

REGIONAL COUNCIL WASTE PLAN

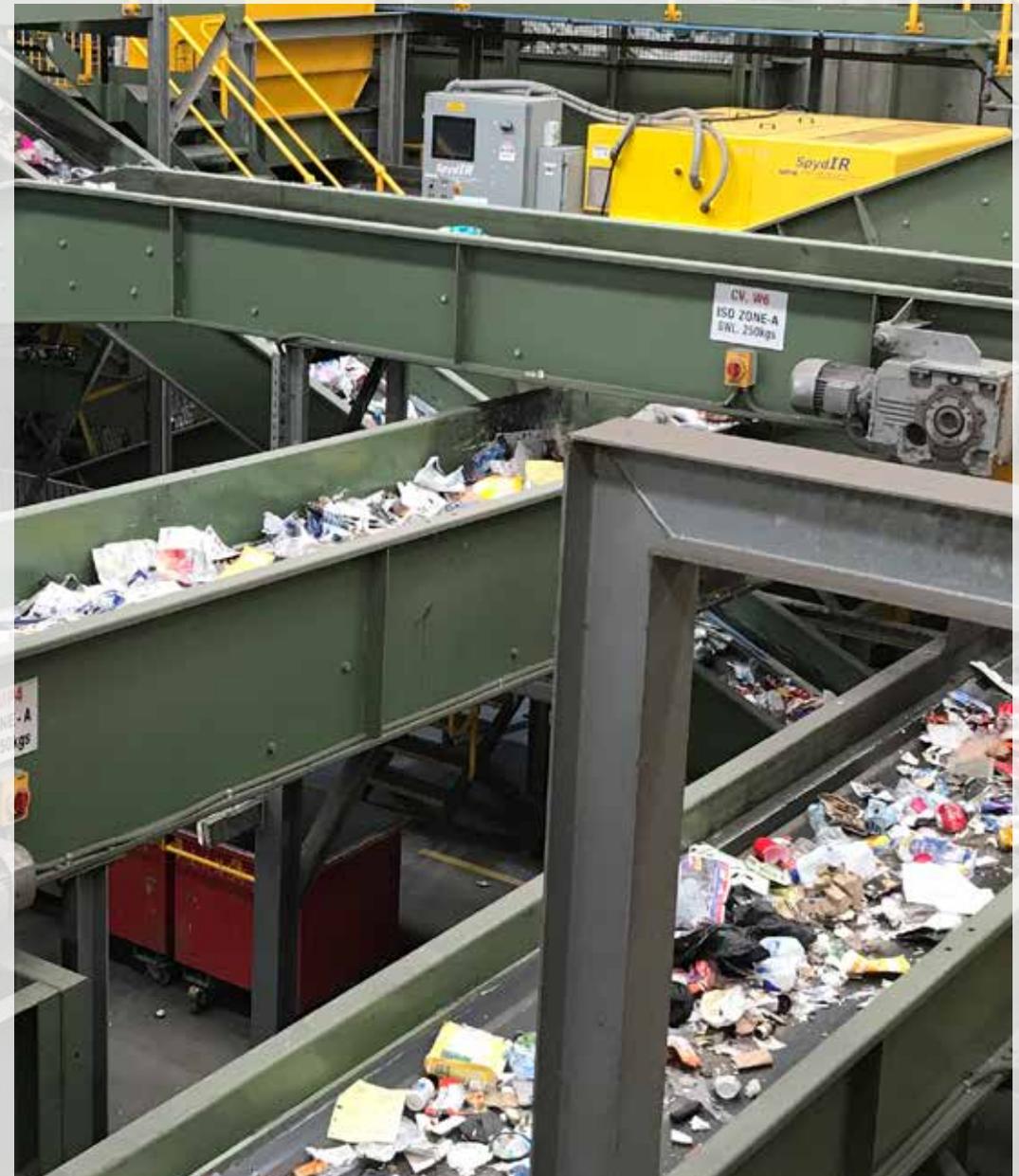
February 2021



SOUTHERN METROPOLITAN
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Contents

	Page
1. Part 1 - Services and Performance	03
1.0 Introduction	03
2.0 Integrated planning and reporting	04
3.0 Avoid.....	06
4.0 Recover	07
5.0 Protect.....	07
6.0 Waste management tools	10
Waste services	10
Waste infrastructure	12
Policy and procurement	14
Behaviour change programs and initiatives	17
Data	19
7.0 Summary	22
2. Part 2 - Implementation Plan	23
Appendix	32



Recyclables being sorted at the Materials Recovery Facility

Cover image: Recyclables from the yellow-topped bins are received on the tipping floor at the MRF

Part 1 - Services and Performance

1.0 Introduction

Part 1 of the Southern Metropolitan Regional Council (SMRC) Waste Plan establishes a waste profile and baseline information in relation to the objectives and targets set out in the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 (Waste Strategy):

- **Avoid¹**- Western Australians generate less waste.
- **Recover** - Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.
- **Protect** - Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.

NB: Regional Local Government² (commonly referred to as Regional Councils) Waste Plans are designed to cover the myriad of different operational/education/service functions offered. As a result, some sections of regional council waste plan templates may/may not be applicable to a Regional Council.

Where data was available, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) has pre-filled sections of Part 1.

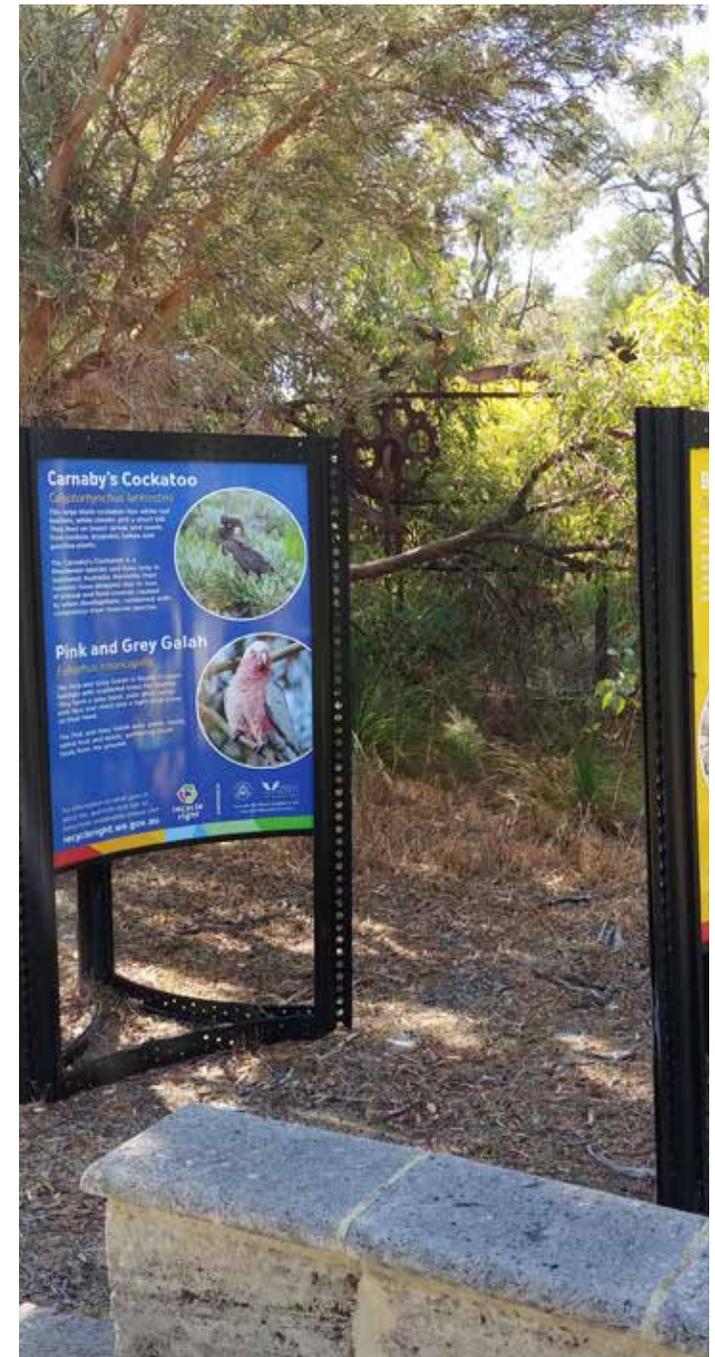
If any of the pre-filled information is incorrect, please amend accordingly and advise of the changes.

