



# Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 - 2024



Responsibility: Services

**COMMUNITY COUNCIL PLAN**

Adopted: 21 June 2019

## **Message from the Mayor and Chief Executive**

Solid waste is a global issue. Managing our waste *today* is critical to environmental sustainability and the wellbeing of future generations *tomorrow*.

Our Council is committed to delivering efficient, appropriate and affordable waste management and minimisation to our ratepayers and residents, while ensuring legislative requirements are met.

### **Pressures**

When it comes to waste, there are a number of pressures facing Council and our community.

The Tokoroa landfill resource consent expires in 2020 and we need to consider whether it is best to build another landfill cell, transport waste to a commercial landfill or consider partnering with other councils to develop a new regional landfill. This decision has yet to be made.

Landfill volumes have fluctuated over recent years as economic activity in the District has increased, providing additional revenue, but reducing the life of the landfill.

While our community's recycling efforts is increasing, there is still a considerable amount of waste going to landfill that could be recycled. This is where our community can make the biggest impact on minimising waste to landfill.

### **Purpose of Plan**

The purpose of this draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) is to outline our strategy for managing and minimising waste generated by households, business and industries within our district.

This Plan considers the waste hierarchy - reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treatment and disposal. We must ensure that waste does not create a nuisance and that it is consistent with government legislation.

It includes a waste assessment on current volumes and waste types, the current waste infrastructure, the waste issues facing our district, our waste goals, objectives and targets, funding method, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

This document also includes an Action Plan that covers possible partnerships, education, regulation, data collection among other activities.

A number of goals, objectives and targets are identified, such as reducing waste overall, diverting material from the landfill, community education, safe and efficient collection and drop off services, appropriate infrastructure, partnerships amongst others.

One of our short term goals is encouraging our community - that's you - to make the right choice to minimise your own waste.

We have outlined several targets - like reducing waste volumes to landfill every year. But we can't do this alone. We need our community's help to achieve this.

### **Conclusion**

Waste is a whole of community issue and we encourage everyone to read our draft WMMP and make a submission.

## **Part A Strategy**

### **1 Introduction**

#### **1.1 Purpose of the plan**

The purpose of this draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) is to outline Council's strategy for managing and minimising waste generated by households, business and industries within the South Waikato District. Our WMMP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

Council is required by section 50 of the WMA to review its existing WMMP every six years and develop and adopt a new one. Section 43 requires the WMMP to include a summary of the Council's waste objectives, policies and targets, and how these will be delivered and funded. The WMA also requires the WMMP to:

- Consider the waste hierarchy - reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treatment and disposal, (in descending order of importance).
- Ensure waste does not create a nuisance.
- Have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy.
- Consider the outcomes of the Waste Assessment.
- Follow the Special Consultative Procedure set out in the Local Government Act 2002.

Council also has obligations under the Health Act 1956 to ensure waste management systems protect public health.

This WMMP is based on our 2018 Waste Assessment (WA). The WA is a technical document that outlines waste volumes, services and facilities provided within our district by both the Council and the private waste sector. The WA considers current quantities and composition of waste and diverted materials, current waste services, predicted future demand for services and practicable options available for meeting forecast demand.

The WMMP consultation process will be run in conjunction with Long Term Plan Special Consultative Process so that there is an opportunity for the community to provide feedback on how Council provides waste management and minimisation services.

Consultation on the WMMP is from 4 April 2018 to 2 May 2018. Please provide feedback on XXX or provide feedback on the form provided and drop with into ... or mail to ...

Council intends to formally adopt the final WMMP by 30 June 2018.

#### **1.2 Scope of the plan**

This WMMP considers all aspects of waste within the District in line with the order of priority stated in legislation ie reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treatment and disposal.

For the purpose of this WMMP, waste is defined as 'waste to landfill', and the term 'diverted materials' refers to materials collected for recycling, recovered for composting, or other recovered or treated materials that are diverted from landfill. This WMMP generally considers solid waste. It covers all aspects of waste management and minimisation.

#### **1.3 Status of the current plan**

Council adopted its Strategic Plan for Solid Waste Management in June 2007. A review was completed in 2011 and the first 'Waste Management and Minimisation Plan' was adopted in June 2012. This draft review of the 2012 plan complies with the WMA.

