

Local government waste plan

Town of Bassendean

Part 1 - services and performance

1.0 Introduction

Part 1 of the Town of Bassendean waste plan establishes the city's 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):

Avoid - Western Australians generate less waste.

Recover - Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.

Protect - Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.

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

Part 1 - Services and performance

2.0 Integrated planning and reporting

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

Table 1: Links between plan for the future and waste management (Please complete the table, even if the answer is "waste isn't mentioned in our SCP or CBP")

Strategic Community Plan	
Title:	Strategic Community Plan 2020-30
Came into force:	2020
Date of next review:	2022
Waste-related priorities:	<p>Priority Area 2: Leading environmental sustainability. Direction: Demonstrate strong leadership in waste reduction and carbon neutrality. Potential Strategies: Initiate and drive innovative waste management practices.</p> <p>The Town has established measures of success that relate to waste including: 1) In the short term, meeting the State Government targets and reducing waste per capita by 10%. 2) In the long term, diverting 70% waste from landfill by 2030.</p>
Corporate Business Plan	
Title:	Corporate Business Plan 2020-2024
Came into force:	2020
Date of next review:	2022
Waste-related priorities:	<p>Strategic Priority 2 - Leading Environmental Sustainability: Demonstrate strong leadership in waste reduction and carbon neutrality. 2.1.1 Initiate and drive innovative waste management practices.</p> <p>The Town has committed in its Corporate Business Plan to developing a Waste Management Strategy that will include the waste success measures established in the Strategic Community Plan.</p>

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)

Part 1 - Services and performance

3.0 Avoid

Avoidance of waste generation is the preferred waste management option in the waste hierarchy. This section looks at waste generation rates and the reduction required to contribute to the state's waste generation reduction targets - **2025**: Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 5%, **2030**: Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 10%.

Reviewing this data is a critical element of waste planning as it can show how waste generation has changed, identify potential reasons for changes and indicate areas to target in *Part 2 – Implementation plan* (Table 21).

Table 2: Town of Bassendean population, households and waste generation compared with state averages and targets for 2025 and 2030

(Local government to review prefilled data)

	Actual				Targets	
	2014-15 (baseline)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2024-25	2029-30
Population ⁽¹⁾	16,068	15,555	15,450	15,345	14,734	14,268
Households ⁽¹⁾	6,695	6,481	6,438	6,394	6,139	5,945
Total domestic waste generated ⁽²⁾	8,450	8,396	8,068	7,513		
Waste generation per capita/year (kg) ⁽²⁾	526	540	522	490	500	473

(1) Source (except 2014-15): Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 <https://www.dph.wa.gov.au/information-and-services/land-supply-and-demography/western-australia-tomorrow-population-forecasts>. Population for 2014-15 from Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 10. Population for intercensal years extrapolated. Households estimated using 'Average people per households' from 2016 ABS Census Quickstats.

(2) Source: Local Government Census data - domestic waste

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

Data of total domestic waste generated in 2014-15 and 2016-17 has been found to be incorrect on previous returns. This table has been updated to reflect the change, changes have been highlighted in yellow.

Part 1 - Services and performance

4.0 Recover

Where waste generation is unavoidable, efforts should be made to maintain the circulation of materials within the economy. Table 3 gives the overall recovery rate for your local government compared to Waste Strategy targets and the state average. This is broken down into the proportion of the recovery which was materials recovery (reuse, reprocessing or recycling) or energy recovery. The Waste Strategy includes a target that from **2020**, energy should only be recovered from residual waste (see *Guidance Document – Table 1*, for more information).

Table 3: Town of Bassendean population, households and recovery rate compared with state averages and targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030

(LG to review the pre-filled data and amend/update if necessary. Add additional comments if necessary.)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2020 target	2025 target	2030 target
Population ⁽¹⁾	16,068	15,555	15,450	15,345			
Households ⁽¹⁾	6,695	6,481	6,438	6,394			
Overall recovery (%) ⁽²⁾	21%	22%	26%	23%	65%	67%	70%
Materials recovery	21%	22%	26%	23%	>80%	>80%	>80%
Energy recovery	0%	0%	0%	0%	<20%	<20%	<20%
Perth metro average ⁽³⁾	36%	38%	40%	41%			

(1) Source (except 2014-15): Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 <https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/information-and-services/land-supply-and-demography/western-australia-tomorrow-population-forecasts>. Population for 2014-15 from Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 10. Population for intercensal years extrapolated. Households estimated using 'Average people per households' from 2016 ABS Census Quickstats.

(2) Source: Local Government Census data - domestic

(3) Source: Waste Authority data fact sheets <http://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/programs/data/data-fact-sheets/>

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

The Town of Bassendean intends to significantly increase recovery rates with the implementation of the FOGO 3rd bin collection in July 2020.

Part 1 - Services and performance

5.0 Protect

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

5.1 Better practice

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

Table 4: Better practice approaches and programs adopted by the Town of Bassendean

(LG to complete the table)

Waste management activity/service	Waste Authority better practice guideline or program	Date of adoption/implementation	Comment
Three Bin FOGO Collection Service	Better Bins: Kerbside Collection Guidelines	Aug-20	
FOGO bin tagging and waste auditing	Better Bins Plus	Nov-20	Further Bin Tagging and audit to be undertaken in by July 2021
Waste Local Law	WALGA Template	Apr-20	
Single Use Plastics and Balloons Policy	N/A	Mar-20	

5.2 Litter

The data in Table 5 was reported by the your local government in the 2017-18 local government census. Additional information to be provided by the local government in Table 6 if available.