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

¹As explained in tab 'P1 - 3 Avoid', baseline information relating to the 'avoid' strategy is not required from regional councils at this stage.

²The definition in section 3(1) of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 of local government includes "a regional local government established for the purpose of providing waste services". A regional local government is established under section 3.61 of the Local Government Act 1995, which provides in section 3.61(1):

Two or more local governments (referred to in this Division as the participants) may, with the Minister's approval, establish a regional local government to do things, for the participants, for any purpose for which a local government can do things under this Act or any other Act.



Signage at the RRRR Bushland

2.0 Integrated planning and reporting

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

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

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Extraction of paper and cardboard

Table 1: Links between plan for the future and waste m

Strategic Community Plan	
Title:	Strategic Community Plan https://smrc.com.au/wp-content/Community%20Plan.pdf
Came into force:	June 2020
Date of next review:	June 2024
Waste-related priorities:	<p>Processing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organic waste (household food limegreen top bins, processed and 2. Paper, plastics, and metals are sorted and recovered in the Mate international markets; and 3. Green waste is collected from t <p>Markets</p> <p>Objective 1.1 We co-ordinate and</p> <p>Strategy 1.1.1 Optimise operation</p> <p>Action a. Pursue opportunities to regional solutions for resource re</p> <p>Action b. Consider opportunities activities</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Our communities/stakeholders a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our communities possess the n change happens in the househ • Education and environmental all areas of the waste hierarchy landfill, and play significant ro

<p>uploads/key-docs/Business-Plans/Strategic%20</p>
<p>and small garden waste) is collected from 240 litre d turned into compost;</p> <p>collected from household yellow top bins, and are Materials Recovery Facility, then sold to domestic and</p> <p>the kerbside of households and turned into mulch.</p>
<p>facilitate solutions that divert waste from landfill</p> <p>ns in recovery and re-use to add value</p> <p>partner with other organisations to achieve recovery</p> <p>for divesting resource recovery and disposal</p>
<p>re at the core of our existence.</p> <p>right level of knowledge and education so that hold, at the grassroots of our society.</p> <p>stewardship play a fundamental supporting role in y. These are paramount in the reduction of waste to le in supporting many of our operational elements.</p>

Corporate Business Plan	
Title:	<p>Corporate Business Plan</p> <p>https://smrc.com.au/wp-content/uploads/key-docs/Business-Plans/Corporate-Business-Plan-2018-2022.pdf</p>
Came into force:	June 2020
Date of next review:	June 2024
Waste-related priorities:	<p>'Collection Support and encourage members to implement the most effective collection solutions</p> <p>'Processing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organic waste (household food and small garden waste) is collected from 240 litre limegreen top bins, processed and turned into compost; 2. Paper, plastics, and metals are collected from household yellow top bins, and are sorted and ecovered in the Materials Recovery Facility, then sold to domestic and international markets; 3. Green waste is collected from the kerbside of households and turned into mulch. <p>'Markets</p> <p>Objective 1.1 We co-ordinate and facilitate solutions that divert waste from landfill</p> <p>Strategy 1.1.1 Optimise operations in recovery and re-use to add value</p> <p>Action a. Pursue opportunities to partner with other organisations to achieve regional solutions for resource recovery</p> <p>Action b. Consider opportunities for divesting resource recovery and disposal activities</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Our communities/stakeholders are at the core of our existence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our communities possess the right level of knowledge and education so that change happens in the household, at the grassroots of our society. • Education and environmental stewardship play a fundamental supporting role in all areas of the waste hierarchy. These are paramount in the reduction of waste to landfill, and play a significant role in supporting many of our operational elements.

3.0 Avoid

Avoidance of waste generation is the preferred waste management option in the waste hierarchy. The state's waste generation reduction targets from the baseline year of 2014-15 are – **2025:** Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 5%, and **2030:** Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 10%.

At this stage, Regional Councils are not required to provide baseline information related to the 'avoid' targets. However, if there is specific information collected by your regional council that provides a baseline for future waste planning and is related to the 'avoid' strategy and targets, please provide this in the "Additional comments" box below. For example, a Regional

Council may be part of a committee/group that focuses on waste avoidance; or may implement programs that encourage community behaviour change in terms of waste generation. Such information may indicate how waste generation has changed, identify potential reasons for change and indicate areas to target in Part 2 – Implementation plan (Table 17).

Additional comments (regional council to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

SMRC Strategic waste Management Plan 2016 – <https://smrc.com.au/wp-content/uploads/key-docs/Business-Plans/161102%20SMRC%20SWMP.pdf> – a coordinated approach to waste management from all Member councils, in compliance with the WARR Act, provides the most effective progress on waste management actions.

FOGO Steering Group – chaired by SMRC and comprised of member Councils officers and formed to guide the trial, implementation and ongoing operation and development of the FOGO three-bin collection and processing system.

Recycle Right – SMRC's trademark communications and education campaign which encourages and assists Perth's residents and businesses to recycle, reduce their waste and buy more recycled products.

Bin Tagging – Following the 3-bin FOGO rollout in 2019, bin tagging has taken place at over 8000 households. in City of Melville, City of Fremantle and Town of East Fremantle.

Waste Auditing – all waste audit data has been provided to DWER in annual returns.



Community garden at the RRRC

4.0 Recover

Where waste generation is unavoidable, efforts should be made to maintain the circulation of materials within the economy. The overall recovery rate of each facility operated by Southern Metropolitan Regional Council should be provided in Table 2 and compared with the overall recovery target rate contained in the Waste Strategy.

The Waste Strategy includes a target that from 2020, energy should only be recovered from

residual waste. Regional councils should explain how they plan to meet this target in Part 2 - Implementation plan (Table 17).

Table 3. shows the recovery rate of waste services provided by Southern Metropolitan Regional Council directly to households that **do not result in the waste being transported to or processed by a facility operated by Southern Metropolitan Regional Council.**

For example, a regional council may engage a contractor to collect specific household waste (e.g. mattresses) on behalf of member councils. The waste is then sent to another facility for disposal or recovery. The recovery rate from this service will not be reflected in Table 2 above, and should be displayed in Table 3 below. The "Comments" column should be used to describe the type of service provided.