## 1.4 When the plan is to be reviewed

In line with the requirement of section 50 of the WMA, this WMMP will be reviewed no longer than six years after its adoption. This WMMP, once formally adopted, will remain relevant from July 2018 to June 2024. It may be reviewed earlier if legislation change requires it, or if Council decides to. Any review of the WMMP must be preceded by a Waste Assessment in accordance with section 51.

## 2 The waste situation

### 2.1 Summary of the volume and / or composition of waste or diverted materials at Council facilities

The following statistics from the Waste Assessment are the most recent figures available, are taken from Council facility weighbridges, and include some estimates based on national data.

The volume of municipal waste disposed at the Tokoroa landfill in 2016/17 was 12,474 tonnes, based on weighbridge figures.

Additional to this is non-levied waste, clean-fill, farm waste (estimate) and waste to class 2 landfill (A Class 2 landfill is a site that accepts non-putrescible wastes including construction and demolition wastes, inert industrial wastes, managed fill, and clean fill.) (estimate) providing an overall estimate of 46,370 tonnes disposed to land, as summarised in the table below.

*Waste Disposed to Land – 2016/17 year.*

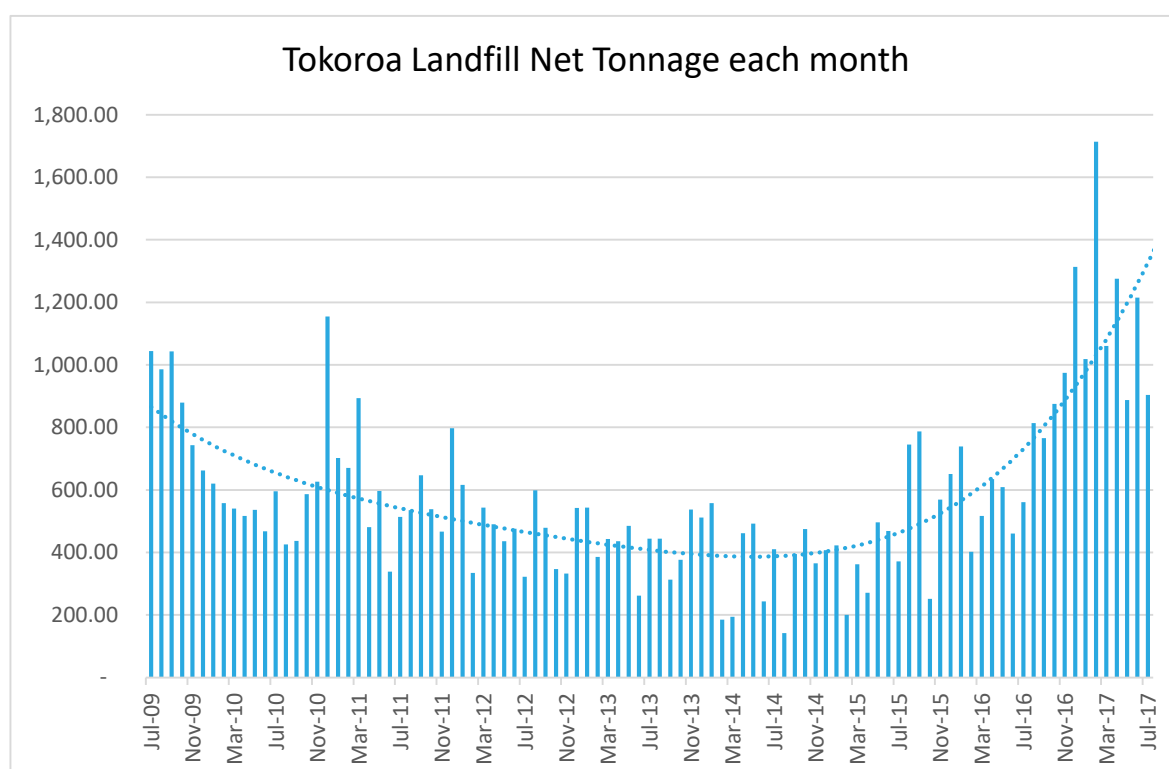
Waste disposed of to land	Tonnes	% of total	Tonnes/capita/annum
<b>Levied waste to Class 1 landfills</b>			
General	11,704	23.0%	
Special	220	0.4%	
Sludge (Biosolids)	550	1.0%	
<b>Municipal Subtotal</b>	<b>12,474</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>0.30</b>
<b>Non-levied waste to Class 1 landfills</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Cleanfill (Cover at Tokoroa landfill)	4,600	8.8%	0.19
Farm waste disposed of on-site (Est)	15,700	30.3%	0.66
Waste to Class 2 landfill (Est)	18,000	34.9%	0.75
<b>TOTAL disposed to land</b>	<b>51,604</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.95</b>

The composition of the municipal waste disposed to Tokoroa landfill is tabled below based on a SWAP analysis in 2007.

