



## NetWaste Regional Waste Strategy 2017 – 2021

This Regional Waste Strategy was developed collaboratively by both NetWaste and Impact Environmental. Much of the content and document review was been provided by Sue Clarke, NetWaste Environmental Learning Advisor and Kristy Cosier, NetWaste Projects Coordinator. .

## Impact Environmental Document Check Off and Disclaimer

DATE	VERSION	AUTHOR	CHECKED
17/04/2017	First Draft	Jeff Green	Greg Freeman
29/8/2017	Final Draft	Jeff Green	Greg Freeman

The collection of information presented in this report was undertaken to the best level possible within the agreed timeframe and should not be solely relied upon for commercial purposes. The opinions, representations, statements or advice, expressed or implied in this report were done so in good faith. While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained within is accurate, Impact Environmental Consulting make no representation as to the suitability of this information for any particular purpose. Impact Environmental Consulting disclaims all warranties with regard to this information.

# Table of Contents

<b>PART 1 BACKGROUND</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1 The Region	7
1.2 About NetWaste	7
1.3 Key Drivers and policy context	12
National Waste Policy	12
NSW Policy and Funding	12
1.4 Structure of this strategy	14
<b>PART 2 OVERVIEW</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1 Strategic Framework for this Strategy and Terminology	15
2.2 Relevant Legislation	15
NSW Local Government Act 1993	16
Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework	16
NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001	16
Container deposit scheme	17
NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	18
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	19
Extended Producer Responsibilities	19
National Waste Policy	19
Australian Packaging Covenant	19
EPA and NSW State Government priorities and guidance	20
2.3 Waste Less Recycle More program 2017-2021	22
2.4 Overview of the regional waste strategy process	23
2.5 Consulting with stakeholders	24
2.6 Partnerships	24
2.7 Supporting Research	25
<b>PART 3 WHERE WE ARE TODAY</b>	<b>26</b>
3.1 Population and Demographic Information	26
3.2 Waste and resource recovery collection and processing systems	28
Domestic Collection Systems	28
Kerbside Commercial and Industrial	29
Kerbside Bulky Waste Collections	31
Drop-Off (Self Haul) Facilities	32

3.3	Waste and resource recovery tonnage data.....	32
	Kerbside Domestic.....	32
	Commercial and Industrial .....	33
	Construction and Demolition.....	34
	Drop-Off Waste .....	37
	Domestic Waste Composition.....	37
	NetWaste Resource Recovery Performance against NSW Targets` .....	39
3.4	Working with aboriginal communities .....	40
3.5	Waste and resource recovery collection, processing and disposal contracts .....	40
	Processing of Garden Organics and Wood and Timber Contract .....	41
	Regional Domestic Waste and Recycling Contract .....	41
	Collection of Scrap Metal .....	42
	Collection of Used Motor Oil .....	43
	Regional Environmental Monitoring of Licensed Landfills .....	43
	Collection of Used Tyres.....	43
	Household Chemical Cleanout .....	44
	Community Recycling Centres .....	44
3.6	Current and planned waste and recycling infrastructure within the region .....	45
	Landfills .....	45
	Processing Systems .....	48
3.7	Review of programs, initiatives and community expectations .....	49
3.8	Service compliance.....	49
<b>PART 4 WHERE DO WE WANT TO GET TO?.....</b>		<b>50</b>
4.1	Importance of the strategic framework .....	50
4.2	Defining a vision, themes, strategic objectives and targets .....	50
<b>PART 5 HOW WILL WE GET THERE? .....</b>		<b>51</b>
5.1	Identifying Options .....	51
<b>PART 6 HOW WILL THE STRATEGY BE IMPLEMENTED?.....</b>		<b>51</b>
<b>PART 7 SUMMARY - ACTION, TIMING, FUNDING AND RESPONSIBILITIES .....</b>		<b>52</b>
7.1	Actions, Priorities and responsibilities .....	52
7.2	Funding the Strategic Plan.....	52



<b>PART 8 HOW TO MEASURE SUCCESS .....</b>	<b>58</b>
8.1 Monitoring .....	58
8.2 Evaluate .....	58
8.3 Reporting.....	58
Annual report to EPA .....	58
Strategic Plan Performance reported to Member Councils. ....	58
8.4 Key Performance Indicators .....	59
 <b>PART 9 GLOSSARY OF TERMS &amp; ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	 <b>61</b>
 <b>PART 10 APPENDIX 1 .....</b>	 <b>63</b>