Table 2: Overall recovery rate (%) of each facility operated by Southern Metropolitan Regional Council compared with targets for 2020, 2025 & 2030.

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020 target	2025 target	2030 target
Regional Resource Recovery Facility (RRRC)	73%	66%	65%	65%	65%	71%	65%	70%	75%

5.0 Protect

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

5.1 Better practice

Adoption of better practice approaches to waste management is an important way in which Regional Councils can better protect the environment from the impacts of waste, and contribute to achievement of the targets under objective 3 of the Waste Strategy. See Guidance Document - 5.0 Better practice, Table 4 for a summary of the Waste Authority's current and planned better practice guidelines.

5.2 Litter

Information on littering within Southern Metropolitan Regional Council should be detailed in Table 5 where available.

5.3 Illegal dumping

Information on illegal dumping within Southern Metropolitan Regional Council should be detailed in Table 6 where available.

Table 3: Overall recovery rate (%) from services provided directly to households by Southern Metropolitan Regional Council compared with targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Comments	2020 target	2025 target	2030 target
RED bin General Waste	n/a	n/a	n/a	na/a	n/a	0%	<p>This service was rolled out and implemented in the period July 2019 to October 2019. The waste stream currently goes to landfill and will be processed at the Avertas waste to energy facility in Kwinana commencing 2022. The descriptor "General Waste" is consistent with terminology used for residual waste from a three-bin FOGO collection system as is in place within the SMRC region. RED Bin General Waste therefore refers to residual waste as defined in the waste strategy 'Waste that remains after the application of a better practice source separation process and recycling system, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in section 5 of the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 (WARR Act)</i>.</p>	0%	85% diverted from landfill including 15% points of recovered material	85% diverted from landfill including 15% points of recovered material

Table 4: Better practice approaches and programs adopted by Southern Metropolitan Regional Council

Waste Mangement activity/ service	Waste Authority better practice guideline or program	Date of adoption / implementation	Comment
Three-bin FOGO collection system	Better Bins Kerbside Collection & Better Bins plus	Adopted 2016, implemented 2017 to 2019	BetterBins plus may be accessed going forward where applicable to existing services and for further roll out to MUD's
Behaviour Change Programs and Initiatives	WasteSorted	2010	Recycle Right is being adopted by Councils in WA and is preferred reference by WasteSorted for detailed information on which bin to use

Table 5: Litter information

	Response and comments
Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero littering target	Environmental Management System ISO 14001 Certified in place at RRRC
How, if at all, does your Regional Council measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce littering?	EMS operating procedures and reporting
How high a priority is litter management to your organisation? (1 – Not important at all; 5 – Highly important). If you have additional comments in relation to this rating, include these.	High

Table 6: Illegal Dumping

	Response and comments
Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero littering target	Controlled weighbridge entry to site and secure perimeter fencing
How, if at all, does your Regional Council measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce littering?	EMS operating procedures and reporting
How high a priority is litter management to your organisation? (1 – Not important at all; 5 – Highly important). If you have additional comments in relation to this rating, include these.	High

6.0 Waste Management Tools

6.1 Waste Services

Regional council data relating to the waste collected, recovered and landfilled should be presented in Table 7. These figures reflect the waste that is received at all facilities operated by Southern Metropolitan Regional Council, apart from "Special household services"¹. It is important to review this data when developing Part 2 - Implementation Plan (Table 17), as it can:

- provide an understanding of how different systems are performing (e.g. recovery levels)

- highlight the need for any new collection systems or infrastructure
- identify the timing and capacity of any new collection systems or facilities required to meet the changing needs of local governments.

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

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

¹The figures for special household services should reflect services provided directly to households by the Regional Council on behalf of member councils that do not result in that waste being transported to or processed by a facility operated by the regional facility.

Table 7: Significant sources and generators of waste in 2017-18

Service/Source		Tonnes collected	Tonnes recovered	Recovery rate	Best practice rate	Target rate 2025	Target rate 2030
Drop-off	mixed waste			100%	100%	100%	100%
	dry recyclables						
	green waste	4,069	4,069				
	hard waste						
	hazardous waste						
Public place	mixed waste						
	comingled recyclables						
Special event	mixed waste						
	comingled recyclables						
Special services	hard waste					n/a	
	green waste						
	special product collection (e.g. e-waste, mattresses, white goods)						
TOTAL		4,069	4,069	1			

Table 8 provides space for the Regional Council to include bin audit information for kerbside waste services, if available. Bin audits can help councils understand the material composition in kerbside bins, highlight where additional efforts are required to increase performance and assist in planning for future service options such as FOGO collection. See Appendix for full breakdown of composition categories.



Bailing of recyclables

Table 8: Compositional audit data for kerbside waste services

General waste bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	4.8
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	2.0
Audit year	2018
Composition	Total %
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	19.5%
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	41.7%
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	1.7%
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	37.1%

Recycling bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	5.6
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	2.3
Audit year	2018
Composition	Total %
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	85.9%
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	3.4%
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	0.3%
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	10.5%

Garden organics or FOGO bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	10.0
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	4.2
Audit year	2018
Composition	Total %
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	3.3%
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	95.3%
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	0.0%
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	1.4%

6.2 Waste Infrastructure

The number, type, capacity and location of key existing regional council owned and/or operated waste and resource recovery infrastructure is required to understand the future need for different facility types. The range of infrastructure used by Southern Metropolitan Regional Council to manage waste is detailed in Table 9.

Table 10 provides space for Regional Councils to provide information about planned waste and resource recovery infrastructure, if relevant.



Table 9: Current waste and resource recovery infrastructure operated by the regional council

Facility name (and licence number if applicable)	Facility type	Location	Managed by	Licence category and approved production or design capacity	Material Type	Service / Activity	Remaining Capacity	Anticipated Closure (year)
Regional Resource Recovery Centre (RRRC) – Waste Composting Facility L7799/2001/8	Waste Composting Facility	350 Bannister Road, Canning Vale 6155	Southern Metropolitan Regional Council	Category 67A: No more than 109,200 tonnes per year	FOGO	Decontamination and transfer to off-site composting		n/a
					GO	Decontamination and transfer to off-site composting		
RRRC – Materials Recovery Facility	Materials Recovery Facility	350 Bannister Road, Canning Vale 6155	Southern Metropolitan Regional Council	Licence application currently under consideration by DWER	Co-mingled Recyclables	Recovery of recyclables for sale to reprocessing industries		n/a
RRRC – Green Waste Facility	Green Waste Facility	350 Bannister Road, Canning Vale 6155	Southern Metropolitan Regional Council	Category 61A: No more than 52,000 tonnes per year	Green Waste	Shredding to mulch for off-site composting		n/a



Table 10: Planned waste and resource recovery infrastructure

Location	Managed by	Licence category and approved production or design capacity	Waste Type	Service / Activity	Estimated Operation Start Date
RRRC Canning Vale	Southern Metropolitan Regional Council	Category 67A	FOGO, GO and FO	Decontamination and transfer to off-site composting	June 2021
RRRC Canning Vale	Southern Metropolitan Regional Council	Category 67A	FOGO, GO and FO	Decontamination and composting	June 2022

Additional Comments

Currently operating decontamination and transfer to off-site composting of FOGO and FO on an interim basis whilst transitioning waste composting facility from MSW to FOGO. This operation will be upgraded with new processing equipment to cater for permanent operation servicing broader metropolitan area Councils and commercial generators.