Composition of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills

Composition of Levied Waste to Tokoroa landfill	General waste - excludes special waste and cleanfill SWAP analysis 2007		Waste to landfill	Typical refuse bag contents (2011)
	Tonnes per annum	Tonnes per week	Proportion of total	Proportion of total
<b>Paper</b>	570	11	7%	<b>14%</b>
<b>Plastic</b>	680	13	9%	<b>14%</b>
<b>Organic</b>	2440	47	34%	<b>45%</b>
<b>Ferrous metal</b>	470	9	7%	<b>3%</b>
<b>Non-ferrous metal</b>	50	1	1%	<b>2%</b>
<b>Glass</b>	310	6	4%	<b>6%</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	420	8	6%	<b>2%</b>
<b>Sanitary</b>	50	1	1%	<b>13%</b>
<b>Rubble</b>	890	17	12%	<b>1%</b>
<b>Timber</b>	800	15	11%	-
<b>Rubber</b>	50	1	1%	<b>1%</b>
<b>Potentially hazardous</b>	450	9	7%	<b>1%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,190</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Landfill volumes have fluctuated over recent years as economic activity in the district has increased. These have provided additional revenue but have reduced the remaining life of the existing landfill cell.



The volume of recyclable materials diverted from landfill in 2016/17 was 2,390 tonnes. This includes recyclables from Croad Place and Tokoroa landfill.

*Summary of recyclables diverted from landfill (tonnes pa)*

Tonnes/annum	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
At Tokoroa landfill	273.6	137.0	60.9
Municipal and commercial recycling	2,424.9	2,292.1	2,328.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,698.5</b>	<b>2,429.1</b>	<b>2,389.8</b>

## 2.2 Overview of existing waste management and minimisation infrastructure and services

Council contracted services include kerbside waste and recycling collection in urban areas, recycling drop-off centre in Croad Place plus five additional recycling drop-off facilities. Council operates the Putāruru transfer station and Tokoroa landfill both of which also include facilities to accept recycling, household hazardous waste, greenwaste, and (at the landfill only), bio-solids, waste oil, and special wastes such as asbestos. Council also contracts for litter removal in urban areas and removal of illegal dumping within the district on road reserve or Council land.

The private waste sector is also active, particularly with the range of large scale industrial recovery operations being undertaken at Kinleith. Private waste contractors also provide a variety of residential and commercial waste, recycling and greenwaste collection services. A number of specialist recovery collections are also in place such as Agrecovery for farm chemicals and Resene for unwanted paint. Although Council does not collect data on the extent of waste, recycling and recovery operations undertaken by the private sector, we consider that the district's residents, businesses and industries are currently well served for waste facilities and services.

## 2.3 Summary of district-specific issues

The main issue currently facing the district is that the Tokoroa landfill resource consent expires in 2020 and we need to consider whether it is best to develop another landfill cell next to the current cell, transport waste to a commercial landfill or consider partnering with other councils to develop a new regional landfill. Council is working towards a long term, sustainable and cost effective solution and will be consulting with ratepayers on this. More detailed information is included in the LTP consultation document.

# 3 Policies, plans and regulations

## 3.1 Summary of guiding policies, plans and legislation that affect the WMMP

*The New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010 (NZWS)*

The NZWS is the Government's core policy document for waste, and provides high-level flexible direction to guide the use of legislation, regulations, and conventions related to the management and minimisation of waste in New Zealand. The two goals of the NZWS are:

1. Reducing the harmful effects of waste.
2. Improving the efficiency of resource use.

As per section 44 of the WMA, we have given regard to the NZWS when preparing our WMMP.

*The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)*

The WMA emphasises and promotes waste minimisation. The purpose of the WMA is to 'encourage waste minimisation and decrease in waste disposal in order to protect the environment from harm; and to provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits'.

