	\$2,420.28
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Airwell Group Pty Ltd	Repairs on south bore	\$1,165.94
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	ALLIGHTSYKES P/L	500hr service for lighting tower	\$450.87
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Cabcharge Australia Ltd	Travel expenses	\$110.25
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	CAPS Australia Pty Ltd	Dryer for compressor and connection	\$11,794.20
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Central Fire Services P/L	HHW Fire System Inspection	\$73.33
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Court Security	CCTV works for Recycling Centre Project	\$5,148.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Dianella Secondary College	Waste Education bus tour	\$750.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Driven Mobile Auto Electrics	Replace faulty reverse camera	\$1,405.63
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	EMRC	Processing of timber	\$678.12
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Envirocare Systems	Hygiene Services - Tamala Park & RRF	\$753.72
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Excel Carpet Cleaning WA	Tamala Park window cleaning	\$510.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Fastfwd IT	Reimbursement of petty cash expenses	\$861.05
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Geofabrics Aust. Pty Ltd	Liner system	\$333.36

9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Jim's Mowing (Hillarys Marmion)	Tamala Park lawn mowing	\$435.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Mindarie Marina P/L	Venue Hire for Business Meeting - MRC leadership team	\$500.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	MKDC	CCTV for recycling shop	\$5,335.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	ProAir Piping Services Pty Ltd	Compressed air pipe welding	\$2,420.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Rackman Australia	Racking for shop	\$217.80
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Shape Australia P/L	Shop redevelopment works	\$247,927.68
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Sonia Cherico	Wellness Program - Spectacles	\$200.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	ST JOHN AMBULANCE	Staff Training	\$374.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Tod Woodward	Party Entertainment - Singer for MRC staff function	\$900.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Trophy Specialists	Board update	\$37.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	True Blue Containers	Container hire charges	\$409.20
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	United Tilt Tray Service	Transport of equipment to auctioneers	\$902.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	WA Local Government Association	2018/19 Associate Membership	\$19,127.04
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Water2water P/L	Admin kitchen replace Billi tap	\$727.70
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Wilfred Higo	Wellness Program - Spectacles	\$200.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Winc Australia P/L	Stationery and Printing	\$542.31
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Wren Oil	Admin charge - waste oil	\$33.00
9/08/2018	EFT-01604	Zeolite WA	Zeolite 100kg Odour Trial	\$300.00
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	A & G Wines Plumbing	Major plumbing works	\$4,058.23
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	A1 Locksmiths	Digital Lock on strong room door	\$594.50
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Anne Pettit	Earth carers support	\$1,265.00
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	AUSTRALIA POST - PERTH	Postage & Freight	\$200.00
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Blackwoods & Atkins	Zinc stencils 0-9 A-Z 50mm	\$113.19
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Bunnings	Expendable Tools/Workshop Consumables	\$126.01
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	CALTEX AUSTRALIA PETROLEUM PTY	Plant - Fuel and Oil	\$859.54
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Creative Catering	Catering Expenses - Earth Carers Course	\$697.00
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Ergoport P/L	Computer poles - weighbridge	\$1,840.00
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Flick Anticimex P/L	Building Maintenance - Pest Control	\$165.00
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Gastech Australia Pty Ltd	Gas meter - Annual Calibration	\$173.25
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Gavin Burgess	Community battery collections	\$7,650.00
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Great Southern Fuel Supplies	Distillate	\$29,622.82
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Herbert Smith Freehills	Legal Expenses	\$4,021.16
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Kott Gunning Lawyers	Audit comfort letter	\$270.60
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Lachlan Atkinson	Contract labour - Joondalup open day	\$210.00
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Magicorp Pty Ltd	Telephone Expenses	\$113.33
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	MPL Laboratories	Winter Waster Water sampling	\$5,710.10
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Neverfail Springwater Ltd	Staff Amenities	\$105.98
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	NEWCASTLE WEIGHING SERVICES PT	Wasteman support 1/7-31/12/18	\$11,467.50
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Open Office	Dynamics NAV & maintenance	\$31,431.73
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Plants & Garden Rentals	Monthly Plants rental	\$220.00
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Pumps Australia P/L	Leachate System Management	\$2,002.73
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Satellite Security Services P/L	Building Security maintenance	\$235.00
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Super Clean Bins	Clear bin cleaning	\$357.39
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	The Hire Guys - Wangara	Mini digger hire	\$460.00
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Tyrecycle P/L	Collection of Tyres from Transfer station	\$881.10
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Winc Australia P/L	Toner cartridges	\$433.97
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	WORK CLOBBER	Protective clothing	\$458.19
15/08/2018	EFT-01605	Worldwide Printing Solutions	Business cards	\$170.00
17/08/2018	EFT-01606	MRC	Payroll Employee Wages	\$109,867.36

16/08/2018	EFT-01607	Soft Landing	Mattress recycling	\$48,785.00
20/08/2018	EFT-01608	Biovision 2020 Pty Ltd	Contractor's Fees - July 2018	\$2,997,947.02
20/08/2018	EFT-01608	City of Vincent	Tamala Park rates recoup for 2017/18	\$3,655.32
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	Alance Newspaper & Magazine Delivery	Periodicals/ Publications	\$312.00
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	CAPS Australia Pty Ltd	Compressor Maintenance	\$3,046.98
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	City of Stirling	Tamala Park rates recoup for 2017/18	\$13,413.41
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	City of Wanneroo	Tamala Park rates recoup for 2017/18	\$6,706.71
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	Crossland & Hardy Pty Ltd	Recycling shop survey	\$2,249.50
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	Driven Mobile Auto Electrics	Faulty UHF repairs Sumitomo Excavator (PLANT89)	\$103.71
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	Fastfwd IT	Computer Systems Maintenance	\$9,594.20
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	Joondalup Office National	Stationery and Printing	\$272.52
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	Kitec Electrical Services	Electrical Repairs - Shop and Workshop Crib Room	\$1,255.12
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	Kyocera Document Solutions	Photocopying Lease & Expenses	\$1,072.60
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	MARKETFORCE P/L	Tender advertisement	\$581.64
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	Spider Waste Collection Services P/L	Mattress recycling	\$3,719.10
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	Trade West Industrial Supplies	Staff Uniforms & Protective clothing	\$2,417.75
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	WesTrac Pty Ltd	Hydraulic leak and engine oil leak - Bomag Compactor (PLANT100)	\$7,719.24
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	Winc Australia P/L	Staff Amenities	\$193.97
22/08/2018	EFT-01609	Woodvale Autocare	Tyre replacement for Kia Carnival (PLANT125)	\$185.00
29/08/2018	EFT-01610	MRC Credit Card	See attached	\$23,371.69
31/08/2018	EFT-01611	MRC	Payroll Employee Wages	\$127,559.39
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	A & G Wines Plumbing	Leaking Tap - Workshop	\$627.11
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Ambience Air P/L	New airconditioning unit for Server Room	\$2,235.00
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	BENARA NURSERIES	National Tree Planting Day	\$268.68
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Blackwoods & Atkins	Denso Tape - Pipe Repair	\$114.46
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	BOBIANE TMART	Tyre replacement for Foton (PLANT102)	\$490.00
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	BOC Limited	Cylinder hire for workshop	\$70.04
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Central Fire Services P/L	HHW Fire System Inspection	\$73.33
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	CHUBB FIRE SAFETY LTD	Fire Extinguisher Installation at recycling shop	\$1,479.28
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER GROUP	Advertisement - Earth Carers Course	\$2,040.65
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Court Security	CCTV works for Recycling Centre	\$3,256.00
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	CSE Crosscom	Installation of two way radio in Kia Carnival (PLANT125)	\$502.29
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Data#3	Computer equipment	\$1,923.87
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	DCM Services	Aircon Quarterly Maintenance	\$770.00
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Devco Holdings Pty Ltd	Insurance Claims - weighbridge damage	\$8,692.48
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Domain Catering	Catering Expenses - Earth Carers Course	\$350.50
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Domus Nursery	National Tree Planting Day	\$3,124.00
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Enviro Sweep	Access Road maintenance	\$687.50
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Fennell Tyres International Pty Ltd	Tyre replacement for Komatsu Loader (PLANT94)	\$825.00
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	GCM Enviro Pty Ltd	Rubber buffer	\$362.27
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	HCS Group P/L	Cleaning of Buildings - Tamala Park & RRF	\$2,302.29
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Instant Products Group	Portable toilet hire & servicing	\$610.10
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Iron Mountain Australia Pty Ltd	Data storage	\$47.31
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Komatsu Australia	Scheduled service for Komatsu Dump truck (PLANT90)	\$5,860.59
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Leederville Sporting Club	Venue hire - Earth Carers Course	\$150.00
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Major Motors Pty Ltd	Scheduled service for ISUZU Bin truck (PLANT120)	\$1,401.54
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Mindarie Charter Pty Ltd	Earth Carers Course - Tour bus	\$682.00
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Mirco Bros Pty Ltd	Chicken wire	\$69.00
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Natural Area Management & Services	Phytophthora Testing for 12 months	\$737.00