6.3 Policy and Procurement

6.3.1 Contracts

Information on Southern Metropolitan Regional Council's existing waste contracts should be detailed in Table 11. When reviewing services, it is a good opportunity to evaluate how they are performing, opportunities for regional collaboration and to identify any opportunities for improvement, review or renegotiation.

6.3.2 Waste local laws and policies

Information on Southern Metropolitan Regional Council's existing local laws, strategies or policies that may complement/support this waste plan and contribute to the Waste Strategy objectives should be detailed in Table 12.

6.3.3 Sustainable procurement

Regional councils can be significant consumers whose purchasing decisions and procurement

policies can have positive impacts. This section reviews activities relating to procurement of infrastructure, goods and services that avoid waste, promote resource recovery or encourage greater use of recyclable and recycled products. Information on existing sustainable procurement policies or practices that may contribute to the Waste Strategy objectives should be detailed in Table 13.

Table 11: Existing waste management contracts

Contractor	Services	Contract commencement and expiry	Notes/comments
Perth Bin Hire	Transport of Residual Wastes	'February 2018 to February 2021	
Perth Bin Hire	Beneficial re-use of Glass	'December 2018 to December 2023	
Purearth	Beneficial re-use of FOGO Organics	'November 2019 to June 2022	
Suez	Receive and dispose General Waste	'November 2019 to June 2022	
Cleanaway	Receive and dispose Residual Wastes	'January 2018 to January 2021	

Table 12: Existing waste-related local laws, strategies and policies (

Type of local law, strategy or policy	Name of local law, strategy or policy	Came into force	Due for review	Comments
n/a				

Table 13: Existing sustainable procurement policies and practices

Sustainable procurement policy or practice	Date adopted by Council	Actions implemented e.g. switching to recycled paper printer	Alignment with Waste Strategy targets, objectives or focus materials
nil			





6.4 Behaviour change programs and initiatives

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

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

Most Regional Councils have existing behaviour change programs and initiatives and it is important to evaluate their effectiveness. This section includes an opportunity for a high level qualitative assessment process to understand what has worked and what has not. The results can be used to inform actions for Part 2 – Implementation plan (Table 17).



Bin tagging program

Table 14: Behaviour change programs and initiatives, including Waste Authority programs and other Regional Council initiatives

Regional Council program/initiative	Name of local law, strategy or policy	Details of evaluation method e.g. qualitative/quantitative assessment	What's worked / not worked	Suggested Improvements
Recycle Right	Waste education program – website/app, eNews, worksheets, social media, videos, tours, events, school incursions	Surveys following tour/visits Bi-annual community survey	Consistency with messaging throughout Perth and beyond (through CCC)	Proposed update of Education Centre and community engagement material (through WasteSorted grants) to incorporate the GREAT messages
Bin tagging	Following the 3-bin FOGO rollout in 2019, bin tagging has taken place at over 8000 households. in City of Melville, City of Fremantle and Town of East Fremantle.	Qualitative community survey Feedback during tagging		Targeted audits can be undertaken in areas of concern/higher contamination. Targeted education program in problem areas with key messages from results (e.g. soft plastics, bagged recyclables)
Waste Audits	Detailed audits undertaken on whole collection area / truck contents. Provides percentage contamination rates and detailed categorisation of waste.	Quantitative		Targeted audits in areas of concern/higher contamination.

Additional Comments

The SMRC has long been delivering waste education and has extensive experience in promoting waste education to the community, at the RRRRC, at events, workshops, and in schools. Past activities have proven an effective tool in promoting the adoption of better waste management practices and have been hugely popular with the community based on feedback. The Recycle Right® waste education program teaches residents about waste, recycling and sustainability. The SMRC has developed the program over 18 years and it is now a standalone brand, and 'membership' is available to Regional Councils, Councils, Shires. Recycle Right consists of a website and smartphone app (A-Z, Find My Nearest and Which Bin), as well as many education resources and graphics including social media channels, an eNewsletter, worksheets, factsheets and videos. Tours at the RRRRC in Canning Vale are run through the program. External presentations and school incursions are also offered.

The WALGA-run Consistent Communication Collective (CCC) has agreed Recycle Right be the website to direct residents to the Materials A-Z.

The SMRC runs a bin tagging program for members City of Melville, City of Fremantle and Town of East Fremantle. Detailed audits are also undertaken for defined areas/collection zones where greater contamination may have been recorded. This can assist in strategy for future targeted education initiatives.

6.5 Data

Table 15 provides an opportunity to assess existing waste data practices, identify strengths and gaps and consider the kinds of data activities which could be included in the Part 2 – Implementation Plan to improve the local government’s waste data. It should be completed based on the data/information covered in Part

1 of this document, as well as the individual experience of the officer/s responsible for collecting and using waste data.

Where ‘no’, please comment on:

- the kinds of data that is missing, where data gaps exist

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



Recycle Right and City of Melville educate about waste at Kidchella 2021

Table 11: Existing waste management contracts

	Yes	No	Comment	
Does the Regional Council have access to adequate waste data to complete Part 1 of the waste plan?	Yes			
Does the Regional Council use waste data when undertaking planning activities for waste projects/programs?	Yes		Data from bin tagging and audits provides direction and messaging of education campaigns.	
Does the Regional Council have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	Yes			
Does the Regional Council use waste data when monitoring or assessing waste projects/programs?	Yes			
Does the Regional Council have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	Yes			
Does the Regional Council use adequate waste data to measure progress toward the targets and objectives of the Waste Strategy?	Yes			
Does the Regional Council have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	Yes			
Does the Regional Council have access to adequate waste data to fulfil annual data reporting obligations under the WARR Regulations? (previously undertaken through the Waste and Recycling Census)	Yes			
Are there any types of waste data that the Regional Council does not currently collect or have access to that would be helpful/useful?	Yes			
Is the data collected by the Regional Council accurate? Are any new strategies needed to improve accuracy?	Yes			
Does the pre-filled data provided in this template align with the data the Regional Council has? i.e. is this pre-filled data accurate?		No	Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	Data is generally aligned at a high level, however, textiles, timber and earth not necessarily considered to be suitable for FOGO, soiled paper and cardboard placed in FOGO bin is considered to be recoverable organics
Any additional comments?	Yes		Gaining funding for detailed kerbside audits has been difficult since financial cutbacks and budget austerity measures introduced after the GFC 2009, ideally kerbside audits should be done every two years and particularly after changes in collection systems, eg 2 bins to 3 bins	



Sorting cabin at the MRF

7.0 Summary

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

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

Table 16 provides space to analyse the data and information presented in Part 1, and should be used to determine waste management priorities for the short, medium and long term, and translate these priorities into actions in Part 2 – Implementation plan (Table 17).