### *The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)*

The earlier provisions under the LGA to require Council to assess collection, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste have been repealed and are now embodied within the WMA. The LGA continues to require that the WMMP be reflected in Councils Long term Plan (LTP), including summary information about the WMMP. The LGA also empowers Council to make bylaws for the management of waste.

### *The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO)*

HSNO addresses the management of substances that pose a significant risk to the environment and / or human health from their manufacture to their disposal. HSNO requires Council to handle and dispose of hazardous substances such as agrichemicals, asbestos and used oil in a safe manner.

### *The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) as amended*

The RMA provides guidelines and regulations for the sustainable management and protection of the natural environment. It also addresses the environmental effects of waste management and minimisation facilities through regional and local policies, plans and consent procedures.

### *The Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008 and Climate Change Response (Removal of Transitional Measure) Amendment Act 2016*

The 2008 Act requires landfill owners to purchase emission-trading units to cover methane emissions generated from landfill. The 2016 Amendment phases out the current one-for-two transitional measure from the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) from 1 January 2017. The new regime is to be phased in over three years, with full market price in place from 1 January 2019. This will apply to all sectors in the ETS.

### *SWDC Solid Waste Bylaw 2017*

The Bylaw supports the WMMP through the promotion and delivery of effective and efficient waste management and minimisation, the implementation of the council's waste management and minimisation plans, the regulation of the collection, transport, and processing of waste, the protection of the health and safety of waste collectors, waste operators and the public, and the management of litter and nuisance in public places.

## **3.2 Considerations**

In preparing this WMMP, Council has:

- Given regard to the NZWS.
- Considered the waste hierarchy.
- Considered the requirements of the LGA in assessing and making decisions on the best and most practicable options for addressing the community's waste management needs.
- Given regard to the Waste Assessment when developing our action plan.
- Considered the effects on existing services, facilities and activities of using waste levy funding for our waste minimisation initiatives.

## **4 Visions, goals, objectives and targets**

### **4.1 Vision**

South Waikato District Council has an overarching vision for the district which is *'healthy people thriving in a safe, vibrant and sustainable community'*, and it is this vision that we strive for in our provision of waste management and minimisation services and infrastructure.

### **4.2 Goals, Objectives and Targets**

*Goals* - what we want to achieve in the medium term:

1. Reduce the quantity of all material entering the waste stream.
2. Increase the proportion of all material that is diverted from landfill.
3. Increase environmental awareness in our community.
4. Ensure safe and efficient collection services for our urban communities.
5. Provide safe and efficient drop-off facilities for our rural communities.
6. Our waste infrastructure meets the districts changing needs.
7. By partnering with our recycling processor our materials recovery is efficient and cost effective.

*Objectives* - what we need to achieve in the short term to enable us to achieve our medium term goals

1. Our communities are choosing to actively engage in minimising their waste.
2. Our waste diversion is continually improving.
3. Our communities have access to kerbside collection services or drop-off facilities for their recyclables.
4. Support waste education programs in schools.
5. Engage with Iwi, business and industry.
6. Collaborate with regional councils and / or private waste sector to ensure our waste infrastructure is sustainable in the long term.
7. Form a partnership model with our recycling processor.

*Targets* - we are setting four waste minimisation targets for our district over the next six years. These targets will help us understand how we are tracking with our progress on our objectives and goals.

1. The per capita amount of waste to landfill decreases every year for the next six years.
2. The per capita amount of material diverted from landfill increases every year for the next six years.
3. Waste education programs are supported in 50% of our primary schools.
4. Our decision on the disposal site for our residual solid waste will be finalised and implemented by 2020.



### **4.3 Our proposed activities**

Our action plan sets out how we intend to work towards our vision, goals and objectives. It sets out clear and practical initiatives that Council will implement, some in collaboration with other Councils or the private waste sector. Our Action Plan is detailed in Part B, but is summarised below into key themes.

- Services - rubbish and recycling services, transfer stations and landfill.
- Partnerships - working with neighbouring and regional councils, private waste sector, business and industry.
- Education - supporting education in schools and communities.
- Litter and illegal dumping - keeping our district clean and tidy.
- Data - information about our waste is needed to inform our decisions.
- Regulation - effective bylaws and plans support our waste goals.
- Council management - ensuring waste awareness is integrated in all Council's activities.