30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Perth Party Hire	Venue hire - Earth Carers Course	\$243.50
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Quantum 2000	Printing 500 CBA cheques	\$1,018.60
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	REmida Perth Inc	Educational Workshop for Earth Carers session	\$80.00
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Security Specialists Australia Pty Ltd	Cash Collection fees	\$414.02
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Spider Waste Collection Services P/L	Mattress recycling	\$11,322.30
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Steelforce Australia Ltd	Steel for workshop	\$1,020.14
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Suez Recycling & Recovery (Perth) P/L	Collection of confidential bin	\$52.04
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	T & C Transport Services	Courier Expenses	\$958.73
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	The Hire Guys - Wangara	Hire Rotary Hoe	\$220.00
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Trade West Industrial Supplies	Staff Uniforms & Protective clothing	\$1,151.70
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Tutt Bryant Equipment WA	Repair & maintenance for Bomag Compactor (PLANT100)	\$1,667.71
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Tyrecycle P/L	Collection of Tyres from Transfer station	\$1,044.46
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Western Tree Recyclers	Processing of green waste	\$26,391.24
30/08/2018	EFT-01612	Woodvale Primary School	Waste Education bus tour	\$600.00
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	AMP	Superannuation	\$1,483.58
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	ANZ Smart Choice Super	Superannuation	\$806.79
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	Australian Ethical Super	Superannuation	\$1,681.11
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	Australian Super Administration	Superannuation	\$2,594.42
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	BT Super for Life - SG	Superannuation	\$1,144.97
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	CBUS	Superannuation	\$1,754.62
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	Colonial First State	Superannuation	\$2,295.84
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	Energy Superannuation	Superannuation	\$867.96
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	HOSTPLUS	Superannuation	\$2,508.78
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	IOOF Portfolio Service Superannuation Fund	Superannuation	\$3,386.81
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	Netwealth Superannuation	Superannuation	\$1,098.12
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	North Personal Superannuation	Superannuation	\$1,716.78
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	Sunsuper	Superannuation	\$2,333.63
31/08/2018	EFT-01613	WALGS PLAN PTY LTD	Superannuation	\$44,034.59
<b>Total EFT Payments</b>				<b>\$4,339,314.94</b>

CBA Cheque No. 544 to 553	\$4,027.23
NAB Cheque No. 10663 to 10665	\$1,148.17
<b>Electronic Payments:</b>	
DP- 01676 to DP- 01685	\$299,429.56
Inter-Account Transfers	\$3,300,000.00
EFT- 01599 to EFT- 01613	\$4,339,314.94
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$7,943,919.90</b>

#### CERTIFICATE OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

This schedule of accounts which was passed for payment, covering vouchers as above which was submitted to each member of Council on 25th October 2018 has been checked and is fully supported by vouchers and invoices which are submitted herewith and which have been duly certified as to the receipt of goods and the rendition of services and as to prices, computations, and costing and the amounts due for payment.

Credit Card detailed analysis for July & August 2018 (paid in September)  
Council Meeting - 25 October 2018

Date	Payment to	Description	Amount
02-Jul-18	Who Gives A Crap	Staff amenities	144.00
03-Jul-18	Town of Cambridge	Parking	2.50
03-Jul-18	Town of Cambridge	Parking	4.50
03-Jul-18	Coles	Staff amenities	120.95
03-Jul-18	Chartered Accounts	Refund of subscriptions	-30.00
04-Jul-18	City of Perth	Parking	12.10
04-Jul-18	City of Perth	Parking	8.16
04-Jul-18	Eliza's Café	CEO miscellaneous	7.60
04-Jul-18	Agent Sales and Services	Sodium bicarbonate	92.40
04-Jul-18	Sp Ilocks	locks for ipads in Recycling centre	239.80
05-Jul-18	Algaefree Aust	Maxi-blocks lake pack	240.00
10-Jul-18	Coles	Amenities	188.40
11-Jul-18	Outback Enterprises	Fuel	97.40
11-Jul-18	Specsavers	Staff safety glasses	399.00
13-Jul-18	BP Wubin	Fuel	87.94
13-Jul-18	City of Perth	Parking	7.16
16-Jul-18	Gordon Stree Garage	Fuel	87.00
18-Jul-18	McDonalds Mindarie	Amenities for volunteer workers at Enviro	29.20
19-Jul-18	Portofinos Restaurant	CEO miscellaneous	10.00
19-Jul-18	Teamviewer.com	Annual subscriptions for team viewer	1,828.80
19-Jul-18	CA ANZ	CA subscriptions	710.00
24-Jul-18	Raine Square	Parking	16.12
26-Jul-18	Matilda Bay	Meeting with CEO and Chairman	146.50
30-Jul-18	Sarabs Flowers Pty Ltd	Flowers for employee	145.80
30-Jul-18	The Leopard Lodge	Christmas in July	1,306.50
30-Jul-18	Challenge Battres	Batteries for TANA	488.40
30-Jul-18	ALGA Limited	Online PFAS forum access pass	250.00
01-Aug-18	Dan Murphys	Staff amenities after Open Day	151.86
01-Aug-18	Joondalup Health Campus	Parking	2.00
01-Aug-18	Pause for Coffee	Staff amenities	19.00



Credit Card detailed analysis for July & August 2018 (paid in September)  
Council Meeting - 25 October 2018

Date	Payment to	Description	Amount
16-Aug-18	Coles	Food for Open Day	174.70
17-Aug-18	Event and Conference	Waste and recycling conference	126.88
20-Aug-18	Kennards Hire	Hire of portable air conditioner - Server room	382.50
20-Aug-18	Indian Ocean Brewing	Leadership team - offsite	227.50
20-Aug-18	Indian Ocean Brewing	Leadership team - offsite	57.00
22-Aug-18	Harcor Security Seals	Stationeries	93.50
23-Aug-18	Golden C930 Pty Ltd	CEO miscellaneous	9.40
24-Aug-18	Kennards Hire	Hire of portable air conditioner - Server room	385.00
24-Aug-18	Utex Pty Ltd	New engine for floating water pump	1,030.00
29-Aug-18	Secure Parking	Parking	13.33
30-Aug-18	Dome Currambine	CEO miscellaneous	9.00
31-Aug-18	Bunnings	Workshop consumables	407.16
31-Aug-18	Bunnings	Workshop consumables	136.77
31-Aug-18	BP Baldivis	Fuel	107.92
31-Aug-18	Coles	Food for Open Day	342.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>28,837.40</b>

**MRC response to WARR Strategy Review Consultation dated 01/03/2018**

Item  
9.5

APPENDIX NO. 6

Item  
9.5

Our Ref: GVR/20: D/18/2381



Waste Authority  
C/O Department of Water and Environmental Regulation  
Locked Bag 33  
Cloisters Square  
PERTH WA 6850

1 March 2018

Dear Sir/Madam

**SUBMISSION IN RESPONSE TO THE WARR STRATEGY REVIEW CONSULTATION PAPER**

The Mindarie Regional Council (MRC) appreciates the opportunity to make a submission on the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy Review Consultation paper (Consultation Paper) currently in circulation for comment.

The MRC is a Metropolitan Regional Council (Regional Council) established to manage waste on behalf of its member councils. As a result, the MRC's submission is largely focussed on matters affecting the metropolitan area.

The views expressed in this submission do not necessarily represent the views of the MRC's member councils.

We are encouraged by the level of consultation that is being undertaken on the Waste Strategy and trust that our feedback will be useful in drafting the new Waste Strategy.

The challenge for all parties will be to translate agreed aspirational goals into on-the-ground waste outcomes.

Yours faithfully

Gunther Hoppe  
A/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



## **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**

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*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).

**Waste Authority! Draft Waste Strategy 2030**

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APPENDIX NO. 7

Item  
9.5



# Waste Strategy 2030

Western Australia's Waste Strategy

Waste Authority  
C/- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation  
Level 4, The Atrium 168 St Georges Terrace  
PERTH WA 6000  
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#### Acknowledgements

The Waste Authority would like to acknowledge the contribution of Department of Water and Environmental Regulation staff to the development of this document.

#### Disclaimer

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#### Statutory context

The Waste Authority is charged with promoting better waste management practices in Western Australia under the *Waste Avoidance and Resources Recovery Act 2007*. One of the Authority's functions under the Act is to draft, for the Minister for Environment's approval, a long term waste strategy for the whole of the State for continuous improvement of waste services, waste avoidance and resource recovery, benchmarked against best practice and targets for waste reduction, resource recovery and the diversion of waste from landfill disposal. This strategy takes a ten year and beyond view and must be reviewed at least every five years. This Strategy was approved by the Minister for Environment on **xx xx 2018**, and replaces Western Australia's inaugural waste strategy, *Creating the Right Environment*, approved and published in 2012.

**DRAFT ONLY**



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# Invitation from the Minister



**Western Australia is a spectacularly beautiful place with a vibrant and growing population.**

It's because of this that we all have a significant opportunity in terms of how we live our lives and the impact we have on our environment.

We can make a significant impact by acting on the waste we generate and how we manage resources from extraction through to manufacturing, use and disposal.

Right now, Western Australia is close to leading the "wrong lists". National figures from 2014-15 (the latest available as at September 2018) show Western Australia had the highest rate of waste generation per capita<sup>1</sup> in the nation, and the equal third lowest rate of resource recovery – 13 points below the national average.

We have an obligation to our current community and generations to come to generate less waste, extract more from our valuable resources and to better manage the disposal of our waste.

Waste Strategy 2030 rises to address that challenge and the opportunities that better choices and better waste management present.

We will have to work hard to meet the ambitious targets set out in this Strategy and deliver against long-standing issues in the waste community. We won't, for example, be able to meet our 2025 recovery targets without all metropolitan Local Government's adopting a three-bin FOGO system, and I will work with those local governments to achieve this.

I acknowledge that with this comes significant environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts and opportunities associated with improved waste management.

Across Australia, the waste sector contributes more than \$10 billion a year to the economy. At the same time, materials worth hundreds of millions of dollars are lost to landfill each year (ABS, 2014).

High-performing waste and recycling systems which see materials recovered, reused and recycled can and do reduce this impact. The creation of a circular economy has the potential to harness the economic value of these materials that would otherwise be lost, and drive investment in infrastructure and jobs.

Reducing the amount of waste disposed of to landfill can also generate significant economic opportunities for the Western Australian community. The National Waste Policy estimates that for each 10,000 tonnes of waste recycled, 9.2 full-time equivalent jobs are created compared to only 2.8 jobs for landfill (Environment Protection and Heritage Council, 2009).

With an increasing population and our current waste management performance, maintaining the status quo is not an option.

But there is an upside; we can make waste work for us – and enjoy the environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits improved waste management can deliver.