### List of Figures

Figure 1: NetWaste group of Councils .....	8
Figure 2 NetWaste Interrelationships.....	9
Figure 3 Strategic Framework.....	14
Figure 4 Population of NetWaste Councils .....	26
Figure 5 Kerbside Collection Services .....	28
Figure 6 Types of Kerbside Services .....	29
Figure 7 Kerbside Configurations .....	29
Figure 8 Kerbside C&I Services .....	30
Figure 9 Types of Kerbside C&I Services .....	31
Figure 10 Bulky Waste Collections .....	31
Figure 11 Kerbside Collection Tonnages.....	32
Figure 12 Split of Kerbside Tonnages.....	34
Figure 13 Composition of C&D Waste .....	34
Figure 14 C&D Recovery Rates.....	35
Figure 15 C&D Waste by LGA .....	35
Figure 16 Bulky Waste Tonnages by LGA.....	36
Figure 17 Types of Bulky Waste Collected .....	36
Figure 18 Drop-Off Tonnages .....	37
Figure 19 Kerbside Waste Composition .....	39
Figure 20 How Kerbside Services are Rendered.....	42
Figure 22 Waste Oil Promotion .....	43
Figure 23 Waste Oil Collection Unit .....	43
Figure 24 Household Chemical Cleanouts .....	44
Figure 25 Hazardous Wastes to CRCs .....	45
Figure 26 Composition of CRC Hazardous Wastes .....	45
Figure 27 Map of Landfills and Transfer Stations .....	46

## List of Tables

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities of the various stakeholders.....	10
Table 2 Waste Less Recycle More Program .....	22
Table 3 NetWaste Population Growth.....	27
Table 4 Kerbside Domestic & C&I Services.....	29
Table 5 Household Waste Generation and Resource Recovery Rates .....	33
Table 6 NetWaste Resource Recovery.....	40
Table 7 Regional Waste Contracts .....	41
Table 8 Landfill Improvement Grants .....	47
Table 9 Action, Timing, Funding and Responsibilities .....	53

## **PART 1      BACKGROUND**

### **1.1      THE REGION**

NetWaste is a collaborative environmental management project sponsored by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and the Central West (CENTROC) and Orana Regional Organisation of Councils (OROC), located in the central and western regions of New South Wales, Australia. The region comprises 26 councils, covering a total area of 310,000 square kilometres and supports a population of more than 400,000 people.

Covering almost 40% of the state (Figure 1), member councils include: Bathurst, Blayney, Blue Mountains, Bogan, Bourke, Brewarrina, Broken Hill, Cabonne, Central Darling, Cobar, Coonamble, Cowra, Dubbo Regional, Forbes, Gilgandra, Lachlan, Lithgow, Midwestern, Narromine, Oberon, Orange, Parkes, Walgett, Warren, Warrumbungle and Weddin. Note that the former Wellington Council recently amalgamated with Dubbo City Council to form Dubbo Regional Council.

### **1.2      ABOUT NETWASTE**

The NetWaste model delivers on collaborative waste projects and education strategies with the opportunity to share resources and knowledge, and coordinate planning at regional and sub-regional levels.