Table 5: 2017-18 litter data (LG to review pre-filled and complete the table)

	Response and comments
Litter hotspot used on a regular basis for littering in 17-18	None recorded
What are the main items littered at these hotspots?	N/A
Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero littering target	Single Use Plastics and Balloons Council Policy - restricts the use of single use plastics and balloons in Town operations, traders requiring a permit from the Town and public functions and/or events help in thoroughfares, public places and on local government property where approval is required by the Town.
Estimated cost of cleanup (due to collection, disposal, education, infrastructure and enforcement)	Unknown

Source: Local government Census data 2017-18

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

The Town will be implementing a litter reduction strategy following a data collection initiative – See Implementation Plan for details

5.3 Illegal dumping

The data in Table 7 was reported by your local government in the 2017-18 local government census. Additional information to be provided by the local government in Table 8 if available.

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

Is littering increasing or decreasing in your local government authority?	Unsure
How were the costs associated with cleaning up litter calculated? Employee time? Dollar value? Both?	Employee time and disposal costs
Does the city have a litter strategy? If not, what is the ETA for completing one?	No, June 2023
Have any of the city's compliance and waste education officers undergone training on litter prevention? If so, what training?	The Town was a part of the Reduce Illegal Dumping Working Group formed by WALGA/DWER in 2018-19
What current policies and guidelines does your council enact to prevent litter? E.g. Event planning guidelines on the use of balloons in council facilities and the release of helium balloons; no cigarettes on the beach; no single use plastics at events.	Single Use Plastics and Balloons Council Policy - restricts the use of single use plastics and balloons in Town operations, traders requiring a permit from the Town and public functions and/or events help in thoroughfares, public places and on local government property where approval is required by the Town.
How does your local government measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce littering and illegal dumping?	N/A
Which division/unit/section of your organisation is responsible for litter management/prevention? Waste services? Compliance (e.g. Rangers)? Infrastructure?	Ranger Service (Compliance), Infrastructure (Collection and disposal)
How important is litter management to your organisation? (1 - Not at all important; 5 - Highly important).	3

Table 7: 2017-18 Illegal dumping data (LG to review pre-filled data and complete the table)

		Response and Comments	
Cost of cleaning up illegally dumped waste during 2017-18	\$	66,597	Staff resources and some disposal costs
Sites used on a regular basis for illegal dumping in 2017-18. Where possible, please provide site address/es	0		
What are the main items dumped at these sites?			
Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero illegal dumping target			Verge Side Waste collections and on-call collection service for whitegoods and mattresses

Source: Local government Census data 2017-18

Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)
The Town will be implementing an illegal dumping reduction strategy following a data collection initiative – See Implementation Plan for details.

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

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

(LG to complete the table if data available)

Date of data collection:

Waste Type	# of incidents	Total approximate Weight (tonnes)	Change from previous year	Regulatory notices issued
C&I				
C&D				
E-waste				
Household waste				
Mulch & green waste				
Scrap metal				
Soil & excavated material				
Hazardous/problem waste				
Other				
TOTAL				
Cleaned up by	% of total incidents		Cleanup costs (\$)	
Local government				
Land owner				
Offender				
TOTAL				

Table 8: Additional illegal dumping information (LG to complete the table where data is available)

Is illegal dumping increasing or decreasing in your local government authority?	Unsure
How does your local government measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce illegal dumping?	N/A
Which division/unit/section of your organization is responsible for illegal dumping management/prevention? Waste services? Compliance (e.g. Rangers)? Infrastructure?	Ranger Service (Compliance), Infrastructure (Collection and disposal)

Part 1 - Services and performance

6.0 Waste management tools

6.1 Waste services

Local government data relating to the waste collected, recovered and landfilled is presented in Table 10. It is important to review this data when developing *Part 2 – Implementation Plan*, as it can:

- provide an understanding of how different systems are performing (e.g. recovery levels)
- highlight the need for any new collection systems or infrastructure
- identify the timing and capacity of any new collection systems or facilities required to meet the changing needs of local governments.

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

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

Table 10: Significant sources and generators of waste in 2017-18 (LG to review pre-filled data and amend/update if necessary. Add additional comments if necessary)

Service/Sources	Tonnes collected	Tonnes recovered	Recovery rate	Better Practice rate	Target rate 2025	Target rate 2030
Kerbside	mixed waste	5,111	-			
	comingled recyclables	1,515	1,234	19%	%	
	green waste	-	-			
	FOGO	-	-			
Vergeside	green waste	454	454	56%	%	
	hard waste	421	35			
Drop-off	mixed waste	-	-			
	dry recyclables	12	12	100%	%	55% major regional centres
	green waste	-	-			
	hard waste	-	-			
	hazardous waste	-	-			
Public place	mixed waste	-	-	#DIV/0!	%	67% Perth and Peel
	comingled recyclables	-	-			70% Perth and Peel
Special event	mixed waste	-	-	#DIV/0!	%	
	comingled recyclables	-	-			
Commercial	mixed waste	-	-			
	comingled recyclables	-	-	#DIV/0!	n/a	
	paper/cardboard	-	-			
Local government waste	Illegal dumping clean up	-	-			
	street sweepings					
	roadworks			#DIV/0!	%	
	other C&D activities					
	roadside pruning					
other						
TOTAL	7,513	1,735	23%			

Source: Local Government Census Data 2017/18

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

Bassendean has greatly expanded its waste services and avoidance activities with the roll-out of FOGO in August 2020.