Waste is everyone's business – individuals, households, neighbourhoods, community groups, schools, small and big businesses, local governments, waste managers, the State Government and the media.

There's a big challenge ahead of us all and this strategy is about finding a united way forward.

The McGowan Government will continue to show leadership in the waste arena for the benefit of all Western Australians now and into the future.

As WA's Environment Minister, I encourage everyone to act on waste and own your impact – whether it's in your role as a consumer, producer, waste manager or regulator.

We've made good progress in recent years and there's great momentum building.

Let's harness that commitment and energy in the years ahead and work towards a cleaner future for all Western Australians.

**Hon Stephen Dawson MLC**  
Minister for Environment

<sup>1</sup> Dr Joe Pickin and Paul Randell, *Australian National Waste Report 2016*, Department of the Environment and Energy, Energy and Blue Environment Pty Ltd. Figures exclude fly-ash (a by-product of coal-fired power stations)

# Introduction by the Chair



**Western Australians are consciously reusing, reprocessing, recycling and avoiding waste at an increasing rate. We are generating less waste and recycling more. However, to protect our unique environment from the impacts of waste and litter, and to maximise the benefits of good waste management, more work needs to be done.**

Building on and updating the first *Western Australian Waste Strategy: Creating the Right Environment* published in 2012, this strategy introduces significant transformations aimed at Western Australia (WA) becoming a circular economy, with a greater focus on avoidance as well as moving to targets for material recovery and environmental protection in addition to landfill diversion.

A circular economy means transitioning from the current take-make-use and dispose system to a material efficiency approach which aims to keep products, components and materials at their highest utility and value for as long as possible.

In 2014-15, WA's recycling rate was 48 per cent, which is lower than other mainland states.

Waste collection and processing arrangements vary considerably across WA. Long-term planning for waste processing and recycling facilities and local recovery options would benefit resource recovery and promote the most efficient use of resources assisted by economic incentives, modern regulations, compliance and enforcement.

Community engagement, acceptance and awareness is as important as the provision of physical infrastructure and collection systems. Consistency of messaging across homes, workplaces and public areas is a key fundamental that needs to be tailored to local recovery infrastructure and systems.

The waste management sector is in a transitional phase and will require clear direction and guidance going forward that may include more directive approaches over voluntary ones. This could be aligned with careful reinvestment of waste levy funds into programs and alternative delivery methods to support implementation of our waste strategy.

There needs to be commitment by all stakeholders of adopting best practice management and engagement and ensuring transition and waste plans are implemented in a timely manner.

The approach taken in this strategy is founded on working collaboratively across all levels of government, industry, the social enterprise sector and the community, supported by government leading by example in areas such as sustainable procurement, minimum levels of recycled content and underpinned by targets and action plans.

The focus of this strategy, including priorities and targets, is on solid waste. However, the principles and approaches in this strategy apply to waste management across WA, regardless of the type, form or source of waste.

Minimising waste and protecting our environment is important to all West Australians and with this renewed focus I am confident we will move towards a more sustainable, low-waste, circular economy.

I look forward to sharing this journey with you.

**Marcus Geisler**  
Waste Authority Chairman

# Key strategy elements

VISION	Western Australia will become a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.		
OBJECTIVES	<b>Avoid</b> Western Australians generate less waste.	<b>Recover</b> Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.	<b>Protect</b> Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.
TARGETS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2025 – 10% reduction in waste generation per capita</li><li>2030 – 20% reduction in waste generation per capita</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2025 – Increase material recovery to 70%</li><li>2030 – Increase material recovery to 75%</li><li>Recover energy only from residual waste</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2030 – No more than 15% of waste generated in Perth and Peel regions is landfilled.</li><li>2030 – All waste is managed and/or disposed to better practice facilities</li></ul>
HEADLINE STRATEGIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Deliver a harmonised kerbside collection system, which includes food organics and garden organics (FOGO), in all Perth and Peel regions by 2025 – provided by local governments with funding support from the state.</li><li>Implement local government waste plans, which align local government waste planning processes with the Waste Strategy 2030.</li><li>Implement sustainable government procurement practices that encourage greater use of recycled products and support local market development.</li><li>Provide funding to promote the recovery of more value and resources from waste with an emphasis on focus materials.</li><li>Review the scope and application of the waste levy to ensure it meets the objectives of the Waste Strategy 2030.</li><li>Develop state-wide communications to support consistent messaging on waste avoidance, resource recovery and appropriate waste disposal behaviours.</li><li>Review and update data collection and reporting systems to allow waste generation, recovery and disposal performance to be assessed in a timely manner.</li><li>Undertake a strategic review of Western Australia’s waste infrastructure (including landfills) by 2020 to guide future infrastructure development.</li></ul>		

**Supporting documents**

Other documents which align with or support this strategy *Waste Strategy 2030* include the:

1. Waste Strategy 2030 Action Plan
2. Waste Authority position and guidance statements
3. State Waste Infrastructure Plan
4. Annual Business Plan
5. Waste Data Strategy

# Setting the direction

**Waste is Australia's most rapidly increasing environmental and economic metric, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics<sup>2</sup>.**

Western Australian's per capita waste generation rates are higher compared to other jurisdictions, while our recovery rates are lower. This poor performance partly reflects some of the unique characteristics of WA such as our geographical size, isolation from markets, vast regional and remote areas, and a heavy reliance on mineral and resource industries. Despite this, there are significant opportunities to improve our waste and recycling practices and performance.

The Australian waste sector contributes over \$10 billion a year to the economy. Materials worth hundreds of millions of dollars are lost to landfill each year (ABS, 2014). High performing waste and recycling systems in which materials are recovered, reused and recycled can reduce this impact. The creation of a circular economy has the potential to harness the economic value of materials and drive investment in infrastructure and jobs.

Reducing the amount of waste disposed of to landfill can generate significant economic opportunities for the WA community. The *National Waste Policy* estimates that for each 10,000 tonnes of waste recycled, 9.2 full time equivalent jobs are created compared to only 2.8 jobs for landfill (Environment Protection and Heritage Council, 2009).

Most importantly, waste can have a significant impact on the environment and public health through greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, biodiversity loss and resource depletion (Environmental Protection Authority, 2015). Reducing the volume of waste generated is the best way to manage those risks. It is also critical that where waste cannot be recovered it is safely disposed.

The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* requires the development of a long-term waste strategy for the state to drive continuous improvement in waste services, waste avoidance and resource recovery; and set targets for waste reduction, resource recovery and the diversion of waste from landfill.

This new waste strategy sets a direction to guide such decisions and builds on the state's previous *Western Australian Waste Strategy: Creating the Right Environment*.



It has been developed in consultation with the WA community, industry and government and builds on the *Western Australian Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy consultation paper*. Stakeholder feedback confirmed an overall desire for WA to do more and improve its waste management performance relative to other Australian jurisdictions.

Given this need, this waste strategy has been developed to set the direction for all Western Australians and guide their decisions with regards to waste. To do this, the waste strategy includes a vision for Western Australians to strive for, which

is supported by principles, objectives, targets, priorities and strategies to provide stakeholders with clear guidance on how to align their decision making with the intent of the waste strategy's vision.

The waste strategy will also be supported by an action plan that will outline specific actions to be implemented to achieve the objectives of the strategy. The action plan will be prepared by the Waste Authority in consultation with relevant State Government agencies, for consideration by the Minister for Environment. The waste strategy will be reviewed in five years, while the action plan will be reviewed on a more regular basis.

<sup>2</sup> Pickin and Randell, 2017.

# Our starting point

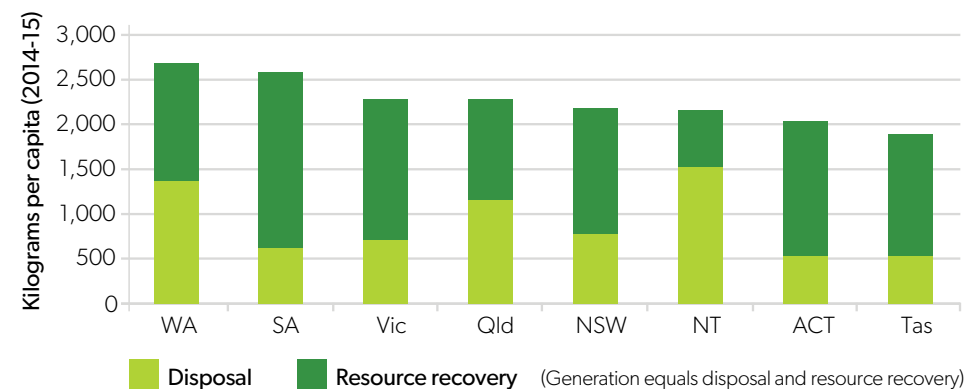
This strategy builds on Western Australia's previous waste strategy *Creating the Right Environment*, which was introduced in 2012 and achieved significant improvements in recycling, reducing waste generation, diverting construction and demolition waste, and better managing commercial and industrial waste.

The achievements were encouraging, but not enough.

In 2014-15 Western Australians:

- generated more waste than people in other Australian states and territories (2,623 kilograms per capita per annum);
- disposed of the second highest amount of waste to landfill (1,358 kilograms per capita per annum); and
- had the equal second lowest rate of resource recovery (48 per cent)<sup>3</sup>.

Figure 1: Waste disposal and resource recovery by state (Pickin and Randell, 2017)



Western Australia has some challenging features when it comes to waste management but these cannot be an excuse. Our state is vast and located a considerable distance from waste end-markets, which can impact investment in waste and recycling infrastructure and overall recycling rates. This vastness also means it can be difficult to prevent environmental impacts from waste, through activities such as illegal dumping.

However, we have encouraging waste management results and momentum on which to build. In the nine years to 2014-15, total waste generation in Western Australia increased by about 20 per cent – or an average of 2.1 per cent per year<sup>3</sup>. However, our population also increased over that time and, on a per capita basis, waste generation actually decreased marginally by 0.3 per cent per year.