Table 16: Assessment of waste management performance and prioritisation of future actions

Waste management achievements (for example, performance/achievement against Waste Strategy targets or objectives or where particular waste management objectives have already been met)	SMRC has been achieving the 2020 diversion target since 2004-05
Opportunities for improvement (for examples, where performance against Waste Strategy targets or objectives could be improved or where waste management objectives have not been met)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Further roll out of FOGO and FO to MUD's in Melville, Fremantle and East Fremantle 2) Roll out of FOGO and FO to mixed use and commercial areas in Melville, Fremantle and East Fremantle 3) General Waste RED bin to Waste to Energy from 2022 will add another 4% to 6% diversion points to overall kerbside performance
	<p>Ongoing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Recycle Right and bin tagging 2) Further discussions with State Government, WALGA, Regional Councils and other local governments for partnering and use of educational resources such as the Recycle Right brand and resources (e.g. website/app and education centre) 3) Facilitate and support the ongoing work of the SMRC community advisory group 4) Development of new FOGO processing system to achieve current diversion target of 65% has been completed in the period November 2019 to June 2020 5) Further roll out to MUD's in Melville, Fremantle and East Fremantle 6) Kerbside Waste Auditing program and overall collection and processing system performance measurement
	<p>Short term (within the next 1-2 years)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Transition of Waste Composting Facility to FOGO processing stage 1 - 60,000 tonnes per annum capacity 2) General Waste RED bin to Waste to Energy from 2022 will add another 4% to 6% diversion points to overall kerbside performance
	<p>Medium term (within the next 3-5 years)</p> <p>Transition of Waste Composting Facility to FOGO processing stage 2 - 120,000 tonnes per annum capacity</p>
	<p>Long term (more than five years)</p> <p>Develop regional processing 'hubs' for mattresses, HHW, batteries, C&D materials, whitegoods, e-waste, tyres, cars, asbestos and motor oil.</p>

Part 2 - Implementation Plan

The implementation plan outline the actions which Southern Metropolitan Regional Council will take over the next 5+ years to contribute to the achievement of relevant Waste Strategy targets and objectives.

It is where the priorities described in the summary (Part 1 – 7.0 Summary, Table 16) are translated into actions.

Please refer to the Guidance Document under sections: 4.0 How to complete Part 2 – implementation plan, 5.0 Better practice and 6.0 Waste management tools, when developing this implementation plan.

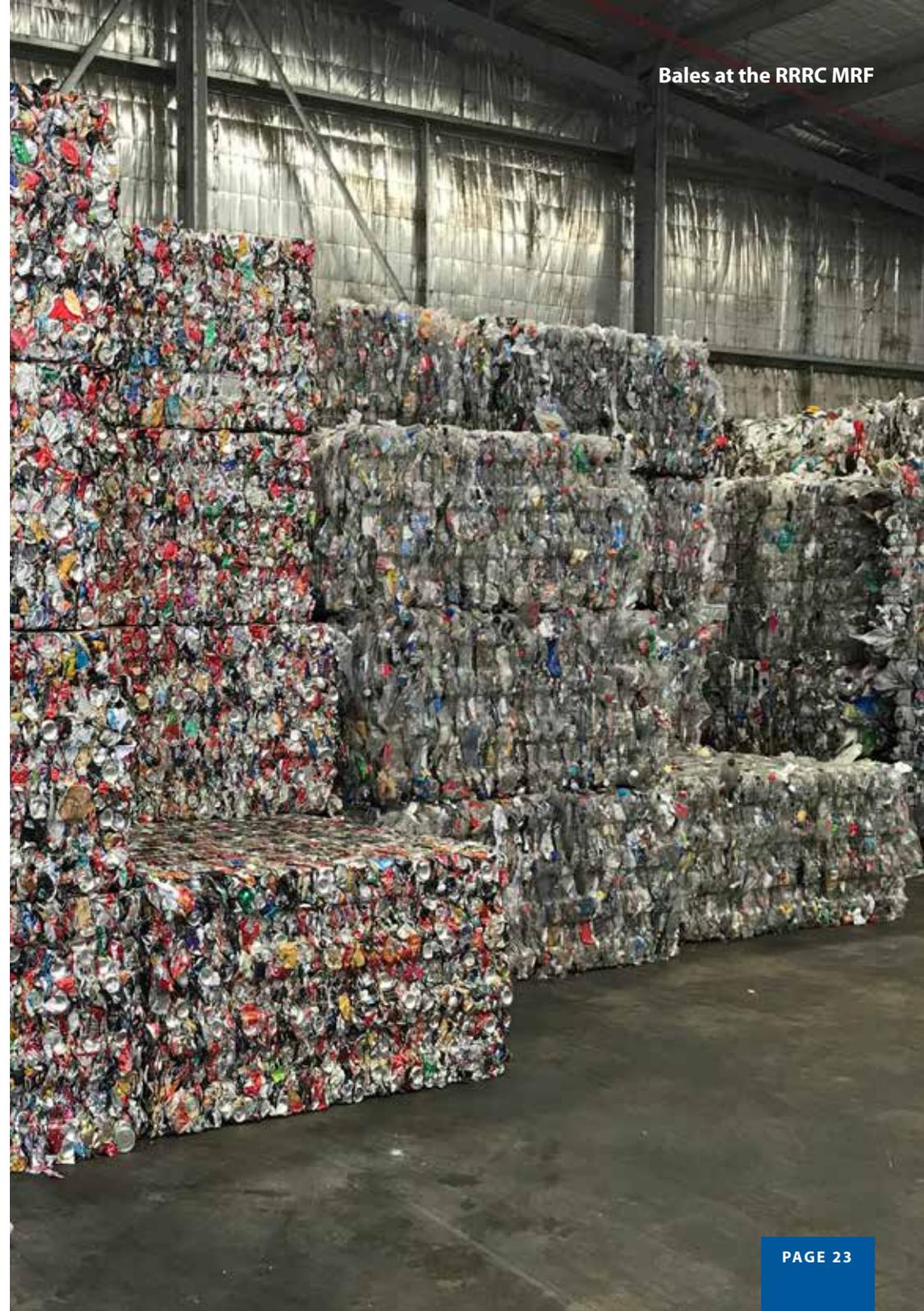


Table 17: Implementation Plan

Waste Management Tool	Action (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Is the action new or existing?	Detailed actions/sub-actions (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Milestones (SMART - Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timed)	Target (SMART)
Waste Services	Further roll out of FOGO and FO to MUD's in Melville, Fremantle and East Fremantle	Existing	Detail provided in member council waste plan		
	Roll out of FOGO and FO to mixed use and commercial areas in Melville, Fremantle and East Fremantle	New	Detail provided in member council waste plan		
	General Waste RED bin to Waste to Energy from 2022 will add another 4% to 6% diversion points to overall kerbside performance. The descriptor "General Waste" is consistent with terminology used for residual waste from a three-bin FOGO collection system as is in place within the SMRC region. RED Bin General Waste therefore refers to residual waste as defined in the waste strategy 'Waste that remains after the application of a better practice source separation process and recycling system, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in section 5 of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 (WARR Act).	Existing	Execute contracts, develop waste transfer methodology	Commissioning of facility, commence delivery of waste streams	Achieve 70% landfill diversion rate by February 2022 for all kerbside collected waste streams by June 2022.
Waste Infrastructure	Transition of Waste Composting Facility to FOGO processing stage 1 - 60,000 tonnes per annum capacity	Existing	Remove redundant equipment, repair buildings, install new processing equipment line	Licence amendment, procurement, construction and commissioning	WCF will be approved and operating for 60,000 tpa of FOGO
	Transition of Waste Composting Facility to FOGO processing stage 2 - 120,000 tonnes per annum capacity	Existing	Remove redundant equipment, install new processing equipment line	Procurement, construction and commissioning	WCF will be approved and operating for 120,000 tpa of FOGO
	Develop regional processing 'hubs' for mattresses, HHW, batteries, C&D materials, whitegoods, e-waste, tyres, cars, asbestos and motor oil.	Existing	Locate sites, preliminary designs, approvals, procurement methodology	Procurement, construction and commissioning	Commission collection hubs