Table 11 provides space for the local government to include bin audit information for kerbside waste services, if available. Bin audits can help local governments understand the material composition in kerbside bins, highlight where additional efforts are required to increase performance and assist in planning for future service options such as FOGO collection. **See Appendix for full breakdown of composition categories**

Table 11: Compositional audit data for kerbside waste services (Complete if data is available. Add additional comments if necessary).

General waste bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	13.9
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	
Audit year	2019
Composition	Total %
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	22.6
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	63.5
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	5.17
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	8.68

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

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

Part 1 - Services and performance

6.0 Waste management tools

6.3 Policy and procurement

6.3.1 Contracts

Information on your local government's existing waste contracts should be detailed in Table 14. When reviewing services, it is a good opportunity to evaluate how they are performing, opportunities for regional collaboration and to identify any opportunities for improvement, review or renegotiation.

Table 14: Existing waste management contracts (LG to complete the table)

Contractor	Services		Notes/comments
SUEZ	Kerbside General Waste	Kerbside Mixed Recyclables	Waste collection contract review May, 21 - see Implementation Plan
	Kerbside FOGO	Verge side on demand whitegoods/mattress collections	
	Vergeside Hardwaste and greenwaste collections		

6.3.2 Waste local laws and policies

Information on your local government's existing local laws, strategies or policies that may complement/support this waste plan and contribute to the Waste Strategy objectives should be detailed in Table 15.

Table 15: Existing waste-related local laws, strategies and policies (LG to complete the table)

Type of local law, strategy or policy	Name of local law, strategy or policy	Came into force	Comments
Waste Local Law	Waste Local Law 2019	2020	

6.3.3 Land use planning instruments

Information on your local government's existing local planning instruments which contribute to the management of waste should be detailed in Table 16.

Table 16: Existing waste-related land use planning instruments related to waste management (LG to complete the table)

Local Planning Strategy	TITLE:	Town Of Bassendean Local Planning Strategy June, 2008 (updated February, 2015)	
	ENDORSED BY WAPC:	9/12/2014	
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:	2020	
		YES	<u>NO</u>

	Is waste considered and reflected in the Local Planning Strategy?		Please provide details below: Waste to be considered in and reflected in new LPS
	Does the Local Planning Strategy identify current and future waste facility sites?		YES <u>NO</u> Please provide details below:
	Does the Local Planning Strategy identify buffers around existing and/or future sites to avoid land use conflict?		YES <u>NO</u> Please provide details below:
Local Planning Scheme	TITLE:	Local Planning Scheme Number 10	
	GAZETTED:	24/06/2008	
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:	2020	
	Are resource recovery facilities, waste disposal facility and waste storage facility defined as land uses (as per <i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015</i>) and included in the council Local Planning Scheme zoning table, with either a P/I/D/A/X permissibility?		YES <u>NO</u> If NO please provide comments below: Waste to be considered in reflected in new LPS
	If these land uses are not defined and not in the zoning table, how does the Scheme deal with such land uses (i.e. is an alternative definition used to that in the <i>Regulations 2015</i> ? Or are these land uses zoned as "Use not listed")?		Please provide details below:
	Does the Local Planning Scheme identify statutory buffers as Special Control Areas for strategic waste infrastructure facilities to avoid encroachment by incompatible land uses?		YES NO If NO please provide comments below:
Local planning policies	TITLE:	Town Of Bassendean Policy Manual Section 1 Town Planning and Built Environment	
	ADOPTED BY COUNCIL:		
	RELATIONSHIP TO WASTE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES:		
	Does the local government have any local policies which relate to the objectives of the Waste Strategy (reduce generation, increase recovery, protect the environment)?		YES NO If YES please provide comments:
	TITLE:		

Other	ADOPTED BY COUNCIL:	
	RELATIONSHIP TO WASTE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES:	

6.3.4 Sustainable procurement

Local governments can be significant consumers whose purchasing decisions and procurement policies can have positive impacts. This section reviews activities relating to procurement of infrastructure, goods and services that avoid waste, promote resource recovery or encourage greater use of recyclable and recycled products. Information on existing sustainable procurement policies or practices that may contribute to the Waste Strategy objectives should be detailed in Table 17.

Table 17: Existing sustainable procurement policies and practices (LG to complete the table)

Sustainable procurement policy or practice	Date adopted by council	Actions implemented e.g. switching to recycled printer	Alignment with Waste Strategy targets, objectives or focus materials
Purchasing Policy	11/12/2020	<p>Sustainability procurement has been incorporated into evaluations.</p> <p>Where a qualitative criterion for sustainable procurement has been included as a part of an RFQ or RFT process, a price tolerance will be applied during price evaluation to suppliers of goods and services that demonstrate the highest evaluation for that criterion. The price tolerance will be up to ten (10) per cent for an RFQ and up to five (5) per cent for an RFT.</p> <p>The Purchasing Policy can be found at https://www.bassendean.wa.gov</p>	The Purchasing Policy generally aligns with the Waste Strategy by enabling the Town to purchase sustainable products and services which may be more expensive than less sustainable products. The Town may also decide to include criteria related to recycled content and using better practice facilities.

Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)
The Town is currently undertaking a major change program with a strategic documents currently being updated. The Town is currently in the process of seeking approval to advise the updated Local Planning Scheme.

Part 1 - Services and performance

6.0 Waste management tools

6.4 Behaviour change programs and initiatives

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

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

Most local governments have existing behaviour change programs and initiatives and it is important to evaluate their effectiveness. This section includes an opportunity for a high level qualitative assessment process to understand what has worked and what has not. The results can be used to inform actions for *Part 2 – Implementation plan (Table 21)*.

Information on the local government's existing waste behaviour change programs or initiatives should be detailed in Table 18. This may include participation in Waste Authority funded programs, or programs/initiatives run by the local government.

Table 18: Behaviour change programs and initiatives, including Waste Authority programs and other local government initiatives (LG to complete the table)

Local government program/initiative	Description	Outcomes achieved as a result of the program (Qualitative/quantitative)	Evaluation method	What's worked/not worked	Suggested improvements
Waste Recovery	Recyclable Goods Drop Off Morning	Waste recovery/diversion from landfill. Reduction in illegal dumping	Record of resident participation	On-site questionnaire and survey	Reccomendations following survey questionnaire
Waste Recovery	The Town of Bassendean has moved to a Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) waste system starting late July 2020. Under the new system, food waste will be accepted along with garden waste in the green-top bin - educational advertising on City webpage	Waste recovery/diversion from landfill.	Bin tagging & waste auditing	Problematic ongoing FOGO contamination	Increased waste education and bin tagging
Waste Education	Develop Waste & Recycling Guide	Local Residents advised and educated on waste collections, classifications and initiatives.	Waste services operating as expected and resident feedback.	Ongoing evaluation	Actioned for the following year.
Waste Education	The Town in conjunction with the EMRC, Redcycle and Earth Carers is promoting, via the website, recycling and composting courses and initiatives	When community members have completed the course they are invited to participate in events and volunteering for drives and initiatives. The EMRC Waste Education Team send out an email to each Earth Carer to request feedback on participation outcomes and provide information on current and future waste and environmental issues.	Feedback is actively encouraged from participating community members and course content and initiatives altered accordingly where appropriate.	Very useful community portal.	The website content is continually reviewed by all stakeholders and the information & legislative guidance provided is updated accordingly.

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

6.5 Data

Table 19 provides an opportunity to assess existing waste data practices, identify strengths and gaps and consider the kinds of data activities which could be included in the *Part 2 – Implementation Plan* to improve the local government's waste data. It should be completed based on the data/information covered in *Part 1* of this document, as well as the individual experience of the officer/s responsible for collecting and using waste data.

Where 'no', please comment on:

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

Table 19: Assessment of waste data (LG to complete the table)

	Please ✓		Comment
	YES	NO	
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data to complete Part 1 of the waste plan?	✓		Some improvements are required in capturing data from illegal dumping, littering and Town operations
Does the local government use waste data when undertaking planning activities for waste projects/programs?	✓		
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	✓		
Does the local government use waste data when monitoring or assessing waste projects/programs?	✓		
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	✓		
Does the local government use adequate waste data to measure progress toward the targets and objectives of the Waste Strategy?	✓		
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	✓		
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data to fulfil annual data reporting obligations under the WARR Regulations? (previously undertaken through the Waste and Recycling Census)	✓		As there are only a small number of commercial properties utilising the Town's collections, estimates are used in report this data that is appropriate and consistent with the methodology for reporting under the WARR Regulations.
Are there any types of waste data that the local government does not currently collect or have access to that would be helpful/useful?	✓		The Town does not separately collect commercial waste and is recorded in the resident collections. Estimates are used to separate this data. Littering and illegal dumping data are not recorded.
Are there any ways which local government waste data collection, storage or use could be improved?	✓		Littering, illegal dumping and Town operations data collection could be improved
Is the data collected by the local government accurate? Are any new strategies needed to improve accuracy?	✓		Weight data is measured using calibrated weighbridges
Does the pre-filled data provided in this template align with the data the local government has? i.e. is this pre-filled data accurate?	✓		
Any additional comments?		✓	

Part 1 - Services and performance

7.0 Summary

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

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

Table 20 provides space to analyse the data and information presented in *Part 1*, and should be used to determine waste management priorities for the short, medium and long term, and translate these priorities into actions in *Part 2 – Implementation plan (Table 21)*.

Table 20: Assessment of current waste management performance and prioritisation of future actions *(Completing this table is optional)*

<p>Waste management achievements (for example, performance/achievement against Waste Strategy targets or objectives or where particular waste management objectives have already been met)</p>	<p>Implementation of a three bin FOGO Collection System and creation of a Waste Local Law</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>Implementation of a strategy, aligning to best practice guidelines, to monitor and reduce litter/illegal dumping. Education and engagement initiatives to include residents and commercial enterprise to further reduce and recover waste materials.</p>
<p>Priority areas for action in Part 2 – Implementation plan</p>	<p>Ongoing (activities currently under way and/or continuously undertaken) Drop off days, Bulk Verge Collections and on demand service (mattresses and white goods)</p>
	<p>Short term (within the next 1-2 years) Consistent messaging and communication both in-house and to domestic/commercial properties, to encourage participation in new recycling/waste diversion (from landfill) initiatives. Successful initiation of the 3 bin FOGO system. Follow best practice guidelines and the Litter Prevention Strategy to assist in the reduction of litter and illegally dumped waste. Using the WasteSorted toolkit in communications where appropriate.</p>
	<p>Medium term (within the next 3-5 years) To ensure the FOGO 3 bin system is successfully and consistently delivered and managed.</p>
	<p>Long term (more than five years) To ensure Bassendean, within its sphere of influence, assists in the coordination of all operations and services to meet the obligations laid out in the Waste Strategy 2030.</p>