In terms of waste recovery over the same period, the state's overall picture also improved – waste to landfill declined and resource recovery rose. In particular:

- resource recovery rate increased from 34 per cent to 48 per cent;
- recycling tonnages rose an average of 6.8 per cent;
- the amount of waste disposed of declined by 6 per cent, by tonnage, or an average fall of 0.7 per cent per year; and
- waste disposal in WA dropped by 24 per cent on a per capita basis, or 3 per cent per year on average, which was the nation's largest fall in waste disposal per capita over the period<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Pickin and Randell, 2017

<sup>4</sup> ASK Waste Management, 2017

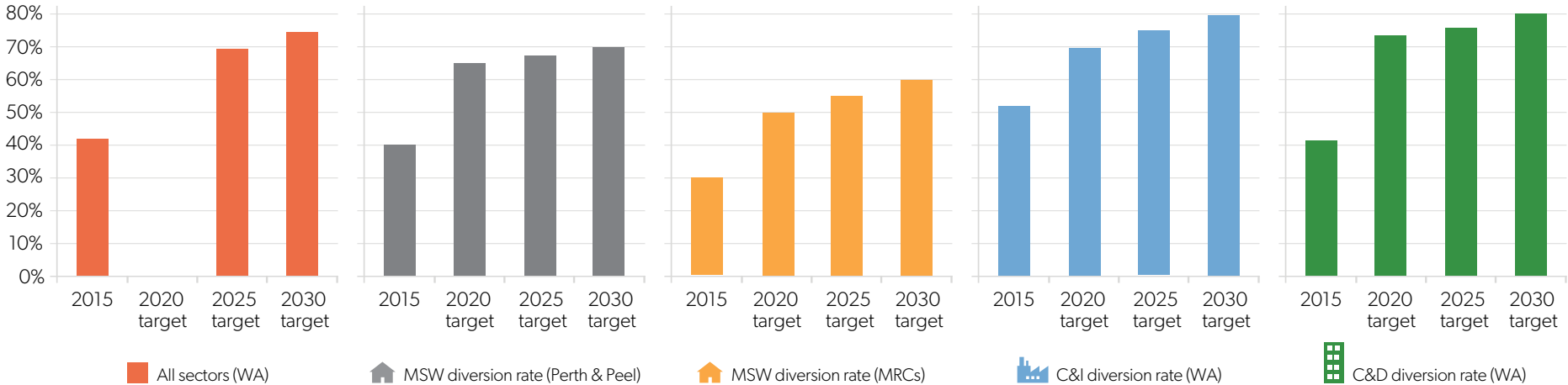
**Table 1: Changes in waste generation and landfill in Western Australia, 2010–11 and 2014–15 (ASK Waste Management, 2017)**

	2010–11	2014–15	Percentage change
Generation – total	6.53 million tonnes	6.23 million tonnes	↓ 5%
Generation – per capita	2,764 kilograms	2,437 kilograms	↓ 12%
Waste to landfill	4.49 million tonnes	3.61 million tonnes	↓ 20%
Resource recovery	2.04 million tonnes	2.62 million tonnes	↑ 28%

The 2017 *Recycling Activity Review* commissioned by the Waste Authority reported generally encouraging trends in waste management in Western Australia between 2010–11 and 2014–15. Note: National and State data differ due to hazardous waste being included in national data sets and some overlap in data collection and attribution.

The journey to becoming a circular economy will not be easy and, as shown in Figure 2, there is a substantial gap between our current performance and the performance required to achieve our waste generation and material recovery targets.

**Figure 2: Resource recovery performance in 2015–16 and waste strategy targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030 (ASK Waste Management 2017)**



## Vision

**Western Australia will become a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.**

As Western Australians, we live in a unique environment and we recognise its value and importance. We share a desire to be environmentally sustainable.

To be sustainable means to be a low-waste society. Waste avoidance is a priority, which means we strive to avoid the unnecessary generation of waste.

This waste strategy recognises that some level of waste generation is unavoidable and so encourages a circular economy approach, where any waste that is generated is valued as a resource that can be reused or recycled for the benefit of the Western Australian economy.

A sustainable, circular economy also means we manage waste to protect the environment. Such management needs to occur through the entire life cycle – from design and manufacture, through to use and then disposal options consistent with the waste hierarchy.

*Waste Strategy 2030* recognises that individuals, governments and industry all generate waste and can play an important role in avoiding waste, recycling and disposing of waste correctly to protect the environment. The waste industry has an important role to play in terms of maximising the recovery of resources and then managing the disposal of residual waste, or waste that cannot be practically recovered.

# Objectives

This strategy includes three objectives to guide the Western Australian community and enable the development of a sustainable, low-waste and circular economy.

These objectives frame the priorities and strategies that will contribute to delivering on the vision:

## Objective 1

### Avoid

*Western Australians generate less waste.*

## Objective 2

### Recover

*Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.*

## Objective 3

### Protect

*Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.*



# Targets

*Waste Strategy 2030* provides a long-term strategy for the State for continuous improvement of waste management benchmarked against best practice.

It includes targets for waste avoidance, resource recovery and environmental protection, including the diversion of waste disposed to landfill.

Under each objective, high-level targets have been set for the state that are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART).

These targets will support our move towards becoming a sustainable, low-waste and circular economy and allow progress to be monitored.

Establishing baseline data is an ongoing challenge in waste management and ensuring data is provided by key sources is an important focus of this strategy.

Improved data collection and analysis will better enable the measurement and evaluation of waste management programs and initiatives. In turn, we will be able to ensure funding and other resources are directed where they are most needed and can be most effective.

For the purposes of this strategy, comparisons are made with 2014–15 national data which represent the latest figures available during the consultation and development of the strategy.

## Overall objectives and state targets

Avoid	Recover	Protect
<i>Western Australians generate less waste.</i>	<i>Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.</i>	<i>Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2025 – 10% reduction in waste generation per capita</li> <li>2030 – 20% reduction in waste generation per capita</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2025 – Increase material recovery to 70%</li> <li>2030 – Increase material recovery to 75%</li> <li>2020 – Recover energy only from residual waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2030 – No more than 15% of waste generated in Perth and Peel regions is landfilled</li> <li>2030 – All waste is managed and/or disposed to better practice facilities</li> </ul>

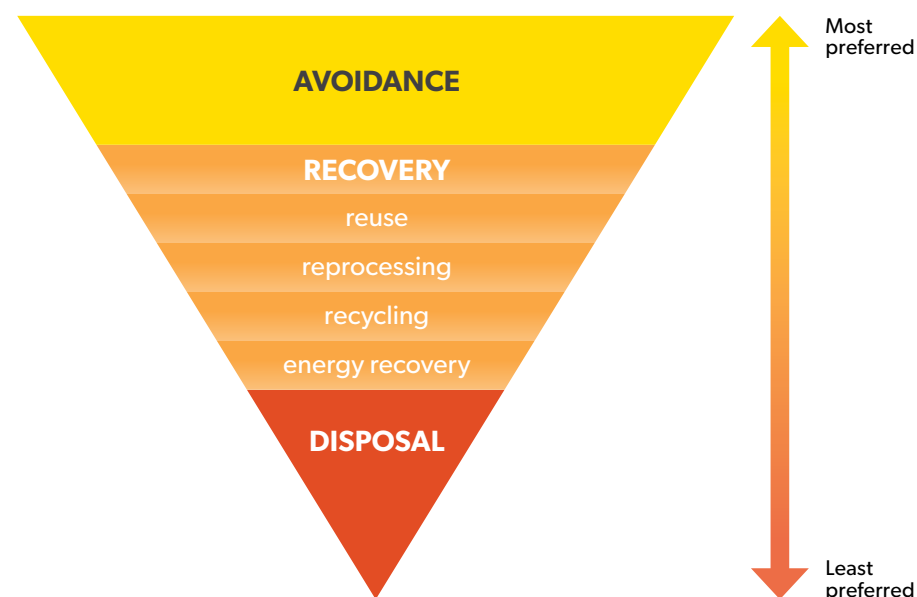
# Guiding concepts

## Waste hierarchy

*Waste Strategy 2030* applies the waste hierarchy, which is a widely accepted decision making tool which is set out in the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*. The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options in order of their general environmental desirability. The waste hierarchy is used alongside other tools (including economic, social and environmental assessment tools) to inform decision making.

Waste avoidance is the most preferred option in the hierarchy.

Figure 1: Waste hierarchy



Resource recovery options recover value from materials, thereby offsetting the environmental impacts of extracting and processing raw materials. Energy recovery is the least preferred recovery option.

Disposal is the least preferred option. Disposal generally recovers the least value from materials and delivers the least environmental benefit.