Timeframe for Delivery	Cost of implementation incorporated into annual budget and Corporate Business Plan? Y/N - (if not, why?)	Aligns to Waste Strategy Objective/s			Responsible for implementation (branch, team or officer role, not the names of individual officers)	Identified Risks (Impact/consequence and mitigation strategies)
		Avoid	Recover	Protect		
June 2025	Detail provided in relevant member council waste plan.		Recover	Protect	Strategic Projects	Detail provided in relevant member council waste plan.
			Recover	Protect		Detail provided in relevant member council waste plan.
June 2022	Y		Recover	Protect	Strategic Projects	Risk 1 – Markets for recovered bottom ash may not be attained, Risk 2 – bottom ash component may vary from estimated resulting in lower claimable diversion, Mitigation 1 & 2 – Through procurement process Avertas and operating partners have demonstrated significant demonstrated experience in own and operate WtE facilities, ongoing contract administration and oversight by SMRC. Risk 3 – composition of SMRC waste streams vary affecting bottom ash component, Mitigation 3 – SMRC has well documented audit analysis of residuals streams and conducts audits on regular basis, 3 bin collection system is in place and will remain for the long term, at least 10 years. SMRC has contract terms in place tied to audited waste streams delivered and recycling returns that reflect this.
June 2021	Y		Recover	Protect		Risk 4 – Licence amendment not attained, Mitigation 4 – expert enviro approvals consultancy advice and conduct required operational and off-site impact studies to support application. Risk 5 – not funded by member Councils, Mitigation 5 – business case prepared and ongoing business development and tendering, new customer contracts.
June 2022	subject to Stage 1 completion		Recover	Protect		Risk 6 – Not funded by member Councils due to lack of metropolitan FOGO roll out, Mitigation 6 – business case prepared and ongoing business development and tendering, new customer contracts, state government waste strategy, roll out planning and Warr Act. Risk 7 – lack of markets to support significant increased production of FOGO derived organics, Mitigation 7 – existing FOGO offtake contracts and ongoing product development to be expanded and built upon with local processors, State government FOGO working group and market development work, market development with other industry groups AORA, WMRR, LGA's.
July 2023 to June 2025	N - longer term objective, research phase		Recover	Protect		Risk 8 – Not funded by member Councils, Mitigation 8 – feasibility study conducted, business case prepared. Risk 9 – lack of suitable site locations, Mitigation 9 – through feasibility study work with member Councils and SMRC RRRC asset utilisation strategy to identify viable sites and locations, consider partnering with other providers and non-member LGA's to co-operate or subcontract site operations.

Waste Management Tool	Action (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Is the action new or existing?	Detailed actions/sub-actions (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Milestones (SMART - Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timed)	Target (SMART)
Waste Infrastructure (continued)	17. Develop and deliver an asset management plan for repurposing of assets.	Existing	Asset Renewal Funding ratio is a measure of the ability of a local government to fund its projected asset renewal / replacements in the future. Dept of Local Government Standard Benchmark is 0.75.	The 10 year required capital renewals program is included in the 10 year planned Asset Management Renewal Plan.	Achieve and document Asset Renewal Funding ratio of 0.75 or better
	20. Advocate for enhanced packaging design controls and extended producer responsibility for packaging and problematic materials.	Existing	Advocacy through government and industry groups: WMRR, WALGA, MWAC, ACOR, DWER and Waste Authority, limit and control disposal pathways, Recycle Right A to Z lists, consistent comms, junk waste policy guidelines member Councils	Provide regional community based recycling services , develop four regional hubs for household hazardous waste, batteries, motor oil, e-waste and building and construction permanent drop off sites (if feasibility study demonstrates that the model is viable)	Adopt regional plan for development of four regional recovery hubs to support EPR programs
	21. Advocate for legislation that limits the disposal of unprocessed MSW.	Existing	Representation on state and industry working groups, leadership in action by rolling out 3 bin collection system and diverting residual waste to waste to energy facility	Representation on state and industry working groups, leadership in action by rolling out 3 bin collection system and diverting residual waste to waste to energy facility	0% of waste processed at the RRRC to landfill by February 2022, Mirrored position adopted by Local Government, Regional Councils and WA Government by February 2022
	18. Create and promote a brand that reflects the vision and objectives of SMRC.	Existing	1. Identify requirement/needs/wants for brand from SMRC Council and SMG 2. Explore rebranding and renaming of SMRC/ RRRC to make a more distinct look and feel for the facility Maintain consistency across all reports and promotional material	1. Options paper presented to Council (30/6/21) 2. New brand developed (name, logo, brand guidelines) (21/22)	New brand by 21/22

Timeframe for Delivery	Cost of implementation incorporated into annual budget and Corporate Business Plan? Y/N - (if not, why?)	Aligns to Waste Strategy Objective/s			Responsible for implementation (branch, team or officer role, not the names of individual officers)	Identified Risks (Impact/consequence and mitigation strategies)
		Avoid	Recover	Protect		
June 2022. Reviewed every two years.	Y		Recover	Protect	Strategic Projects	Risk 10 – Engineering and procurement failure to deliver assets and/or required asset performance, Mitigation 10 – system in place for project management and engineering design review processes. Risk 11 – funding not available or able to be provided, Mitigation 11 – up to date asset mgt plan and data, updated asset register – regular three monthly reviews and information reported through budget processes.
Council project approval – May 2021, Engage feasibility consultant – July 2021, Final report October 2021, Adoption by SMRC and member Councils February 2022	Y	Avoid	Recover			Risk 12 – Not supported by packaging industry and/or government, Mitigation 12 – elevate to Federal member level, audits and data gathering to support position, eg: costs, enviro impact, document illegal dumping/disposal. Risk 13 – poor community stakeholder buy-in, Mitigation 13 – follow actions in SMRC Regional Communications Plan.
FOGO rollo out 2019, representation on state working groups ongoing, waste to energy facility January 2022, all waste processed at RRRC to be diverted from landfill by February 2022	Y		Recover	Protect		Risk 14 – Industry leadership not backed by government legislation, Mitigation 14 – lobby for economic drivers such as increased landfill levy, provide whole of life costing to member Councils, waste tracking database.
21/22	N – subject to Council approval	Avoid	Recover	Protect		Risk 15 – Lack of buy in from Council. Mitigation 15 – ensure thorough consultation and involvement at early stage of option development.