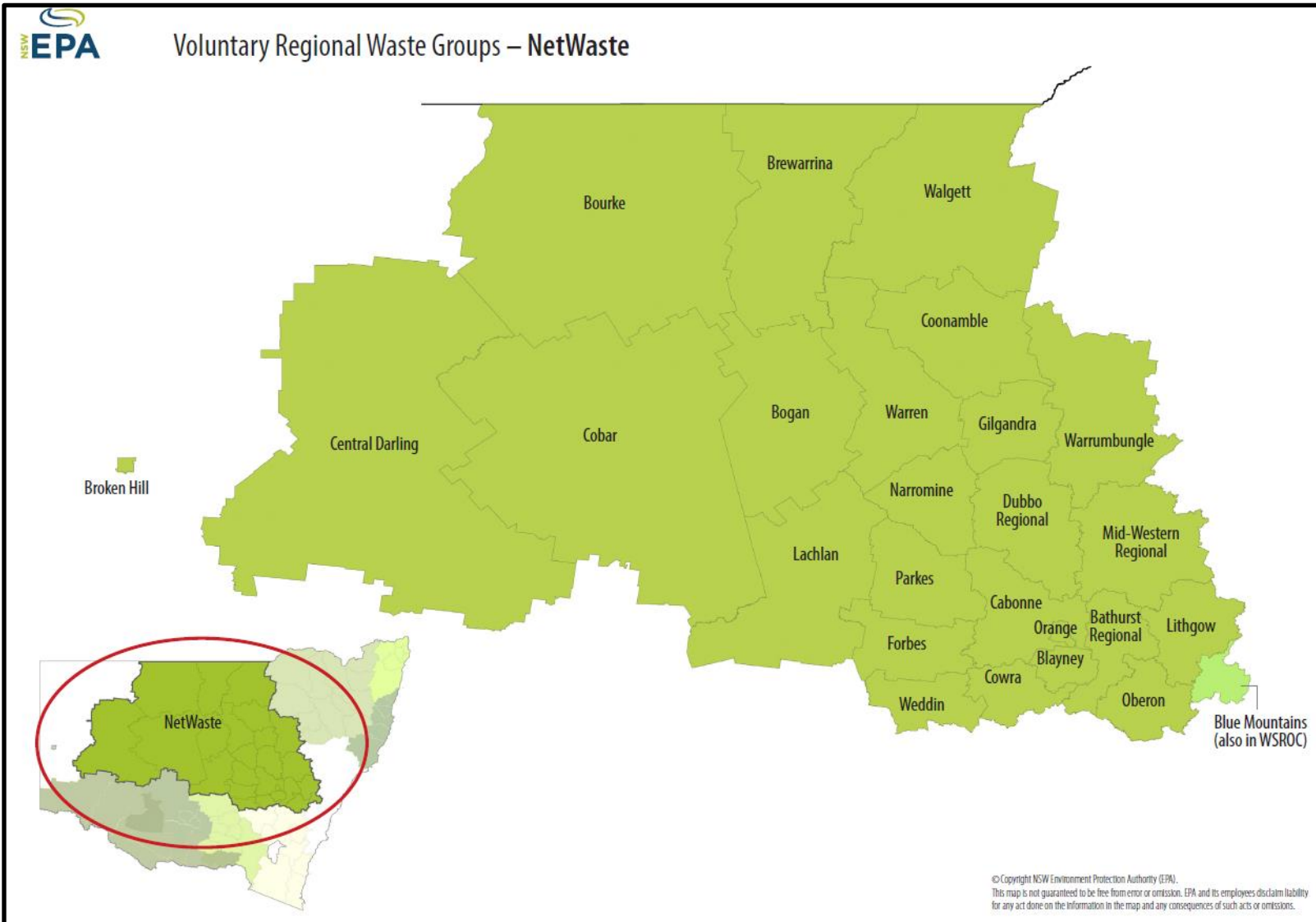
NetWaste is supported financially by the NSW EPA Waste Less Recycle More initiative funded from the waste levy.

Whilst participation in projects is voluntary, consultation and involvement of community and industry in the planning process have been key factors in the implementation of an increasing number of successful programs.

The adopted objectives of the organisation are as follows:

- To maintain a waste management model that promotes collaborative, cooperative and cost effective environmental best practice for participating councils
- To develop effective educational strategies
- To identify and complete projects as part of environmental management planning processes.

A key role of the NetWaste alliance is to develop and assist in the implementation of a regional waste strategy which links with and supports national, state and local waste strategies and policies.



© Copyright NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA).  
 This map is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. EPA and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in the map and any consequences of such acts or omissions.

Figure 1: NetWaste group of Councils



The councils that are party to NetWaste are bound by a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). NetWaste is not independently empowered under the Local Government Act. The creation of a NetWaste corporate entity was entertained with the registration of NetWaste Limited, but was later deregistered in January 2006 due primarily to perceived impediments under the Local Government Act. Orange City Council hosts the administration, staffing, finances and contractual obligations of NetWaste. There are currently 2 full time staff (Projects Coordinator and Environmental Learning Advisor) who are supported by an Administration Support Officer and Projects Officer who are employed part time. The number of staff positions are all funding dependent. The conduct of these NetWaste activities is in accordance with the Local Government Act and Regulations, the terms of the MoU and Councils' policies and procedures.