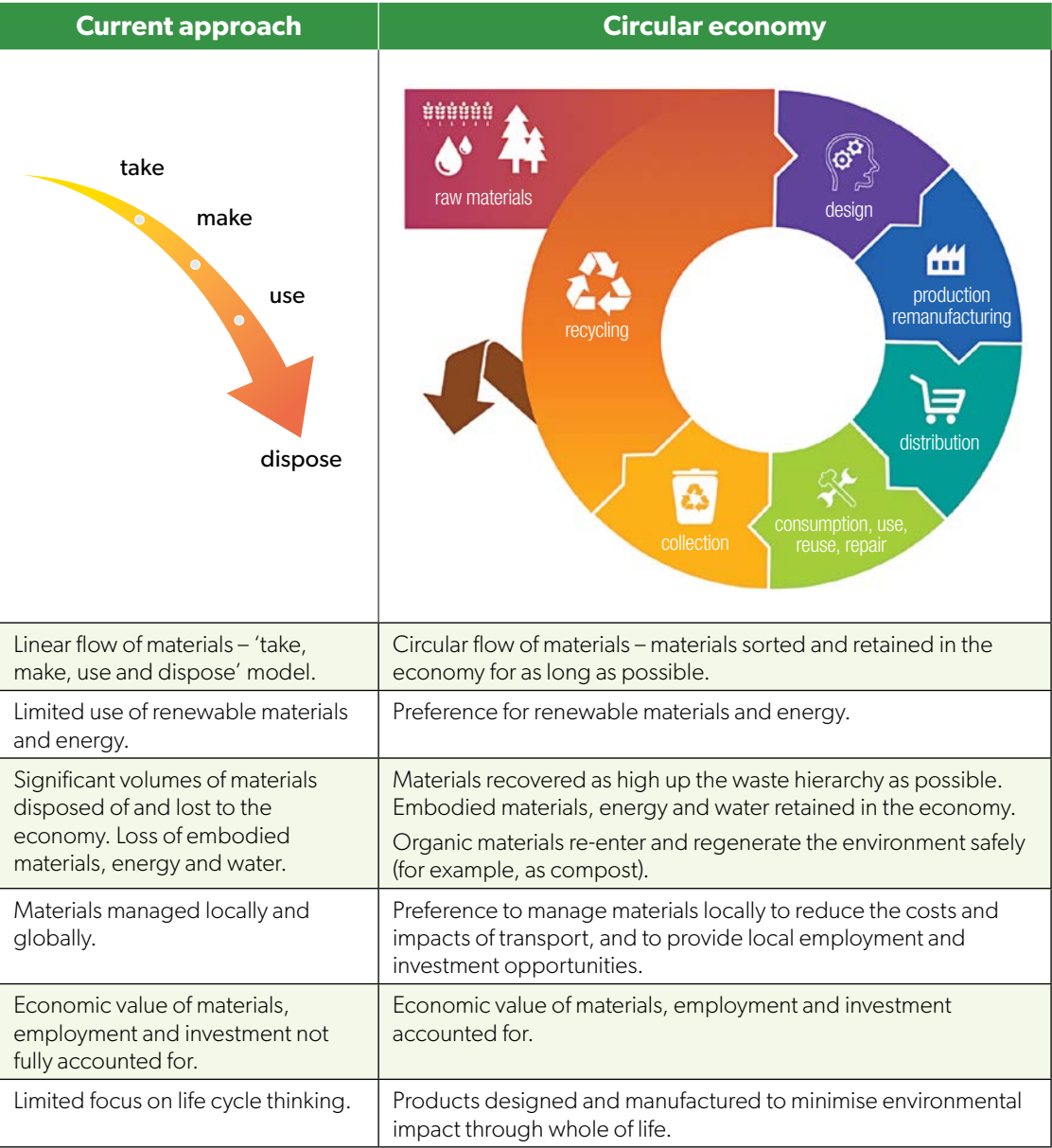
Circular economy

A circular economy builds on long-standing sustainability concepts, including life cycle thinking and resource efficiency, and it complements the waste hierarchy. A circular economy refers to the flow of both materials and energy – it moves away from the linear ‘take, make, use and dispose’ model to one which keeps materials and energy circulating in the economy for as long as possible.

A circular economy presents opportunities for increased local recycling activity. Local solutions create local jobs, and minimise the costs and impacts of unnecessary transport.

Local solutions are particularly important in a state as large as WA where access to markets is limited, and transport costs and impacts are high. WA has an opportunity to benefit from greater local recycling activity. If local recycling options are not available, solutions within Australia will be preferred.

Figure 3: Current waste approach versus circular economy



### Behaviour change – knowledge, enabling infrastructure, incentives

Building on the Western Australian Waste Strategy: *Creating the Right Environment* (2012), *Waste Strategy 2030* aims to change behaviour through a combination of strategies grouped around knowledge, enabling infrastructure and incentives.

Knowledge plays an important role in getting individuals and organisations started on behaviour change, but it is only a start. Knowledge needs to be complemented with the incentives and practical support individuals and organisations need to act on their decision to change behaviours.

Access to appropriate enabling infrastructure is critical in allowing individuals and organisations to engage with waste management options to improve their effectiveness and efficiency. Enabling infrastructure includes the physical facilities necessary to manage waste, as well as the organisational structures of government and legislation applying to individuals and organisations.

Appropriate knowledge and enabling infrastructure can assist in removing barriers to behaviour change, and incentives can provide a driving force for change. Incentives can be positive, such as funding, or negative, such as penalties and compliance actions.





# Our principles

Five key principles, aligned with legislation, guide the thinking behind *Waste Strategy 2030* and will drive future decision making.

## Shared responsibility and partnership – owning your impact

The state's environmental resources belong to all Western Australians and we all have a role to play in protecting them. The State Government will lead by example by working collaboratively with the community, industry and

governments to improve waste management outcomes.

We will support product stewardship and extended producer responsibility as part of our approach to shared responsibility.

## Innovation and growth

Western Australia will encourage, embrace and celebrate innovation in all forms that enables and expands our waste management capacity and know-how.

## Better practice

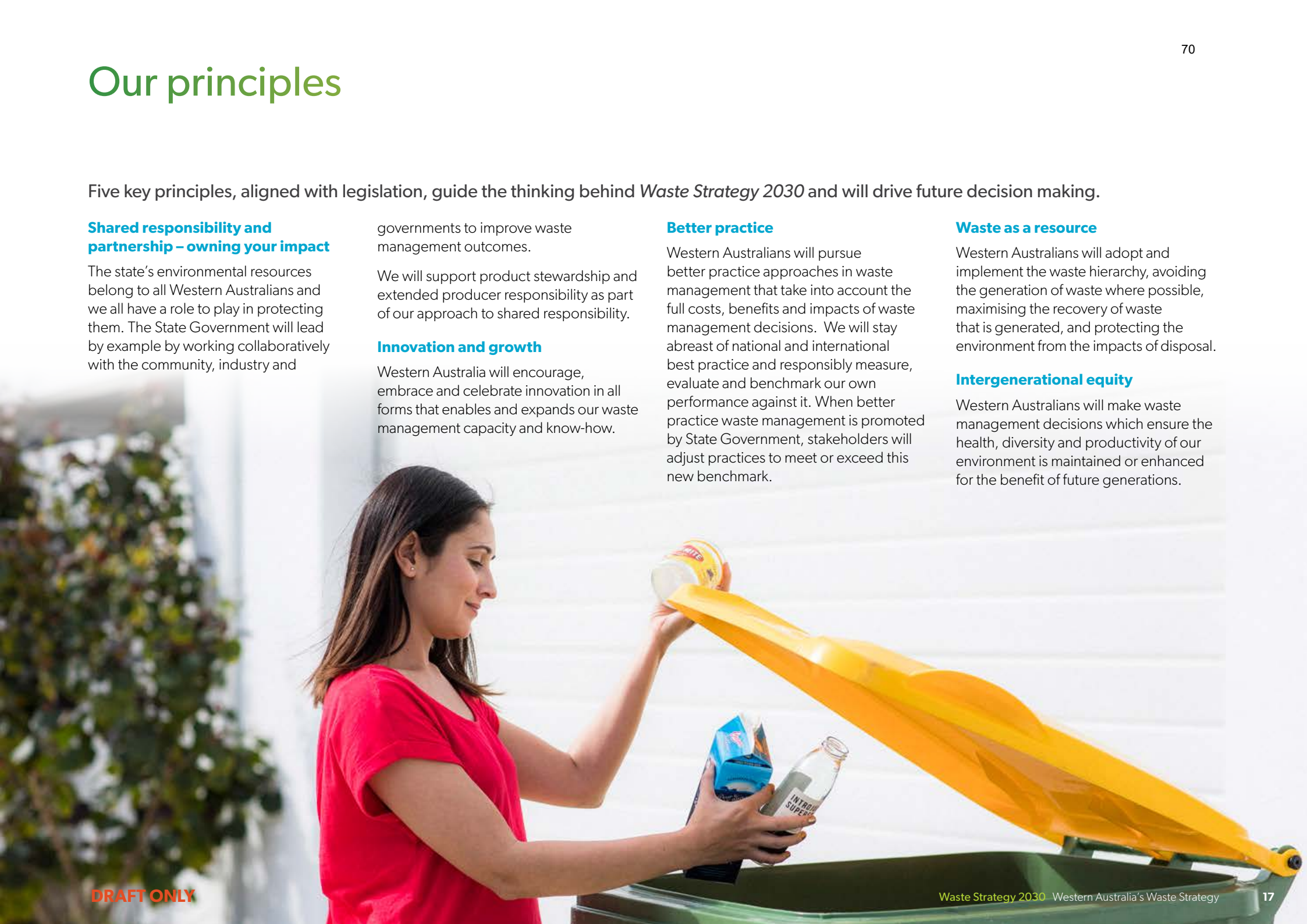
Western Australians will pursue better practice approaches in waste management that take into account the full costs, benefits and impacts of waste management decisions. We will stay abreast of national and international best practice and responsibly measure, evaluate and benchmark our own performance against it. When better practice waste management is promoted by State Government, stakeholders will adjust practices to meet or exceed this new benchmark.

## Waste as a resource

Western Australians will adopt and implement the waste hierarchy, avoiding the generation of waste where possible, maximising the recovery of waste that is generated, and protecting the environment from the impacts of disposal.

## Intergenerational equity

Western Australians will make waste management decisions which ensure the health, diversity and productivity of our environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations.





## Our approach

### Using your influence – owning your impact

As individuals, we make decisions in different roles and have different spheres of influence when avoiding and recovering waste and also when protecting the environment from the impacts of disposal.

In our different spheres of influence we can have a greater or lesser impact on what resources or materials are used, how long they stay in circulation, what waste is generated, what resources are recovered and, ultimately, the method of disposal and the impact that has on our environment.

An individual or single household can make positive choices to contribute to the circular economy. When those same individuals act collectively, in our neighbourhoods, school and community groups, they can make an even greater difference. In their workplaces, making decisions about how they operate and make purchasing choices, for example, that contribute to the circular economy or influence industry and government.