### **4.4 Council's intended role**

Council will continue to be responsible for a range of contracts for the provision of waste and recycling services to the residents and ratepayers of the district. Council will also foster relationships with Iwi, businesses, neighbouring councils, educational facilities and the private waste sector to improve the District's ability to meet its goals for waste management and minimisation.

### **4.5 Protecting public health**

The range of waste services available to our community provided by Council or by the private waste sector, will ensure that public health is adequately protected. A decision is yet to be made on the future of the Tokoroa landfill beyond 2020, but it is anticipated that comprehensive resource consent conditions for any proposed additional cell would mitigate any potential negative impact on public health.

Council provides adequate services for household hazardous waste disposal. Litter and illegal dumping in public places is managed by Council.

## 5 Proposed methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation

### 5.1 Summary of key waste and diverted materials streams and how they are currently managed.

The key waste and diverted material streams have been identified through weighbridge data and SWAP analysis and are included in the Waste Assessment Appendix 1.

The current methods of managing waste and diverted materials in the district are summarised below:

Table 1

Waste stream / service	How these are currently managed
<b>Residential waste</b>	Council contracted kerbside collection service, private kerbside collection service, Putāruru transfer station, Tokoroa landfill
<b>Residential recycling</b>	Council contracted kerbside collection service, Council recycling drop-off facilities, Putāruru transfer station, Tokoroa landfill recycling drop-off, Croad Place recycling drop-off
<b>Commercial waste</b>	Private waste collection, Putāruru transfer station (max 300kg), Tokoroa landfill
<b>Commercial recycling</b>	Private recycling collection, Croad Place recycling drop-off, take-back schemes with suppliers
<b>Greenwaste</b>	Putāruru transfer station, Tokoroa landfill, private collectors
<b>Litter and illegal dumping</b>	Litter bin servicing and removal of illegally dumped waste under Council contract
<b>Hazardous waste</b>	Tokoroa landfill accepts domestic quantities for treatment and disposal off-site by authorised haz waste contractor. Commercial quantities deal direct with the authorised haz waste contractor.
<b>Farm waste</b>	Private waste collection, bury or burn on-farm, landfill, Agrecovery for plastic recycling
<b>Cleanfill</b>	Landfill, clean-fills or private disposal
<b>Waste education</b>	Support for Paper for Trees program in schools
<b>Industrial waste</b>	Private waste disposal, energy recovery, composting, and treatment facilities for large industrial businesses near Kinleith
<b>Waste Oil</b>	Tokoroa Landfill and Putaruru Refuse Transfer Station operate a facility to accept waste oil. This is collected and disposed of by waste oil contractors
<b>E-waste</b>	Drop off facilities are provided at both the Tokoroa Landfill and Putaruru Refuse Transfer Station. These items are transferred to the SWAT processing facility in Thompson Street Tokoroa, which also receives items.

### 5.2 Options for the future

Council considers that the implementation of additional infrastructure and services, combined with the current services and infrastructure which is already provided by Council and the private waste sector, will meet the future demand for services for the next 10 years, as well as support Council's medium term goals for waste management and minimisation.

## 6 Funding the plan

Section 43 of the WMA requires that Council include information about how implementation of the WMMP will be funded, including any information on grants made and expenditure of the waste levy funds.

### 6.1 Plan implementation funding

Council has a range of options available to fund our actions. These include:

- *General rates* - a rate that is paid by all ratepayers.
- *User Charges* - paying for services you use eg landfill gate fees, refuse bag sales.
- *Targeted rates* - a rate that is set to fund a particular activity or group of activities. It can align to the provision or availability of service.
- *Waste Levy Funding* - central government redistributes 50% of the funds raised from the waste disposal levy to local authorities on a population basis. This money must be applied to waste minimisation activities outlined in the Councils WMMP.
- *Waste Minimisation Fund* - the Ministry for the Environment allocates the remaining 50% of the levy money on funding projects. Anyone can apply to the Waste Minimisation Fund for funding.
- *Private sector funding* - the private sector may undertake to fund certain waste activities where it is financially sound to do so. Council may collaborate with the private waste sector where a partnership is likely to deliver better value for ratepayers, and will assist in achieving the goals of the WMMP.
- Funding options for individual programs, services or initiatives are outlined in Part B - Action Plan.
- Council sets the fees that apply at Tokoroa landfill and Putāruru transfer station.
- There are no grants or sponsorships for waste activities received from, or made to, other parties.