Part 2 - Implementation plan

This implementation plan outlines the actions which your local government will take over the next 5+ years to contribute to the achievement of relevant Waste Strategy targets and objectives. It is where the priorities

Table 21: 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)	Timeframe for delivery (completion date)	Cost of implementation incorporated into annual budget and Corporate Business Plan? Y/N - (if not, why?)	Aligns to Waste Strategy Objective/s			Responsibility for implementation (branch, team or officer title, not the names of individual officers)	Identified risks (Impact/consequences and mitigation strategies)
								Avoid	Recover	Protect		
1 Waste services	Review Domestic Waste Collection Contract - Collection of FOGO, recycling, general waste, processing of recycling, collection of verge waste, on demand collections and the supply and delivery of MGBs	New	<p>The Town of Bassendean uses a comprehensive suite of documented procedures and Council Policies covering all the requirements of the Legislation (including the Local Government Act 1995 & Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996) for procurement of goods and services. To secure a waste management contract the Town will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow the Purchasing Policy & Plan 2. Review current contract and establish a Tender Plan 3. Submit for publication a Request for Tender 4. Once received evaluate Tenders/Quotations 5. Generate an Evaluation Report with specific recommendations 6. Report to Executive and Council 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract reviewed, tender proposal and statement of work generated – Mar 2021 2. RFT circulated – Apr/May 2021 3. Tender reviews – May 2021 4. Report and recommendation – May/June 2021 5. Council approval – June/July 2021 6. Tender awarded – Aug 2021 	Waste collection contract reviewed and awarded by September, 2021	Mid to end 2021	Y	✓	✓	✓	Waste Operations	<p>Risks : Inaccurate Statement of Work; Insufficient budget allocation; contract awarded to inappropriate organisation; contract underperforming; lack of effective stakeholder communication.</p> <p>Mitigation : Experienced project management to drive the contract review and allocation process from the onset to successful fruition; ensure all internal stakeholders are well engaged, informed and provide accurate and meaningful data for the Statement of Work; well executed project implementation and delivery plan adhering to council procurement policy; report for council expertly disseminated to facilitate their approval; structured ongoing contract performance reviews.</p>

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)	Timeframe for delivery (completion date)	Cost of implementation incorporated into annual budget and Corporate Business Plan? Y/N - (if not, why?)	Aligns to Waste Strategy Objective/s			Responsibility for implementation (branch, team or officer title, not the names of individual officers)	Identified risks (Impact/consequences and mitigation strategies)
								Avoid	Recover	Protect		
2 Waste services	Rollout FOGO to shared services properties/MUDS	New	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with Better Practice kerbside collection guidelines develop a financial model and Complementary Measures incorporating the WasteSorted toolkit to establish preferred service options. Collaborate with the EMRC to identify FOGO processing capacity and options. Financial model and Complementary Measures identifying the preferred service and implementation timeline submitted to executive and council for endorsement. Engage and educate residents occupying shared service properties on FOGO rationale, methodology and implementation timeline. Rollout FOGO service. Undertake monitoring and evaluation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Better Practice - Go FOGO reviewed and business case completed and preferred service process options established – mid to late 2020 (completed) Rollout strategy submitted to Council for endorsement by mid 2021 Community education and information strategy - mid to late 2021 Rollout of FOGO to commence by the end of 2021 Monitor and evaluate rollout - late 2022 	Comprehensive rollout ensuring, where practicable, shared service properties are provided with a FOGO service by June 2022.	Jun-22	Y		✓		Waste Operations	<p>Risks: Community resistant to change/uncooperative; contamination; lack of effective communication; poor rollout service; waste facility cannot accept FOGO material.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure ongoing and effective communication with all stakeholders and engage community; careful planning with effective milestones; have options for people with special needs/large families; bin audits/tagging to reduce contamination levels.</p>
3 Waste services	Rollout FOGO to Commercial Customers	New	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consult Better Practice kerbside collection guidelines and develop a financial model/Complementary Measures for new service delivery. Collaborate with the EMRC to identify FOGO processing capacity and options. Financial model and Complementary Measures identifying the preferred service and implementation timeline submitted to executive and council for endorsement. Client consultation and engagement on FOGO rationale, methodology and implementation timeline. Rollout FOGO service. Undertake bin monitoring and evaluation to ascertain and remedy contamination issues 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Better Practice - Go FOGO reviewed, business case completed and service process established – end 2020 (completed) Rollout strategy submitted to Council for endorsement - Mid 2021 Client consultation and engagement - mid to late 2021 Rollout of FOGO to commence early 2022 Bin monitoring and action/client re-education process - mid 2022. 	All our commercial customers will be provided a FOGO service by June 2022. Our aligning engagement and educational policies will be concurrently delivered to ensure successful ongoing participation.	Jun-22	Y		✓		Waste Operations	<p>Risks: Customers resistant to change/uncooperative; contamination; lack of effective communication; poor rollout service; waste facility cannot accept FOGO material.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure ongoing and effective communication with all stakeholders and strong engagement with clientele; careful planning with effective milestones; bin audits and constructive feedback to reduce contamination levels.</p>