A steering committee, made up of key representatives from member councils, meet quarterly to consider strategic planning and project initiatives including deliberation over financial/budgeting strategies. The quarterly forum meetings made up of representatives from member councils consider project initiatives and their potential participation. Meetings are convened at various locations within the region.

## NetWaste Interrelationships

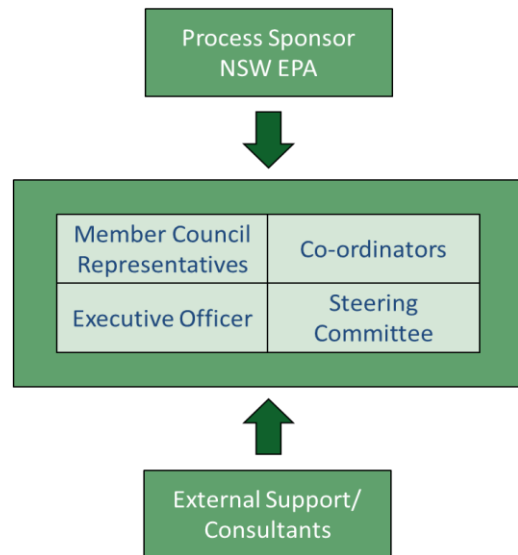


Figure 2 NetWaste Interrelationships

**Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities of the various stakeholders**

<b>EPA (NetWaste sponsor)</b>	<b>NetWaste Executive Officer</b>	<b>NetWaste Steering Committee</b>	<b>Member Council representatives</b>	<b>NetWaste staff</b>	<b>Host Council</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivers funding support</li> <li>• Provides insight into government planning and waste policy matters</li> <li>• oversees the function of the voluntary regional waste groups (VRWG)</li> <li>• facilitates regional waste group meetings under the banner of RENEW NSW</li> <li>• provides overarching technical and administrative support</li> <li>• coordinates statistical data from the VRWG and reports to government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• acts as an independent reference point to guide NetWaste activities, providing direction and impetus</li> <li>• demonstrates a strong regional focus</li> <li>• participate in staff recruitment (or delegates as appropriate)</li> <li>• provide support and guidance and oversees the operation of the staff, providing feedback in conjunction with the host Council</li> <li>• works with the staff to ensure EPA funding obligations are met</li> <li>• chairs the NetWaste meetings</li> <li>• attends RENEW NSW meetings</li> <li>• when possible, represents NetWaste at forums and conferences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide direction and leadership</li> <li>• provide input on the strategy and determine program priority and delivery</li> <li>• determine NetWaste policy/position on waste matters</li> <li>• make recommendations on policy</li> <li>• streamline decision making processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attend NetWaste meetings and provide input</li> <li>• make contributions to tendering processes (and evaluate tenders)</li> <li>• offer member councils as hosts where trial programs have been identified</li> <li>• respond to requests by the NetWaste staff for information or input</li> <li>• share information with the group on local waste initiatives</li> </ul>	<p>NetWaste currently employs 4 staff, with their core focus as follows:</p> <p><b>Environmental Learning Advisor (ELA)</b> <i>to provide management and support for waste education and engagement priorities to NetWaste Councils and their communities.</i></p> <p><b>Projects Coordinator (PC)</b> <i>to ensure delivery of the project and service contract priorities for the group and to manage and undertake operational duties, including meeting coordination, reporting and financial management activities.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintain financial system managing NetWaste funds and provide reports as agreed</li> <li>• recruitment process followed for staff appointment</li> <li>• facilitates staff performance appraisals</li> <li>• manage vehicle replacement and servicing</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilitates information exchange among the VRWGs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides guidance for regional tender and quotation processes</li> </ul>			<p><b>Project Officer (Part Time)</b> to deliver identified projects, securing additional grant funding where appropriate, and maintaining close communication with the ELA and PC.</p> <p><b>Administration Support Officer (Part Time)</b> to provide administrative support to the NetWaste staff, processing invoice payments and managing meeting bookings and details.</p>	
--	---	--	--	--	--

## 1.3 KEY DRIVERS AND POLICY CONTEXT

### **National Waste Policy**

The National Waste Policy heralds a coherent, efficient and environmentally responsible approach to waste management in Australia. The policy, agreed to by all Australian Environment Ministers in November 2009, and endorsed by the Council of Australian Governments, sets Australia's waste management and resource recovery direction to 2020<sup>1</sup>.