As manufacturers, industry can make significant contributions to the circular economy through shifts to more sustainable design and manufacturing methods, and enabling greater resource recovery. As waste managers, the sector can innovate to improve waste management outcomes and better protect the environment.

Local, State and Commonwealth governments can influence, educate and inform – and can also be significant consumers whose purchasing decisions and procurement policies can have very positive impacts and influence. They have important legislative and regulatory roles and develop and implement strategies. Australia is also part of global action on waste management.

### Local solutions and markets

*Waste Strategy 2030* places a focus on identifying and prioritising local market solutions for those recyclable materials traditionally exported from the state. Local markets for large volume wastes, such as construction and demolition waste and organic waste lend themselves to being managed close to the source of generation for economic and environmental reasons. This is an example of the circular economy approach in action, supporting local innovation and local jobs.

For other priority materials such as plastics, it is not as straightforward to identify local reuse options across the state that make sense locally. This strategy places an increased focus on promoting procurement decisions that preference local markets and play a role in supporting the development of a remanufacturing industry within Western Australia, along with the employment and investment it can bring to the state.

Attracting investment into local reuse options requires a degree of certainty which has not been present under standard market conditions in Western Australia. This will rely on procurement decisions recognising the benefits that local reprocessing, and the use of products made locally from recycled materials, can offer compared to national or international export options.

### Waste generators and waste managers

*Waste Strategy 2030* recognises the roles that different individuals and organisations have in generating and managing waste. This strategy recognises entities that are primarily generators of waste (community, local and state government, and industry), and entities that are primarily managers of waste (the waste industry, including private industry and local government).

This approach allows individual strategies to better target certain groups to help avoid, recover and protect the environment from the impacts of waste. For example, community members can make better purchasing decisions with more knowledge and information, and can influence industry in its packaging and production decisions with the choices they make; industry can make decisions about more sustainable design and production of goods; while waste managers can embrace technology and innovation to achieve improved waste management practices.

### Waste streams

Consistent with other jurisdictions, solid waste will continue to be categorised for the purpose of measurement and comparison against targets in the following three streams:

- **Municipal solid waste (MSW):** primarily waste collected from households and local governments through waste and recycling collections.
- **Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste:** waste that is produced by institutions and businesses. It includes waste from schools, restaurants, offices, retail and wholesale businesses and industries, including manufacturing.



- **Construction and demolition (C&D) waste:** waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction and maintenance, and excavation of land associated with construction activities.

These waste stream descriptions are consistent with the previous Western Australian Waste Strategy (2012), and are consistent with the way Australian jurisdictions categorise and report on waste and recycling performance. The stream descriptions are carried forward to *Waste Strategy 2030* from the previous strategy to maintain continuity and enable waste and recycling data to be effectively benchmarked against other jurisdictions.

### National context

Western Australia contributes to national strategies aimed at increasing the recovery of materials from waste, including:

- The *National Waste Policy: Less waste, more resources and the Product Stewardship Act 2011* support national approaches to problem wastes such as televisions, computers, paint, tyres and packaging.
- The Australian Packaging Covenant and the Environment Protection (Used Packaging Material) Measure are national programs aimed at reducing generation and encouraging the reuse and recycling of used packaging materials.

# Our roles and responsibilities

## Collective responsibility – waste is everybody's business

All Western Australians generate waste, and while there are some businesses that manage our waste for us, we can all take a bit more responsibility for better managing the impacts of our own waste. Whether large or small, waste is generated by households, schools, workplaces, local government authorities, government departments, businesses and industry in large cities and remote towns around our vast state.

As a collective issue, waste demands a collective solution. To achieve this strategy's objectives and targets, a model of collective, shared responsibility and action must be adopted.

State Government will work collaboratively with all stakeholders to guide and develop collective policies and solutions. These solutions will be founded in behavioural change campaigns and leading industry policy and practices – starting from within, through leadership in government activities that minimise waste, such as procurement policies and disposal processes.

For local governments and industry, the collective partnership approach will mean adopting best practice approaches to waste minimisation, resource recovery and appropriate waste management.

For businesses, it may mean expanding recycling programs or reviewing outdated practices and policies to reduce waste impacts. For waste managers, it will mean embracing innovation, new technologies and best practice performance in waste management. For the Western Australian community, it will mean being informed about the impact different decisions can make on waste contributions and adopting positive waste behaviours.

As every individual and group contributes to the waste problem, everybody will contribute to the solution in a range of different roles and ways:

- **Commonwealth Government** can help influence outcomes through national waste legislation, strategies and policy frameworks that fulfil obligations under international agreements. The Commonwealth Government will continue to manage and monitor compliance with international conventions, administer the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* and related schemes, and work with jurisdictions to identify and address issues that warrant nationally consistent approaches. It will also establish forums for cross jurisdictional collaboration to improve national waste policy outcomes.
- **State Government** can influence outcomes through its policies and programs, but also generates waste through its operations. As the “system steward” State Government will provide waste management leadership. It will influence waste behaviours through legislation, regulation, policies and programs that align with national approaches. Through engagement and collaboration, the government will create an environment that encourages community to adopt positive behaviour change and businesses to invest and innovate in the waste and recycling sector to move Western Australia towards becoming a circular economy. Agencies will also lead by example by committing to actions and targets in this strategy and reporting on their performance to contribute to its delivery.
- **Waste Authority** can influence outcomes through its programs. Established under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*, the authority will provide waste management advice to Government and waste management leadership to the community. It will lead the delivery of this strategy by coordinating stakeholder commitment and collaboration on strategies, administering the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account (fund), publishing position statements, and preparing annual business plan objectives, priorities and programs that align with this waste strategy.
- **Local governments and regional councils** are primarily waste managers that provide household waste collection and recycling services, manage and operate landfill sites, and deliver education and awareness programs. Local governments and regional councils will also provide information, infrastructure and incentives that encourage behaviour change and they will plan for the management of waste within their districts. They will identify local, fit-for-purpose solutions that align with this strategy and support a move towards becoming a circular economy. Local governments also generate waste resulting from the range of services provided to the community and can influence purchasing and practices to increase avoidance and recovery and maximise protection of the environment.
- **Business and industry** are primarily waste generators that can make decisions to reduce the generation of waste (e.g. by using reduced packaging) and increase recyclability. The business community often deals with large volumes of waste, as well as

harmful types of waste, which requires responsible management.

- **Waste industry** is primarily the manager of waste and is responsible for waste management services including collection, sorting, processing (i.e. reuse or safe disposal). Waste managers can also play a key role in providing information to the community. The waste industry will be relied on to make informed infrastructure and technology investment decisions that meet waste and recycling market needs and move the state toward becoming a circular economy.
- **Community, individuals and households** are primarily waste generators who make decisions about purchasing and waste disposal. The community has a key role to play to avoid waste and then properly recover and manage waste once it is generated. Decisions by these individuals and groups regarding the purchasing of products or services can have a significant influence on the behaviour of many other entities.



# Opportunities and focus materials

Opportunities to avoid and recover waste and protect the environment through its responsible management exist for all materials and arise in many different situations. Even the smallest changes in behaviour at a personal level contribute to overall improvements in waste outcomes.

This strategy also identifies focus materials which will guide an emphasis on actions and measurement going forward. Significant improvements will need to be made for each of these focus materials if we are to meet the targets in Waste Strategy 2030.

## Construction and demolition waste

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste makes up around 50 per cent of Western Australia's waste stream, and represents a significant opportunity for waste avoidance and material recovery.

As a waste generator, the construction industry can play a role in avoiding the amount of waste generated – for example through more efficient building processes – while waste managers can maximise recovery of waste that is generated.

## Organics: food organics and garden organics

Organic material, including food waste, represents nearly 20 per cent of material recovered for recycling. The National Food Waste Strategy estimates that over 5.3 million tonnes of food that is intended for human consumption is wasted

from households and the commercial and industrial sectors each year. Food waste disposed to landfill generates greenhouse gases, reduces landfill capacity, and represents a loss of valuable organic material which could otherwise be recovered for productive use.

## Metals: steel, non-ferrous metals, packaging and containers

Metals represent around 20 per cent of material recovered for recycling by weight. Metals are a high value commodity with significant embodied energy. While recovery rates are relatively

high compared to other materials, it is important to ensure these materials are only used where necessary and that as much value and embodied energy as possible is recovered from them.

## Paper and cardboard: office paper, newspaper and magazines

Paper and cardboard represent around 10 per cent of material recovered for recycling. Paper and cardboard is a high value commodity. When disposed to landfill, paper and cardboard generates greenhouse emissions and represents a loss of economic value.



### Glass: packaging and containers

Glass packaging and containers contain significant embodied energy which is lost if disposed to landfill. Glass that is inappropriately disposed (littered or dumped) can also present direct risks and impacts to the environment and human health.

### Plastics: packaging and containers

Plastic makes up a significant proportion of packaging materials in our waste stream. There are significant opportunities to avoid plastics, and in particular, single use plastics. Plastic is a high value commodity, particularly where contamination rates are low. Disposal to landfill represents an economic loss, and inappropriate disposal into the environment (litter and dumping) can result in significant harm to the environment and wildlife.

### Textiles: clothing and other fabric-based materials

Textiles contain valuable materials and significant embodied energy. When disposed to landfill or illegally dumped, textiles represent a loss of resources and can negatively impact the environment.

### Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste is described as unwanted products that are corrosive, flammable, toxic or reactive and present a potential risk to human health and the environment. Hazardous waste represents only a small percentage of the total waste stream, however it presents significant risks if not well managed. Opportunities exist to avoid hazardous waste through consumer purchasing decisions, and collect hazardous waste for recovery or safe disposal using best practice service infrastructure.





# Our objectives, targets and strategies

## Objective 1: Avoid

### Western Australians generate less waste

The waste hierarchy places waste avoidance at the forefront of approaches for managing waste. This waste strategy reflects that priority and recognises that reducing the amount of waste generated in our state requires significant and sustained behaviour change by government, industry and households if this objective is to be achieved.