### 6.2 Waste levy funding

The WMA requires that all waste levy funding received by Council must be spent on matters to promote waste minimisation and in accordance with their WMMP. At the current rate of \$10 per tonne our Councils share of waste levy funding is approximately \$84,000 per annum for the term of this plan.

Waste levy funds can be spent on on-going waste minimisation services, new services, or an expansion of existing services. The funding can be used on education, research and reporting, to provide grants, to support contract costs or as infrastructure capital. Council intends to use its waste levy funds for education programs, community waste initiatives, and infrastructure capital, as set out in the action plan in Part B.

## 7 Monitoring, evaluating and reporting progress

Our WMMP contains 23 actions (detailed Action Plan in Part B), as well as a set of waste minimisation targets. Progress against each of these actions will be reported to Council through annual reports. Reporting to the Ministry for the Environment on expenditure of the council's waste levy will be undertaken at the same time, as required.

Indicative measures for each of the action themes are tabled below. Specific measures for each action will be developed and agreed as part of the implementation of the WMMP.

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Indicative Measures</b>	<b>Progress reported</b>
<b>Services</b>	Customer surveys, Contract compliance (KPIs), SWAP audits, Measure of waste (weighbridge tonnages)	Annual report, Council records
<b>Partnerships</b>	Details of support and collaboration agreed	Council reports
<b>Education</b>	Education program outcomes	Annual report
<b>Litter and illegal dumping</b>	Community satisfaction with litter and illegal dumping rates, Continual reduction in litter and illegal dumping complaints	Annual report, Council service request reports
<b>Data</b>	Data available for analysis by 2020, All waste data collected in accordance with the National Data Waste Framework	Annual report
<b>Regulation</b>	Licensing of waste operators as per the Waste Bylaw 2017, New building developments meet the needs of the kerbside collection service,	Annual report
<b>Council management</b>	Health & Safety reports from all waste contractors received at each contract meeting - no serious incidents reported	Contract records

## Part B Action Plan

### 1 Introduction

The action plan below sets out all the activities we may take, the proposed timeline, how it will be funded and the WMMP objectives each activity will meet. Actions are provided here for services and initiatives that Council either already provides or intends providing over the next six year term of this WMMP.

#### 1.1 Services

Council already delivers a range of services under contract and there is scope to review additional services that will support waste minimisation.

Ref	Action	New or existing	Timeframe	Potential funding source	Objectives
1	Review existing kerbside waste and recycling services and identify opportunities for improved recycling rates	New and Existing	2018 Ongoing	Rates	1,2,3
2	Provide residents with access to transfer station for waste disposal, and drop-off facilities for recycling	Existing	Ongoing	Rates	1,2,3
3	Provide additional temporary recycling drop-off facilities to meet seasonal demands	New	2018-2024	Rates	1,2,3
4	Continue to support e-waste recovery and hazardous waste recovery, and review types of material accepted for recovery as new markets open up	New and existing	2018 Ongoing	Rates, levy	1,2,3,6
5	Provide a new transfer station for Tokoroa	New	2018-2019	Rates, levy	1,2,6
6	Continue to maintain and operate Tokoroa landfill until its closure, and monitor the closed landfills	Existing	Ongoing - 2020	Rates, landfill fees	1,6
7	Investigate all options for the long-term disposal of the district's waste, in collaborative talks with regional councils and the private waste sector.	Existing	Ongoing - 2019	Rates, levy	5,6,7

## 1.2 Partnerships

Council has control of about one third of the waste generated in the district. In order to achieve our vision, goals, and objectives we need to work with others in our community.

Ref	Action	New or existing	Timeframe	Potential funding source	Objectives
8	Support Raukawa and build relationships with Iwi and encourage more community commitment for waste minimisation	New	2018-2024	Rates, levy	1,2,5
9	Partnership with South Waikato Achievement Trust to process recycling in the district	Existing	Ongoing	Rates, levy	1,2,7
10	Partner with the community sector to identify efficiencies and opportunities around the re-use and recovery of materials	Existing	Ongoing	Rates	1,2,3,7

## 1.3 Education

Council wants to encourage and support all members of our community to minimise their waste.