The stated aims of the National Waste Policy are to:

- avoid the generation of waste, reduce the amount of waste (including hazardous waste) for disposal
- manage waste as a resource
- ensure that waste treatment, disposal, recovery and re-use is undertaken in a safe, scientific and environmentally sound manner, and
- contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, energy conservation and production, water efficiency and the productivity of the land.

### **NSW Policy and Funding**

The NSW Government's plan, *NSW 2021: A plan to make NSW number one*, sets ambitious targets to increase recycling and reduce litter and illegal dumping across NSW. These state targets have been embodied in the NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy 2014-21 which was released in December 2014.

The WARR Strategy is supported by Waste Less, Recycle More, a NSW Government initiative funded by the Waste Levy, providing \$465.7 million for waste and recycling improvements across NSW.

The WARR Strategy also sets the direction for other related programs, policies and plans that work to minimise the impact of waste on the environment and human health, including:

- education to encourage behaviour change
- economic mechanisms like the waste levy that encourage resource recovery over landfill disposal
- enforcement of the waste regulations
- incentives to encourage investment, innovation and improvement in environmental practices.

Regional action plans, supporting NSW 2021, were developed in collaboration with local communities to highlight priorities and actions for each region. Many of the action plans encourage groups of councils to develop regional waste avoidance and resource recovery strategies (from here on called 'regional waste strategies').

The NSW WARR strategy sets the following targets for 2021–22:

- avoiding and reducing the amount of waste generated per person in NSW
- increasing recycling rates to
- 70% for municipal solid waste
- 70% for commercial and industrial waste

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/national-waste-policy/about>

- 80% for construction and demolition waste
- increasing waste diverted from landfill to 75%
- managing problem wastes better, establishing 86 drop-off facilities and services across NSW
- reducing litter, with 40% fewer items (compared to 2012) by 2017
- combatting illegal dumping, with 30% fewer incidents (compared to 2011) by 2017.

To support the WARR strategy, the NSW Government has refocussed Sect 88 Waste Levy funding on long-term strategic programs under the Waste Less, Recycle More (WLRM) initiative.

Under the WLRM program \$465.7 million was allocated for the 2014-2017 period to drive improved waste management and recycling and investment in critical infrastructure in NSW.

The NSW Government has announced the extension of the Waste Less, Recycle More initiative with a further \$337 million over 4 years from 2017-21. This extension guarantees funding from 1 July 2017 until 2021 to continue the work already underway to modernise the waste sector in NSW, deliver waste and recycling services to the community and ensure a clean environment.

The WLRM program and its relevance to the NetWaste Strategy is described in more detail in Section 2.3 of this Strategy.



## 1.4 STRUCTURE OF THIS STRATEGY

The 2017-2021 NetWaste Regional Waste Strategy builds upon the 2013 – 2017 NetWaste Strategic Waste Plan and actions implemented. It aligns with State and Federal policy and legal updates and in particular the revised WLRM funding program.

A notable difference with the format of this Strategy is its alignment with the NSW Regional Waste avoidance and resource recovery strategy guidance, NSW Environment Protection Authority, Sydney 2016. This guideline was introduced to encourage a consistent approach in the way regional strategies are structured.

This 2017-2021 NetWaste Regional Waste Strategy seeks to provide a regional plan that has clear links with government policy, legislation and funding regimes, and which informs and supports subregional and local council waste management initiatives.

This plan will sit within a strategic framework that is broadly depicted in Figure 3 Strategic Framework below:

The key areas identified in the strategy will support investment in much-needed infrastructure, encourage innovation and improve recycling behaviour. They will also help develop new markets for recycled materials and reduce litter and illegal dumping.

### Waste and Resource Recovery Strategic Framework



**Figure 3 Strategic Framework**

This NetWaste Regional Waste Strategy has been completed with input from all member Councils and with the guidance and funding assistance of the NSW EPA.

The Strategy has been developed in a systematic way, following EPA guidelines, and is broadly structured as follows:

- Section 1 – Background
- Section 2 – Overview
- Section 3 – Where are we today?
- Section 4 – Where do we want to go to?
- Section 5 – How will we get there?
- Section 6 – How will the strategy be implemented?
- Section 7 – How to measure success

The document is supported with footnote references, a list of acronyms, and terminology definitions.