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)	Timeframe for delivery (completion date)	Cost of implementation incorporated into annual budget and Corporate Business Plan? Y/N - (if not, why?)	Aligns to Waste Strategy Objective/s			Responsibility for implementation (branch, team or officer title, not the names of individual officers)	Identified risks (Impact/consequences and mitigation strategies)	
								Avoid	Recover	Protect			
4	Waste infrastructure	Recycling Collection and Asset (bin type) Provision Review	New	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus group objective to ensure recycling waste collection option and receptacle choice is established to coincide with the Domestic Waste Collection Contract review. 2. Focus group and stakeholder meeting to evaluate statistical waste data, community feedback and peer reviews to establish the most appropriate frequency and receptacle size. 3. Preferred collection cycle and receptacle submitted to Council for approval. 4. New service delivery model Incorporated into statement of work for Waste Collection review/ contract renewal. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus group and stakeholder meeting - Feb 21 2. New preferred collection service & receptacle determined and submitted to directorate for approval – Feb/March 21 3. Statement of Work for the Waste Collection Contract altered to reflect the new service requirement – March 21 	By April 2021 we will have reviewed the recycling waste collection service and incorporated findings into the Waste Collection Contract process	Apr-21	Y	✓	✓	✓	Waste Operations	<p>Risks : recycling collection service not reviewed and actioned as required for the Statement of Work for the Waste Collection Contract; Inappropriate choice of service and or receptacle;</p> <p>Mitigation : Effective and ongoing project management to steer the focus group and stakeholders ensuring timeline commitments are met; thorough research to establish new service delivery model, encompassing community needs/requests, Better Practice and peer review of similar existing operations.</p>
5	Policies and procurement	Update Local Planning Scheme to Include Waste Definitions	New	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of Local Planning Strategy aligning to present Local Planning Schemes 2. Consult Local Planning Regulations 2015 as amended (2020) 3. Determine applicable waste definitions in conjunction with zoning requirements where applicable 4. Produce draft amendments to planning scheme for directorate review 5. Submit to the Government Gazette for publication (subject to successful Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage consultation and review) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Planning Scheme approved for advertisement - Mar 21 2. Local Planning Scheme advertised for comment - April - June 21 3. Local Planning Scheme adopted by Council - September 21 4. Local Planning Scheme published in the Government Gazette and in force - November 21 	Local Planning Scheme in force by November 2021	Nov-21	Y				Planning	<p>Risks : Approval for advertising not given, public to not accept the Scheme</p> <p>Mitigation : Effective project management and stakeholder engagement throughout; appropriate professional bodies consulted and guidance documentation reviewed.</p>

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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)	Timeframe for delivery (completion date)	Cost of implementation incorporated into annual budget and Corporate Business Plan? Y/N - (if not, why?)	Aligns to Waste Strategy Objective/s			Responsibility for implementation (branch, team or officer title, not the names of individual officers)	Identified risks (Impact/consequences and mitigation strategies)
								Avoid	Recover	Protect		
Data	Gathering Data to Formulate an Illegal Dumping and Litter Prevention Strategy	New	Data gathering and resultant strategies will be established by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prosecuting illegal dumping activities as per DWER's Compliance and enforcement policy and to promote/publicise successful prosecutions. - Effectively engaging & informing the community. - Aligning (where applicable) to WALGA's Better Practice Optical Surveillance Devices guidance document. - Aligning to the WALGA model process - Illegal Dumping. - Aligning to the Keep Australia Beautiful Litter Prevention Strategy. - Participating in the WALGA Reduce Illegal Dumping Working Group. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholder meeting to establish a focus group to investigate, establish and coordinate data collection strategies – Jan 2023 2. Focus group to liaise with WALGA, the EMRC and other member councils to ensure the current best practice guidance is obtained – Jan 2023 3. Focus group recommends to stakeholders the most advantageous data collection strategies to implement – Feb 2023 4. Data collection strategies implemented – March 2023 5. Data collated and disseminated to stakeholders – May 2023 6. Stakeholder meeting to discuss new illegal dumping and litter prevention strategies – May 2023 7. Strategies implemented – June 2023 8. Data collected 6 months following implementation and results circulated – Dec 2023 9. Stakeholder action in response to data assessment – Early 2024 	By mid-2023 the Town will have developed new litter and illegal dumping reduction strategies after reviewing and acting upon credibly sourced data	Jun-23	Y	✓	✓	✓	Ranger Services	<p>Risks : Inappropriate and/or ineffective data modelling initiated; Inconsistent data capture due to lack of training or technology; Stakeholder inaction following the submission of focus group reports.</p> <p>Mitigation : Effective project management and stakeholder engagement throughout; appropriate professional bodies consulted and guidance documentation reviewed; structured training for all field officers and Investment in new technologies for data capture where appropriate</p>