Ref	Action	New or existing	Timeframe	Potential funding source	Objectives
11	Continue to support information and education programs that raise awareness and promote waste minimisation, such as Paper 4 Trees and Zero Waste	Existing	Ongoing	Levy, rates	1,2,4
12	Support targeted waste minimisation education programs for our primary schools	New	2018-2024	Levy, rates	1,2,4

## 1.4 Litter and illegal dumping

Keeping our town centres clean and litter free is an important part of waste management and minimisation. Council responds promptly to incidents of illegal dumping and follows up with prosecution where possible.

Ref	Action	New or existing	Timeframe	Potential funding source	Objectives
13	Keep our streets clean by clearing litter and removing illegally dumped material	Existing	Ongoing	Rates	1,3
14	Continue to reduce illegal dumping through enforcement and education	Existing	Ongoing	Rates	1,3
15	Support community group litter clean-ups	New	2018-2024	Levy	1,2,5

## 1.5 Data

It is important that Council have reliable waste data in order to make informed decisions.

Ref	Action	New or existing	Timeframe	Potential funding source	Objectives
16	Monitor and report on Council's contracted waste services including waste and recycling collection data from the kerbside	Existing, expand	Ongoing	Rates	1,2,3,7
17	Support the WasteMINZ National Waste Data Framework proposal for waste data monitoring tool	New	2018-2024	Rates	1,2,6
18	Monitor and report on waste-related complaints received through Council's service request system	New	2018-24	Rates	1,2,3,6
19	Ensure a household rubbish and recycling composition analysis is undertaken within the next 12 months and every three years thereafter	New	2018 , 2021	Rates, levy	1,2,3,6

## 1.6 Regulation

Effective plans and bylaws assist in Councils ability to deliver or support a range of waste management and minimisation actions.

Ref	Action	New or existing	Timeframe	Potential funding source	Objectives
20	Licensing for waste operators, as per the Solid Waste Bylaw 2017	Existing	2019-2014	Rates	2,3,5,6,7,

## 1.7 Council management

Council services staff will implement the actions contained within this WMMP, and will ensure that all staff are 'waste-aware' in their day to day activities.

Ref	Action	New or existing	Timeframe	Potential funding source	Objectives
21	Support in-house staff to coordinate the implementation of this WMMP	Existing	Ongoing	Rates, Levy	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
22	Review the 2018 WMMP and develop the 2024 WMMP	Existing	2024	Rates, levy	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
23	Ensure that waste services provided by Council are in line with current Health & Safety guidelines	Existing	Ongoing	Rates	3,4,6
24	Encourage the five Rs of waste across all council activities and facilities - Refuse, reduce, reuse, repurpose, and recycle	Existing	Ongoing	Rates, levy	1,2

## **Part C**

Appendix - Glossary

Appendix - Waste Assessment 2018 (see separate document)



<b>Glossary of Terms</b>	
<b>Disposal</b>	Final deposit of waste into or onto land, or incineration.
<b>Diverted material</b>	Anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
<b>Landfill</b>	Tip or dump. A disposal facility as defined in S.7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration. Includes, by definition in the WMA, only those facilities that accept 'household waste'. Properly referred to as a Class 1 landfill.
<b>Resource recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and</li> <li>b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost</li> </ul>
<b>Recycling</b>	The reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials.
<b>Reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and</li> <li>b) in relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product.</li> </ul>
<b>Reuse</b>	The further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose.
<b>Rubbish</b>	Waste that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill.
<b>Treatment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) means subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment; but</li> <li>b) does not include dilution of waste.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste</b>	<p>Means, according to the WMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Anything disposed of or discarded.</li> <li>b) Includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste.</li> <li>c) To avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed or discarded.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste Assessment (WA)</b>	A document summarising the current situation of waste management in a locality, with facts and figures, and requires under the Waste Minimisation Act. A Waste Assessment must be completed whenever a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is reviewed.
<b>Waste diversion</b>	Means diverting waste from landfill and accessing the economic opportunity from the resource.
<b>Waste hierarchy</b>	A list of waste management options with decreasing priority - usually shown as 'reduce, reuse, recycle, recovery, treat, dispose.
<b>Waste minimisation</b>	Means the reduction of waste; and the reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste and diverted material.
<b>Waste resources</b>	Means any waste material that has value that can be recovered, reused or recycled.
<b>Waste stream</b>	Has the same definition as waste.