## PART 2 OVERVIEW

### 2.1 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THIS STRATEGY AND TERMINOLOGY

The purpose of a regional waste strategy is to provide a high-level assessment of waste management in the region; it also sets the strategy vision and strategic objectives for future waste management to reduce waste and keep materials circulating in the economy. The strategy then develops the approach and delivery mechanisms to achieve the vision. Section 4 gives more detail.

The strategic framework is based around the series of key elements, which are used throughout this document:

**Vision** – The vision is an aspirational statement of the desired outcomes for the strategy

**Theme** – To provide focus within the strategy, it helps to identify a series of priorities or themes under which future plans can be developed. Identifying the key themes can also help when developing the strategic objectives. The themes used in this strategy closely align with the WARR Strategy and WLRM program.

**Strategic objective** – Under each theme a series of objectives clearly set out the outcomes the strategy aims to achieve in a particular area

**Targets** – Targets are deliverables within set timeframes that aim to achieve the objectives and ultimately the vision through planned actions.

### 2.2 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The NSW Government has wide ranging responsibilities for laws and regulations that impact on waste management operations and practices. The waste laws that councils must abide by are complex and diverse, ranging from community strategic planning, procurement, finance and charges, planning and development control, landfill licencing, landfill levies, reporting requirements, air- water-noise-odour pollution control, use of waste materials and waste transport. These are examples of the extent to which waste management is governed.

### ***NSW Local Government Act 1993***

The NSW Local Government Act defines the various aspects of Council responsibility for waste management. The provisions of the Act relating to waste management range from defining Council responsibilities regarding waste removal, treatment and disposal; the preparation of local policies; the powers to charge residents for waste services; the requirements for tendering services; to how councils are to be accountable for their decisions.

Following the recent NSW Independent Local Government Review, the NSW Government in May 2016 announced Council amalgamations across NSW.

Within the NetWaste region Dubbo and Wellington Councils were merged to form Dubbo Regional Council. Blayney Shire, Cabonne and Orange City councils were nominated for amalgamation as were Bathurst Regional and Oberon councils. However on 14 February 2017 the Minister announced his decision not to proceed with these mergers.<sup>2</sup>

### ***Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework***

The NSW Local Government Act 1993 currently sets out an Integrated Planning and Reporting framework which aims to strengthen Councils' strategic focus for a minimum timeframe of ten years. Council must ensure the Community Strategic Plan is adequately informed by relevant information.

The planning framework does not prescribe a set of principles for councils. Rather a Community Strategic Plan must adequately address social, environmental, economic and civic leadership considerations. Community objectives are identified and strategies for achieving each objective are developed. Waste Management is one area of responsibility that Council must consider in preparing its Community Strategic Plan. Council needs to consider the community's expected level of service in light of the community's willingness or ability to pay for the services.

Sustainability, provision of community services, environment protection, waste management and resource recovery, and collaboration, rank as key strategic focus areas in Council Community Strategic Plans in the NetWaste region.

The development and implementation of this NetWaste Regional WARR Strategy is consistent with and will support the Community Strategic Plans of member councils.

The NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Progress Report 2010<sup>3</sup> highlights the achievements of the WARR Strategy to date as shown in Table 2 below. Note that the 2021 targets were only recently released in the NSW EPA's Strategic Plan and are reflected in the revised WARR strategy.

### ***NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001***

The NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Act is the framework legislation that provides for the development of a NSW waste strategy, which incorporates the headline targets for waste reduction, resource recovery and the diversion of waste from landfill disposal. The Act allows for the Office of Environment and Heritage to require local councils to provide details for the reporting of all waste types, classification, characteristics, composition or quantities, and the transportation of such waste.

For local waste decision making, the objects of the WARR Act of most significance include the provisions for:

---

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.strongercouncils.nsw.gov.au/>

<sup>3</sup> NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Progress Report 2010. November 2010

- the continual reduction in waste generation; and
- minimising the consumption of natural resources and the final disposal of waste by encouraging the avoidance of waste and the reuse and recycling of waste.

The NSW WARR Strategy as required by the WARR Act 2001 has driven the implementation of strategies that have been effective in significantly increasing resource recovery.

A recent amendment to the Act is the inclusion of Part 5 – Container deposit scheme, which is described in more detail in the following Section.

### ***Container deposit scheme***

The NSW Government has introduced a refund container deposit scheme (CDS)<sup>4</sup>.