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)	Timeframe for delivery (completion date)	Cost of implementation incorporated into annual budget and Corporate Business Plan? Y/N - (if not, why?)	Aligns to Waste Strategy Objective/s			Responsibility for implementation (branch, team or officer title, not the names of individual officers)	Identified risks (Impact/consequences and mitigation strategies)	
								Avoid	Recover	Protect			
7	Behaviour change programs and initiatives	Promote recycling and FOGO	New	Two important directions in our Strategic Community Plan are to demonstrate strong leadership in waste reduction and to foster an empowered community that drives sustainability. Aligning to these policies and to promote recycling and FOGO the Town will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adhere to Waste Authority Better Practice FOGO Kerbside Collection Guidelines. - Follow the Complementary Measures Plan detailed in the Better Bins Plus grant funding award. - Adhere to and promote the Waste Authority Waste Sorted Toolkit. - Utilize determinations established by the Consistent Communications Collective (DWER & WALGA participation) - Consult with and receive guidance from the EMRC Waste Education Dept. - Update the Town's webpage, undertake social media campaigns and provide manned information stalls at public events/shopping centres. - Disseminate the Towns' goals and objectives through the Wastewise Schools program. 	1. Consultation with the EMRC, WALGA and applicable professional bodies to ascertain legislative guidance and grant funding opportunities that could impact or affect the recycling/FOGO initiatives the Town wishes to employ – Jan 2022 2. Stakeholder meetings to discuss initiatives and the Strategies the Town will use to promote them - Feb 2022 3. Communication & consultation with the community via webpage, social media and attending public events – March to May 2022 4. Initiatives and promotions delivered – June 2022	Mid 2022 will see that the Town has, following consultation with the community, ensured that its recycling and FOGO delivery services are promoted to further encourage effective participation.	Jun-22	Y	✓	✓	✓	Waste Operations	Risks : Insufficient/ ineffective advertising/promotions or community engagement initiatives; Stakeholders unaware of current/impending legislative guidance changes or grants available. Mitigation : ongoing dialogue with WALGA, Waste Authority and the EMRC to ensure current & future initiatives, grants and information is available to the Town for appropriate action; clear and meaningful messaging to actively encourage local community participation and feedback.
8	Behaviour change programs and initiatives	Roads to Reuse Trial	New	1. Stakeholder meeting with the Civil Works Department to advise them of the Roads to Reuse Scheme and to ascertain the engineering material types and quantities they require. 2. Consultation with C&D contractors participating in the Waste Authority scheme & generating certified recycled material, to establish available material types and quantities that would be fit for purpose. 3. Small trial civil works project using recovered materials from the scheme actioned and a report generated on completion. 4. Stakeholder meeting following the trial to review success/failures and the future adoption of the scheme in civil works activities.	1. Stakeholder meeting - January, 2023. 2. Engaging with C&D contractors participating in the scheme and investigating the suitability of their end product - January 2023. 4. Civil works trial utilizing the recovered material - early 2023. 5. Report generated and review meeting held - late 2024.	By mid 2023 the Town will have piloted a new scheme using circular economy and sustainable procurement principles to establish if Road to Reuse materials are suitable for ongoing specific civil works activities.	Dec-21	Y	✓	✓		Waste Operations & Civil Works Department	Risks : Material is contaminated; material is unsuitable for use; report following trial is inaccurate. Mitigation : Material is sourced only from suppliers adhering to Waste Authority guidelines and generating certified and analysed material; various suppliers and associated materials investigated to ensure suitability for specific activities; trial is closely project managed to ensure resultant data is accurate and meaningful.

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	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	

	Non Ferrous (Aluminium)	Aluminium	Ferrous Other	Beer bottle tops, 100% ferrous items that are not cans / tins / packaging materials
			Aluminium Cans	Beer and soft drink cans,
			Aluminium Aerosols	Aluminium aerosol cans
			Aluminium Foil	clean foil
			Composite Non-Ferrous (Mostly Non-Ferrous)	Composite non-ferrous metal items where the weight of the metal is estimated to be greater than the other material items
			Non-Ferrous Other	Copper / brass / bronze items, other metals (not ferrous / aluminium), Aluminium tamper proof seals
Contaminants/Non-Recyclable Components				
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	Chemicals	Bleach, Shampoo, Cleaning Products, (where the weight of the product is estimated to be greater than the weight of the container)
			Paint	Wet/Dry Paint
			Batteries Household	Batteries (Single Use and Rechargeable), Mobile phone battery
			Batteries Other	Vehicle Batteries e.g. Car/Boat, Industrial batteries e.g. Power Supply (UPS)
			Fluorescent Tubes/Light Bulbs	
			Oil Household, Motor & Other	
			Building Material	
	Hazardous Other	Uncategorized hazardous waste		
Other	Electronic Waste	Electronic Waste	Toner Cartridges	Toner Cartridges
			Computer Equipment	Computer Components, Peripheral Devices/Computer Printer or Photocopier/Printer
			Mobile Phones	Mobile phones
			Electrical Items	Electrical Products
	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Specify)	Any items not applicable to other categories