National data indicate that Western Australians currently generate more waste per capita than the national average and that generation per capita has remained static between 2010–11 and 2014–15. This is in spite of past efforts to reduce waste generation and it suggests that reducing our generation rate will be very challenging.

This waste strategy first aims to close the gap between our current generation rate and the national average. Given our unique characteristics relative to other jurisdictions (particularly in relation to our geography and economy), reducing our generation of waste to this level will be challenging, but is achievable. Once achieved, our per capita generation rates can then be benchmarked against the nation's best performing jurisdictions.

Waste avoidance is driven in a large part by purchasing behaviour; it relies on high levels of awareness and motivation by consumers, both individuals and organisations, about how to reduce the impacts of purchasing decisions.

Education and incentives are critical to increase awareness of waste avoidance and to support waste avoidance behaviours.

Waste avoidance can also be pursued through the product design and manufacturing phase. Industry has an opportunity to reduce the amount of material used in products to avoid generating waste, often in response to consumer demand. For example, there are significant opportunities across the packaging sector to avoid some wastes altogether or to minimise their use.

AVOID TARGETS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2025 – Reduction in waste generation per capita by 10% (from 2014/15 generation rate)</li> <li>2030 – Reduction in waste generation per capita by 20% (from 2014/15 generation rate)</li> </ul>		
Waste generators		Waste managers*
Community	Government and industry	Waste industry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2025 – Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 5%</li> <li>2030 – Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 10%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in C&amp;D waste generation per capita by 15% by 2025, 30% by 2030</li> <li>Reduction in C&amp;I waste generation per capita by 5% by 2025, 10% by 2030</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2030 – All waste is managed and/or disposed using better practice approaches</li> </ul>

\* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.



### Focus materials

Achieving the avoidance targets will require an emphasis on the waste materials that, by weight, currently make up more than 90 per cent of the waste Western Australian's generate:

- **Construction and demolition materials:** concrete, asphalt, rubble, bricks, sand and clean fill
- **Organics:** food organics and garden organics
- **Metals:** steel, non-ferrous metals, packaging and containers
- **Paper and cardboard:** office paper, newspaper and magazines
- **Glass:** packaging and containers
- **Plastics:** packaging and containers
- **Textiles:** clothing and other fabric-based materials

Table 2: Avoid strategies

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	Coordinate consistent state-wide engagement and education on waste avoidance behaviours with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
	Investigate, develop and publish, in collaboration with stakeholders, locally relevant actions for reducing waste generation with an emphasis on focus materials.	Waste Authority	✓	✓		✓	✓	2
	Lead collaboration between State Government agencies on actions that reduce the waste generation with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government		✓	✓			3
	Coordinate communications and education that leads to food organics and garden organics waste reduction behaviour change.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
	Collaborate with decision-makers and opinion leaders to explore opportunities arising from circular economy approaches and communicate them publicly.	Waste Authority		✓	✓	✓	✓	5
<b>ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	Develop mechanisms and platforms that enable the community to adopt avoidance behaviours, and explore reuse and low-waste alternatives.	State Government	✓	✓	✓			6
<b>INCENTIVES</b>	Provide support to community, government and industry initiatives that lead to waste avoidance and contribute to waste strategy targets with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7
	Introduce regulations to prevent unnecessary waste generation.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		8

\* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.



## Objective 2: Recover

**Western Australians  
recover more value and  
resources from waste**

Where waste generation is unavoidable, efforts should be made to recover more value and resources from waste. Consistent with the waste hierarchy and circular economy approaches, material recovery is preferred over energy recovery. Energy recovery is preferable to landfill disposal but should only be applied to residual waste once better practice source separation approaches have been exhausted.

*Waste Strategy 2030* supports the recovery of more valuable resources from the waste stream by applying a combination of strategies relating to knowledge, enabling infrastructure and incentives to encourage behaviour change by waste generators and waste managers.

RECOVER TARGETS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2025 – Increase material recovery to 70%</li> <li>2025 – All local governments in the Perth and Peel regions provide harmonised kerbside collection systems that include FOGO</li> <li>2030 – Increase material recovery to 75%</li> <li>Recover energy only from residual waste</li> </ul>		
Waste generators		Waste managers*
Community	Government and industry	Waste industry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2020 – Increase MSW material recovery to 65% in the Perth and Peel regions, 50% in major regional centres</li> <li>2025 – Increase MSW recovery to 67% in the Perth and Peel regions, 55% in major regional centres</li> <li>2030 – Increase MSW material recovery to 70% in the Perth and Peel regions, 60% in major regional centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>C&amp;I sector – Increase material recovery to 70% by 2020, 75% by 2025, 80% by 2030</li> <li>C&amp;D sector – Increase material recovery to 75% by 2020, 77% by 2025, 80% by 2030</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2030 – All waste facilities adopt resource recovery better practice</li> </ul>

\* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.



### Focus materials

In working towards these targets, this strategy focuses on the reuse, reprocessing and recycling of the following materials that present the greatest potential for increased recovery:

- **Construction and demolition materials:** concrete, asphalt, rubble, bricks, sand and clean fill
- **Organics:** food organics and garden organics (FOGO)
- **Metals:** steel, non-ferrous metals, packaging and containers
- **Paper and cardboard:** office paper, newspaper and magazines
- **Plastics:** packaging and containers

These focus materials reflect overall state priorities, however, it will be appropriate to consider local circumstances to increase recovery in different parts of Western Australia, and particularly between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. *Waste Strategy 2030* encourages the adoption of solutions that reflect local circumstances and contribute to the overarching targets.

Just as local approaches based on local circumstances can lead to unique solutions, consistent services where similar conditions exist can lead to more efficient service delivery. Consistency in the provision of kerbside services to households in urbanised areas is an

example of where consistent systems, including three bin food organics and garden organics (FOGO) systems, can improve messaging to the community about how to recycle effectively and lead to better practice outcomes across large urbanised populations. Consistent collections also provide opportunities for service providers to establish processing options for clean and consistent streams of materials, which can reduce costs and improve product quality and therefore access to markets.

### Energy recovery

Resource recovery includes the recovery of energy from waste. However, energy recovery is considered to be the least preferred of all resource recovery options in the waste hierarchy as it merely releases the energy embodied but does not preserve the material for reuse. For this reason, the waste strategy identifies that only residual waste (waste which remains following the application of better practice source separation and recycling systems) is to be used for energy recovery. The targets in this strategy reflect the outcomes of better practice approaches applied to the MSW, C&I and C&D waste streams. Where recovery systems applied to these streams are achieving target levels, the remaining materials are considered to be residual wastes for the purpose of this strategy.

Table 3: Recover strategies

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	Investigate options to recover and promote related local markets through State Government procurement actions with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government			✓			9
	Develop better practice guidance and standards for waste-derived products to build confidence in recycled products and ensure protection of the environment.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
	Maintain a communications toolkit for local government on consistent messaging for better practice kerbside service delivery.	Waste Authority	✓	✓			✓	11
	Develop education and engagement resources to communicate the benefits of resource recovery and the use of recycled products, and to minimise contamination in collection systems.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12
	Develop and publish better practice guidance to support increases in recovery with an emphasis on focus materials.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13
	Identify and implement options for collaboration between industry and the State Government to support market development and recovery with an emphasis on focus materials.	Waste Authority			✓	✓	✓	14
	Investigate and improve reporting on material that is reused (as distinct from recycled) to better monitor the state's move toward becoming a circular economy.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
<b>ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	Establish mechanisms, including funding approaches to support investments in local infrastructure for recovery with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government					✓	16

\* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

Table 3: Recover strategies continued

			Strategy application					
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	#
INCENTIVES	Provide funding to local governments to introduce better practice services and extend the Better Bins program to include FOGO (food organics and garden organics services).	Waste Authority	✓	✓			✓	17
	Provide funding to promote the use of priority recycled products and support the establishment of local markets with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government		✓	✓	✓	✓	18
	Support community, government and industry initiatives that promote resource recovery in the Perth and Peel regions, major regional centres and remote areas through grant programs.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	19
	Develop a legislative framework to encourage the use of waste derived materials, including product specifications, to build confidence in recycled products, increase their demand and develop relevant markets while protecting the environment.	State Government		✓	✓	✓	✓	20
	Implement measures and policies that support sustainable government procurement practices and outcomes that encourage greater use of recycled products support local market development.	State Government		✓	✓	✓		21

\* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

### Objective 3: Protect

**Western Australians  
protect the environment  
by managing waste  
responsibly**

The transport, storage, processing and disposal of waste all have the potential to directly impact the environment.

Certain wastes, such as hazardous materials or materials that are commonly littered or dumped, can also pose significant risks to public health and the environment. Poorly managed waste infrastructure (including landfills and recycling facilities) and services, as well as adverse waste behaviours, all increase the risk of negative impacts on public health and the Western Australian environment.

In the event waste cannot be avoided, it is important that waste management systems – including recycling and disposal (landfill) facilities – protect the environment from the negative impacts of waste by adopting better practice.

Litter and illegal dumping can significantly damage our environment. It is important that waste enters the correct waste management system so that it can be properly managed by better practice facilities, and is not littered or dumped in the environment.

#### PROTECT TARGETS

- 🎯 2030 – No more than 15% of Perth and Peel regions' residual waste is disposed to landfill
- 🎯 2030 – All waste is managed by and/or disposed to better practice facilities

Waste generators		Waste managers*
Community	Government and industry	Waste industry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🎯 2030 – Move towards zero illegal dumping</li> <li>🎯 2030 – Move towards zero littering</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🎯 2030 – Move towards zero illegal dumping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🎯 2030 – No more than 15% of Perth and Peel regions' residual waste is disposed to landfill</li> <li>🎯 2030 – All waste facilities adopt environmental protection better practice</li> </ul>

\* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.