Waste Management Tool	Action (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Is the action new or existing?	Detailed actions/sub-actions (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Milestones (SMART - Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timed)	Target (SMART)
Behaviour Change programs and initiatives	19. Continue to develop existing relationships with Waste Authority and DWER	Existing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorporate DWER WasteSorted campaign into Recycle Right community and school incursion material 2. Incorporate DWER WasteSorted campaign into Recycle Right education material in the RRRC Education Centre 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School material being developed in conjunction with WMRC by Term 1. 2. Testing of material with 1-2 schools Dec 2020 3. Development of displays in Education Centre (Jan-Jun 2021) 	School material by Feb 2021 Education Centre complete by Jun 2021
	25. Promote the Recycle Right Program amongst member councils as the regional recycling initiative	Existing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of existing Comms Plan/Recycle Right Plan 2. Expansion of Recycle Right program, offering 'memberships' to other Regional Councils, Councils and Shires 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning meeting for Recycle Right - 14/12/20 to determine actions for 2 years 2. Update of Comms Plan/Recycle Right Plan by 31 Mar 2021 	Action Plan 21/22 in place by 31 Mar 2021
	22. Implement community education plan actions	Existing	1. Update of Strategic Community Plan (2016-2026) - expand on community engagement and education centre revamp	1. Update of Strategic Community Plan and endorsement by SMRC Council	Nov 2020
	24. Continue to work with and provide support to waste reduction groups	Existing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involvement in policy committees 2. Support of WREN/Recycle Right volunteers 3. Participation in state-wide promotions (e.g. National Recycling Week, Plastic Free July (PFJ)) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy committee memberships reviewed - Feb 21 2. WREN and volunteers role reviewed - Feb 21 3. Two 2 year involvement (20/21) in Plastic Free July - Jul 2021 	Continued policy committee memberships WREN (or new volunteer group) Continued PFJ activities
	28. Lead trial projects to reuse recycled materials	Existing	Tendering for sale of recovered materials give priority consideration to on-shore buyers of recovered materials	Contracts for sale of materials to on-shore users	10% of recovered recyclable materials re-used within Australia
	26. Promote the benefits of source separation for 3 bin systems	Existing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop further education material on 3-bin system 2. Engage with residents about 3-bin system (using social media, face-to-face and online events, PR, Education Centre displays, school incursion material) 3. Develop material for CALD communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greater awareness of 3-bin system at public events, tours, school visits and online chatter 2. Less contamination found during bin tagging and audits 	as below

Timeframe for Delivery	Cost of implementation incorporated into annual budget and Corporate Business Plan? Y/N - (if not, why?)	Aligns to Waste Strategy Objective/s			Responsible for implementation (branch, team or officer role, not the names of individual officers)	Identified Risks (Impact/consequence and mitigation strategies)
		Avoid	Recover	Protect		
June 2021	Y	Avoid	Recover	Protect	Comms	Risk 16 - Lack of buy in from Member Councils for project and message ideas. Mitigation 16 - close consultation during review process to ensure buy in.
March 2021	Y	Avoid	Recover	Protect		Risk 17 - Lack of buy in from Council and staff and different priorities, Mitigation 17 - ensure thorough consultation and involvement during planning and review process.
Revision of Plan due	Y	Avoid				Risk 18 - Lack of buy in from Council and Waste Education Staff. Events and tours cancelled due to Covid, Mitigation 18 - ensure thorough consultation and involvement during planning and review process. Investigate online activities and resources.
'1. Policy committee membership review - Feb 21 2. WREN review - Feb 21 3. PFJ July 2021 and ongoing	Y	Avoid	Recover			Risk 19 - Lack of interest for collaboration by Waste Reduction Groups. Less activity due to Covid19 restrictions, Mitigation 19 - ensure open communication with Waste Reduction Groups, early consultation for initiatives and investigate online collaboration.
June 2022	Y - transport and receipt for reprocessing allowed for within overall operating budget of MRF	Avoid	Recover			Risk 20 - Lack of interest from on-shore re-processing facilities, Mitigation 20 - canvassing of potential buyers and partners through business development functions.
	Y	Avoid	Recover	Protect		Risk 21 - Poor community knowledge and engagement, Mitigation 21 - develop robust stakeholder communication plan, ensure clear communication of project objectives.

Waste Management Tool	Action (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Is the action new or existing?	Detailed actions/sub-actions (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Performance Indicator	How it will be measured
				Waste diverted from landfill	Percentage of waste diverted = (1 - total residuals/total waste processed x 100%)
				Contamination is reduced in the three waste streams collected	Lime Bin FOGO <2% contamination (Waste Audits) Yellow Bin Recycling <5% contamination Red Bin Residuals
Data	Kerbside audits, Post FOGO Roll out performance evaluation, each household in the sample will be audited over the full two week cycle to collect discrete samples of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x FOGO bins; • 1 x Recycling bin; and • 1 x Red general waste bin. The total number of collected samples will be up to 1,800 bins, dependent on set out rates. The contents of each bin will be broken down and individually recorded in approximately 90 categories	Existing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select representative households (with input from member councils) 2. Collect waste streams 3. Undertake audit 4. Process and analyse data 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Audit designed 2. Audit implemented 3. Data analysed and interpreted 4. Present data and results to member Councils with recommended next steps 	Audit minimum of 1800 bins representing approximately 450 households, minimum of 100 households in any Local Government area
	Undertake biennial Community survey (since 2013) to gauge community knowledge and opinion of waste services and 3-bin system. Consists of around 12 multi choice questions and 2 open ended questions. Option for online or hard copy.	Existing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage consultant 2. Define survey questions with Council members 3. Conduct surveys 4. Analyse/present results 	Survey undertaken with data and results presented to member Councils	Survey to be undertaken Feb 2021 Results by end May 2021, Provide report on resident compliance and contamination rates across all three waste streams by August 2021.
	Bin tagging Program - continuation of program that occurred in City of Melville (trial 2018) and then following 3-bin roll-out (2019/20) in Melville, Fremantle and East Fremantle. Around 2,000 householders per Council.	Existing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select target households (with input from member councils) 2. Recruit bin-tagging staff (and train) 3. Conduct tagging 4. Process and analyse data 	Bin-tagging undertaken with data and results presented to member Councils	Bin tagging to commence from Feb 2021

Actuals		Targets				Identified Risks (Impact/consequence and mitigation strategies)
2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	
65%	62%	65%	65%	65%	65%	
2\$	2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	
N/A	10%	10%	10%	<5%	<5%	
N/a	<7%	<7%	<7%	<5%	<5%	
March to June 2021	N - Subject to Council approval	Avoid	Recover			Strategic Projects & Comms Risk 22 - Minimum sample size not attained and/or sample size not maximised due to lack of coordination between audit crews and collection fleets, Mitigation 22 - Project management and communications plan in place and executed to maintain waste manager/supervisor and contractor vigilance, briefings of operations group and communication staff within Member Councils, Risk 23 - Insufficient trained staff, Mitigation 23 - maintain a core group of in-house experienced waste audit staff with secondment of other RRRC staff from MRF as contingency, engage multiple labour companies to increase pool of available casual staff, programming of audit facility workload to even out demand. Risk 24 - Lack of participation in survey, Mitigation 24- engage consultant to follow-up on survey participants Risk 25 - Inclement weather delays program, unable to source enough bin-taggers, Mitigation 25 - start recruitment early and plan for delays in program.
Results presented to Council by June 2021	Y	Avoid	Recover			
June 2021	Y	Avoid	Recover			