GLOSSARY

Avoidance	Avoidance refers to the prevention or reduction of waste generation and is the most preferred option in the waste hierarchy.	
Better practice	Better practice refers to practices and approaches that are considered by the Waste Authority to be outcomes focussed, effective and high performing, which have been identified based on evidence and benchmarking against comparable jurisdictions	
Commercial and industrial waste (C&I)	Solid waste generated by the business sector, State and Federal Government entities, schools and tertiary institutions.	
Commercial waste services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to drop-off, kerbside, vergeside or other waste services provided by the local government to commercial premises. • Discretionary service, not offered by all local governments 	
Construction and demolition waste (C&D)	Solid waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction and maintenance, and excavation of land associated with construction activities.	
Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal refers to the discharge of waste into the environment, either into landfill or another disposal route. • Disposal is the least preferred option in the waste hierarchy. 	
Drop-off facilities and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop-off collections are where reportable waste is delivered to the waste depot (drop-off facility) by the residents of the local government i.e. self-hauled waste. • Services are provided to collect waste or recyclable materials. • May be temporary or permanent standalone drop-off points for one or more materials, or may form part of other waste facilities (such as landfills or transfer stations). • Note: this does not include HHW drop-off points 	
Energy recovery	The process of extracting energy from a waste stream through re-use, reprocessing, recycling or recovering energy from waste	
Household hazardous waste (HHW) facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to facilities for the drop-off and storage of HHW • Includes consideration of the drop-off and storage procedures and infrastructure, staffing and resourcing, layout, operation and management HHW facilities, etc. 	
Illegal Dumping	Illegal dumping is the unauthorised discharging or abandonment of waste and is an offence under Section 49A of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .	
	Illegally dumped waste is generally considered to have the following attributes:	
	Volume	> 1 cubic metre
	Environmental impact	Contains items/substances that are potentially noxious or hazardous; potential for environmental harm if material leaks, spreads or degrades
	Type of waste	Commercial or industrial waste; larger-scale household waste
	Reason for offence	Premeditated decision; commercial benefit or avoidance of fee
Kerbside waste services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regular, containerised collection service (often a wheelie bin) where the waste or recycling is collected from outside a resident's dwelling. • Can apply to either recycling or general waste (and in a few instances green waste). 	
Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to inert or putrescible waste, registered or licenced landfills • Activities related to the layout, operation, management and post closure of a landfill. • Includes consideration of the technology and infrastructure on site, staffing and resourcing, and any other waste facilities or services at the landfill site (e.g. greenwaste or recycling drop off, mulching, tip shop, etc.) 	

Litter	Litter is defined in the <i>Litter Act 1979</i> as including:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all kinds of rubbish, refuse, junk, garbage or scrap; and • any articles or material abandoned or unwanted by the owner or the person in possession thereof, 	
	but does not include dust, smoke or other like products emitted or produced during the normal operations of any mining, extractive, primary or manufacturing industry.	
	Litter is generally considered to have the following attributes:	
	Volume	< 1 cubic metre
	Environmental impact	Nil or minor actual or potential environmental impact
Type of waste	Personal litter	
Reason for offence	Unpremeditated, convenient disposal	
Mode of deposition	Deposited by hand (includes dropping by hand from a vehicle)	
Local government waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to waste generated by a local government in performing its functions • Includes materials such as construction and demolition waste from road and footpath building and maintenance; greenwaste from parks maintenance; waste generated at local government offices, depots, and facilities 	
Municipal solid waste (MSW)	Solid waste generated from domestic (residential) premises and local government activities	
Peel region	The Peel region is the area defined by the Peel Region Scheme.	
Perth metropolitan region	The Perth metropolitan region or the Perth region is the area defined by the Metropolitan Region Scheme.	
Public place services	Public place waste services refers to permanent bins provided by local government in public places to collect waste and/or recycling.	
Recovery	The process of extracting materials or energy from a waste stream through re-use, reprocessing, recycling or recovering energy from waste.	
Reuse	Reuse refers to using a material or item again.	
Reprocessing	Reprocessing refers to using an item or material that might otherwise become waste during the manufacturing or remanufacturing process.	
Recycling	The process by which waste is collected, sorted, processed (including through composting), and converted into raw materials to be used in the production of new products.	
Residual Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste that remains after the application of a better practice source separation process and recycling system, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in section 5 of the WARR Act. • Where better practice guidance is not available, an entity's material recovery performance will need to meet or exceed the relevant stream target (depending on its source - MSW, C&I or C&D) for the remaining non-recovered materials to be considered residual waste under this waste strategy. 	
Special event waste services	Special event waste management refers to temporary bins and/or waste collection services provided by local government to manage waste generated at events such as fireworks displays, music festivals, sports events, markets etc.	
Sustainable procurement	Sustainable procurement involves meeting a need for goods and services in a way that achieves value for money and generates benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and the economy, while minimising damage to the environment.	
Transfer station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to facilities which undertake large scale consolidation of waste or recyclable materials for transfer to another facility for processing or disposal • Activities related to the layout, operation and management of a transfer station • Includes consideration of the technology and infrastructure on site, staffing and resourcing, and any other waste facilities or services available at the site (e.g. greenwaste or recycling drop off, mulching, tip shop, etc.) 	
Vergeside waste services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vergeside collection services are bulk, infrequent (~every 4-6 month or on demand) services. • Material is collected from residential 'vergesides' either non-containerised or in a skip provided by the local government. Vergeside services may relate to green waste or hard waste • Includes waste and/or recyclable materials that may be mixed or separated and the source and can include green waste or hard waste. 	

Waste services	<p>Waste services are defined by the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i> as the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the collection, transport, storage, treatment, processing, sorting, recycling or disposal of waste; or• the provision of receptacles for the temporary deposit of waste; or• the provision and management of waste facilities, machinery for the disposal of waste and processes for dealing with waste.
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