### Priority areas

In working towards achieving these targets, Western Australia should focus on behaviours and materials that provide the greatest potential to protect the environment including:

- the transport, storage, processing and disposal of waste;
- problem wastes, including hazardous materials;
- poorly managed waste infrastructure, including landfills, recycling facilities and services;
- taking action early in a waste material's life cycle; and
- giving priority to reflect the risk posed by a waste material.

### National priorities

The management of some types of waste require an international approach. Initiatives that are the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government and to which WA contributes include the Basel Convention, an international treaty to reduce the movement of hazardous waste between countries with a view to protecting public health and the environment, and the Minamata Convention on Mercury, a global treaty to protect public health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury.

Table 4: Protect strategies

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	Identify and collect required data to monitor illegal dumping and allow better targeted monitoring and enforcement.	State Government		✓	✓		✓	23
	Deliver a community engagement and education campaign to raise awareness of illegal dumping and its impacts.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		24
	Investigate, document and publish options for avoiding waste plastic.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓		25
	Review and report on approaches to the management of hazardous waste including controlled and liquid waste.	State Government				✓	✓	26
	Assess existing recovery facility and landfill siting and management practices and publish information to guide achievement of better practice approaches.	Waste Authority					✓	27
<b>ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	Work with land owners and managers to build their capacity to tackle illegal dumping.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		28
	Investigate and report on the role of funding approaches to drive the uptake of better practice approaches at waste management facilities.	Waste Authority		✓			✓	29
<b>INCENTIVES</b>	Support local governments to safely collect and manage hazardous materials generated by households that present a significant risk to public health and the environment.	State Government	✓	✓			✓	30
	Provide relevant funding and guidance to prevent the illegal dumping of waste at charitable recycler waste collection sites.	State Government					✓	31

\* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

Table 4: *Protect strategies* continued

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
<b>INCENTIVES</b>	Implement the litter prevention strategy to reduce littering and manage its impacts.	Keep Australia Beautiful Council	✓	✓	✓	✓		32
	Detect, investigate and prosecute illegal dumping.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		33
	Review and update the regulatory framework for waste to ensure it is appropriate and reduces the environmental impacts and risks from waste management.	State Government					✓	34
	Revise waste classifications and definitions to reflect current knowledge to ensure waste materials are managed according to their risk and are treated and/or disposed of appropriately.	State Government					✓	35
	Develop and revise legislative frameworks to encourage the use of waste derived materials and build confidence in recycled products.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		36

\* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

## Foundation strategies

### that apply to multiple objectives

*Waste Strategy 2030* includes strategies which support multiple objectives and underpin the delivery of this waste strategy. These are referred to as foundation strategies.

Foundation strategies include:

- information and data – to provide high quality information to the community, government and industry to inform decision making.

- regulation and policy – to provide a level playing field and deliver efficient and effective waste management outcomes.
- education – to underpin behaviour change approaches for avoid, recover and protect, for waste generators and waste managers.

- planning – to provide support and guidance for waste services planning as well as infrastructure and land use planning.

The range of strategies, both new and ongoing, that will allow Western Australians to achieve outcomes against all three objectives of the waste strategy are presented below.

Table 5: Foundation strategies

			Strategy application					
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	#
INFORMATION AND DATA	Review and update data collection and reporting systems to allow waste generation, recovery and disposal performance to be assessed in a timely manner.	State Government		✓	✓	✓	✓	37
	Collaborate with industry to develop a data strategy that includes actions to improve waste data collection, management and reporting, and guides their implementation.	State Government Waste Authority		✓	✓	✓	✓	38
	Investigate and report on the application of the circular economy in WA, including opportunities and barriers implementation.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	39
	Collaborate with the Commonwealth Government to develop local approaches to implementing the National Food Waste Strategy.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	40

\* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

Table 5: Foundation strategies continued

			Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
<b>INFORMATION AND DATA</b>	Provide support to local governments, recyclers and landfill operators for reporting under amendments to the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008</i> .	State Government		✓			✓	41
	Develop state-wide waste communications to support consistent messaging on waste avoidance, resource recovery and appropriate waste disposal behaviours.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		42
<b>ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION</b>	Recognise and reward the adoption of positive behaviours, practices and innovation that contribute to reduced waste generation, increased resource recovery and protection of the environment.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	43
<b>REGULATION AND POLICY</b>	Investigate options for developing a 'needs based' approach to the approval of new landfills and other waste infrastructure.	State Government					✓	44
	Contribute to national waste policy and programs aimed at waste avoidance, resource recovery and environmental protection.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	45
	Review the scope and application of the waste levy to ensure it meets the objectives of Waste Strategy 2030.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	46
	Review and revise regulations and policies to achieve a level playing field for industry which ensures entities that are compliant and apply best practice are not disadvantaged.	State Government		✓	✓	✓	✓	47

\* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

Table 5: Foundation strategies continued

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
<b>REGULATION AND POLICY</b>	Implement local government waste plans which align local government waste planning processes with the waste strategy.	State Government	✓	✓				48
	Lead and support initiatives that bring together agencies, local governments, industry and community to assist knowledge exchange and strategic waste planning.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49
<b>PLANNING</b>	Undertake a strategic review of Western Australia's waste infrastructure (including landfills) by 2020 to guide future infrastructure development.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50

\* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

# Next steps

## Supporting documents

### ***Waste Strategy 2030 Action Plan***

This strategy will be supported by an action plan which outlines specific actions to be implemented to achieve the objectives of the strategy.

The action plan will be prepared by the Waste Authority in consultation with relevant State Government agencies, for consideration by the Minister for Environment.

### ***Waste Authority Position and Guidance Statements***

The Waste Authority publishes position statements from time to time. Position statements formalise the views of the Waste Authority and may be used to inform decisions relevant to the Waste Authority's role in implementing the strategy.

### ***State Waste Infrastructure Plan***

A state waste infrastructure plan will be developed together with key stakeholders to guide the planning and decision making for the establishment and maintenance of critical infrastructure. This will include the type and capacity of additional infrastructure that will be needed to meet the targets in this strategy, the areas in which infrastructure may be best located and forecast dates for when it is needed.

### ***Annual Business Plan***

The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* (WARR Act) requires the Waste Authority to prepare a draft business plan to be submitted to the Minister each year. The business plan sets out objectives and priorities for government funding for the next five financial years, and must be consistent with this strategy.

### ***Waste Data Strategy***

A waste data strategy will guide the ongoing development of data definitions, collection mechanisms, management and reporting requirements to ensure progress on *Waste Strategy 2030* can be monitored appropriately and that any revision of approach is based on sound information.

## Measuring progress

The Waste Authority will be responsible for evaluating *Waste Strategy 2030*, including progress towards objectives and targets. The Waste Authority will publish annual reports against its business plan, and coordinate reports on behalf of the Minister against the outcomes of the action plan.

## Strategy updates

As Western Australia implements this waste strategy, new opportunities and priorities may be identified which may warrant a review of the scope and focus of the strategy. The WARR Act requires that the waste strategy be reviewed for currency at least every five years, including a full public consultation process. Minor amendments to the waste strategy can be made by the Waste Authority subject to the approval of the Minister.

# Glossary

Term	Definition
Circular economy	An alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible – extracting the maximum value from them while in use, then recovering and reusing products and materials. Three core principles underpin a circular economy – design out waste and pollution; keep products and materials in use; and regenerate natural systems.
Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste	Waste produced by institutions and businesses, including schools, restaurants, offices, retail and wholesale businesses and industries, including manufacturing.
Construction and demolition (C&D) waste	Waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction and maintenance, and excavation of land associated with construction activities.
Drop-off facility	Site where residents can bring their waste or recyclables for disposal.
Household hazardous waste	Products used in and around the home that have at least one hazardous characteristic (flammable, toxic, explosive or corrosive).
Hazardous waste	Waste that, by its characteristics, poses a threat or risk to public health, safety or the environment.
Illegal dumping	Premeditated littering where people go out of their way to dump waste in public places illegally, typically for commercial benefit or to avoid disposal fees.
Kerbside collection	A regular containerised service that collects waste from a residents' kerbside.
Litter	Waste that is left in public places and not deposited into a bin.
Litter Prevention Strategy	Litter Prevention Strategy for Western Australia 2015–2020.
Liquid waste	Wastes that are not solid or gaseous. May refer to sludges and slurries, or other liquids discharged to sewer. May also refer to waste water.
Major Regional Centre	Any WA local government not within the Perth metropolitan region or Peel region, with a population above 15,000 and within 600km (by road) of Perth. If more than one centre within a Western Australian Planning Commission planning region meets this definition, then the most populated centre is included in the first instance. Smaller centres that also meet the above criteria are included if within 15 per cent of the population of the planning region's most populated centre; or if greater than 300km from the planning region's most populated centre. This definition includes the cities of Albany, Busselton, Bunbury, Greater Geraldton and Kalgoorlie-Boulder.
Municipal solid waste (MSW)	Waste primarily collected from households and local governments through waste and recycling collections.
Organic waste	Waste materials from plant or animal sources, including garden waste, food waste, paper and cardboard.
Perth and Peel regions	The Perth region, or Perth metropolitan region, is the area defined by the Metropolitan Region Scheme. The Peel region is the area defined by the Peel Region Scheme.
Product stewardship	Product stewardship is an approach to managing the impacts of different products and materials. It acknowledges that those involved in producing, selling, using and disposing of products have a shared responsibility to ensure that those products or materials are managed in a way that reduces their impact, throughout their life cycle, on the environment and on public health and safety.
Residual waste	Waste which remains following the application of better practice source separation and recycling systems.
Resource recovery	The process of extracting materials or energy from a waste stream through re-use, reprocessing, recycling or recovering energy from waste.
Vergeside service	Local government services that collect a range of materials from the verge for recovery or disposal.
Waste avoidance	Refers to the prevention or reduction of waste generation, or the prevention or reduction of the environmental impacts (for example toxicity) of waste generation.
Waste diversion	The act of diverting a waste away from landfill for another purpose such as re-use or recycling.

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