Appendix – Bin Audit Composition Category Details

Recyclable Components				
1	2	3	4	Descriptors
Recyclables	Paper	Recyclable Paper	Newspaper	Newspapers, Newspaper like pamphlets,
			Glossy Paper	magazines (glossy) pamphlets, present wrapping paper,
			Office Paper	A4 document paper, writing pads, letters, stationery papers, Print / Writing Paper, envelopes
			Coloured Paper	Coloured Paper
	Non-Recyclable Paper	Non-Recyclable Paper	Composite Paper	Composite paper items where the weight of the paper is estimated to be greater the weight of the other materials, envelopes with transparent windows
			Contaminated Paper	Paper towel, Paper Napkins, Contaminated Paper - soiled not recyclable
			Other Paper	Non-Recyclable Paper, greaseproof paper, paper with wax coating, high wet strength papers, telephone books
	Cardboard	Recyclable Cardboard	Corrugated Cardboard	Corrugated cardboard boxes,
			Packaged Flat Cardboard	packing boxes etc, cereal boxes, business cards, folding cartons
			Liquid Paper Board Foil Lined and Other	UHT / Long life milk, Soy Milk Cartons, some fruit juice cartons, Carbon barriers, Milk Cartons, Cardboard with wax coating, paper/disposable cups including biodegradable cups
		Non-Recyclable Cardboard	Composite cardboard	Composite cardboard items where the weight of the cardboard is estimated to be greater the weight of the other materials, e.g. pringle boxes etc,
			Contaminated Cardboard	Contaminated Cardboard e.g. pizza boxes
			Other Cardboard	Non-Recyclable Cardboard
	Plastics	Recyclable Plastics	PET #1	Soft drink bottles, juice bottles, some food & mouthwash containers (e.g. jam & sauce bottles, peanut butter jars) including coloured PET
			HDPE#2	Milk and cream bottles, shampoo and cleaner bottles, HDPE bottles, including coloured HDPE
			PVC#3	Cordial and juice bottles, blister packs, plumbing pipes and fittings, PVC labels
			LDPE#4	Ice cream container lids, cream bottle lids, squeeze bottles, lids, builder's black plastic, black mulch film, plant nursery bags
Polypropylene#5			Ice cream containers, drinking straws, pot plant pots, some bottle caps, plastic garden settings, potato crisp bags, compost bins	

			Polystyrene #6	Yoghurt / sour cream containers, hot drink cups, take away containers, plastic cutlery, video/CD boxes, packaging foam, any foam
			Plastic#7 Other	Tupperware, Mixed unidentifiable plastics, all other resins and multi-blend plastic materials
		Non-Recyclable Plastics	Plastic Bags	Plastics Shopping Bags, Plastic Produce/Food Bags, Resealable Plastic Bags, Bin liners, Garbage bin liners, Compostable Plastics Bags
			Plastic Film	Cling film
			Composite (Mostly Plastic)	Composite plastic items where the weight of the plastic is estimated to be greater than the other material items
	Glass	Recyclable Glass (CDS Glass)	Glass Bottles	Beer/Cider Mixed Drinks, Soft drink bottles, not broken glass
		Recyclable Glass	Glass Other	wine bottles, food and sauce jars,
		Non-Recyclable Glass	Miscellaneous/Other Glass	Plate glass (window and windscreen), broken light globes glass, glass particles, Black or ceramic lined glass, Including broken glass that is recyclable more than 50mm in size
	Ferrous (Steel)	Steel	Steel Cans	Food cans, pet food cans, tins, empty paint tins,
			Steel Aerosols	Aerosol cans
			Composite Ferrous (Mostly Ferrous)	Composite ferrous items where the weight of the metal is estimated to be greater than the other material items
			Ferrous Other	Beer bottle tops, 100% ferrous items that are not cans / tins / packaging materials
	Non Ferrous (Aluminium)	Aluminium	Aluminium Cans	Beer and soft drink cans,
			Aluminium Aerosols	Aluminium aerosol cans
			Aluminium Foil	clean foil
Composite Non-Ferrous (Mostly Non-Ferrous)			Composite non-ferrous metal items where the weight of the metal is estimated to be greater than the other material items	
Non-Ferrous Other			Copper / brass / bronze items, other metals (not ferrous / aluminium), Aluminium tamper proof seals	

Appendix - Bin Audit Composition Category Details

Contaminants/Non-Recyclable Components					
1	2	3	4	Descriptors	
Organic	Organic	Organic	Food Waste	Vegetable scraps, meat scraps, animal food, leftover food, Food particles, Bones	
			Green Waste	Grass clippings, tree trimmings / pruning's, flowers, tree wood	
			Packaged Food Waste	(Liquid containers - quarter full or more) and (Food Waste in containers or bags)	
			Other Putrescible	Animal excrement, mixed compostable items	
	Other Organics	Other Organics	Wood/Timber	Milled wood / timber, wooden skewers	
	Textiles	Textiles	Textiles	(Natural/Synthetic - Apparel/Bedding etc.), (Leather and Rubber)	
			Other Textiles	Shoes, handbags, millinery etc	
	Earth	Earth	Soil/Dust 'n' Dirt and Inert and Broken Glass, Ash/Coal	Vacuum bag contents, soil, rocks, dirt, grit, mud, Broken Glass less than 50mm in size	
			Ceramics, Rocks/Stones, Bricks, Concrete	Bricks and stones, Cups, bowls, pottery items, concrete	
	Hazardous	Medical	Medical Waste	Pharmaceuticals	Unused prescription medicine, vitamins and Minerals
Medical Waste				Band aids, Bandages, Used surgical gloves, Surgical Instruments, Medical aids/kits, Medical devices and radioactive materials, any solid waste generated from a diagnosis, treatment of humans or animals, /Medical Other	
Hypodermic Syringes				Hypodermic Syringes, Epi Pens	
Pathogenic Infectious		Pathogenic Infectious	Sanitary / Hygiene	used tissues (items with any bodily fluids), tampons/pads, cotton buds)	
			Nappies	Adult and Child disposable nappies	
Hazardous		Hazardous	Hazardous	Chemicals	Bleach, Shampoo, Cleaning Products, (where the weight of the product is estimated to be greater than the weight of the container)
				Paint	Wet/Dry Paint
				Batteries Household	Batteries (Single Use and Rechargeable), Mobile phone battery
				Batteries Other	Vehicle Batteries e.g. Car/Boat, Industrial batteries e.g. Power Supply (UPS)
				Fluorescent Tubes/Light Bulbs	
				Oil Household, Motor & Other	
				Building Material	
Hazardous Other		Uncategorized hazardous waste			

Other	Electronic Waste	Electronic Waste	Toner Cartridges	Toner Cartridges
			Computer Equipment	Computer Components, Peripheral Devices/Computer Printer or Photocopier/Printer
			Mobile Phones	Mobile phones
			Electrical Items	Electrical Products
	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Specify)	Any items not applicable to other categories



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