Under the scheme, anyone who returns an empty eligible beverage container to an approved NSW collection depot or reverse vending machine will be eligible for a 10-cent refund. A network of depots and reverse vending machines are open across NSW to receive the empty containers.

The CDS commenced on 1 December 2017.

#### Features of the scheme

- All NSW beverage containers between 150ml and 3 litres in volume will be eligible for a refund with some exceptions (see Scheme exceptions). These exceptions are similar to the exceptions in the South Australian and Northern Territory container deposit schemes, to aid consistency.
- Beverage suppliers (manufacturer, importer, wholesaler or retailer) that bring eligible containers into NSW will be responsible for funding the refund as well as associated costs.
- The Scheme is delivered through a two-part structure.
- A single Scheme Coordinator (Exchange for Change) is responsible for the financial management of the scheme, and for ensuring that the scheme meets its state-wide access and recovery targets.
- Network Operators (Cleanaway-Tomra) run a state-wide network of collection points. They can build and operate these collection points themselves, or they contract for other organisations to do this.
- The Minister for the Environment has appointed the Scheme Coordinator, Exchange for Change and Network Operator, Cleanaway-Tomra through a competitive selection process.
- Eligible containers in kerbside recycling are able to be redeemed. The scheme allow smaterial recovery facilities (MRFs) to use an EPA approved method for accurately estimating the number of containers recovered in the facility and to claim the refund from the Scheme Coordinator. Under this approach, the MRF only receives the refund amount. They cannot claim a handling fee. The scheme would also provide a regulatory incentive for MRFs and local governments to share any benefits that may result from these arrangements.

The CDS' recent introduction will necessitate significant changes in the management of waste within the NetWaste region, therefore this Strategy should be updated when details are available.

---

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/waste/container-deposit-scheme.htm>

## ***NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997***

The *Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act* is the central environmental protection legislation for NSW and is administered by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage<sup>5</sup>.

The POEO Act sets out broad responsibilities for local councils acting in a regulatory capacity. The objects of the Act include measures for the protection of the environment through various regulatory frameworks and enforcement powers. The Act has a scheme for the making of policy instruments which set environmental standards, goals, guidelines or protocols. Local councils must take these policies into account when making decisions that affect the environment.

Under the POEO Act the definition of “Waste” is defined such that a substance is not precluded from being waste for the purposes of this Act merely because it is or may be processed, recycled, re-used or recovered. The use “Waste” is prohibited, except with the benefit of a General or Specific Exemption issued under Clause 51 and 51A of the Protection of The Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005. Such rules have significant impacts on waste processing, marketing, product uses and compliance costs. Several general exemptions, such as The Food Waste Compost Exemption 2008, are expected to be reviewed during the term of this NetWaste Strategic Plan.

Schedule 1 of the POEO Act defines scheduled activities that are required to be licenced. Actions pursued in accordance with this NetWaste Regional Waste Strategy, such as composting facilities and consolidation of landfills may well have implications in terms of requirements to amend existing EPA licences or to seek new licences.

An objective of the POEO Act is to assist in the achievement of the objectives of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*.

Other particular provisions currently in force in NSW influencing waste management decision making include:

- Section 144AA of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* outlines it is an offence and provides for the imposing of penalties for misleading or inaccurate information regarding waste reporting.
- Section 142E of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* outlines it is a defence in proceedings if a person establishes a substance was placed in an unlicensed landfill site recognised by the EPA
- Section 88 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* imposes a levy on each tonne of material deposited in a landfill. The amount of the levy is set by regulation until 2016, for LGAs in the Sydney Metropolitan Area, the Extended Regulated Area and the Regional Regulated Area. Whilst this levy is not currently applied to Moree, the possibility of Government extending its application needs to be recognised.

The Section 88 Levy rates for 2016-17 have been set as follows:

- Metropolitan Levy Area: \$137.70 per tonne
- Regional Levy Area: \$78.20 per tonne

At this stage in the NetWaste region only Blue Mountains Council is liable to pay the Section 88 Levy, although expansion of the regulated area has been mooted.

---

<sup>5</sup> Office of Environment and Heritage within the NSW Premiers Department.



### ***Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979***

Expansion, modification and establishment of new waste facilities will trigger the provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment (EP&A) Act and Regulation thereunder and may require determination under Part IV or Part V of the Act.

This legislation is highly relevant to infrastructure activities identified in this NetWaste Strategic Plan. The creation or upgrading of regional landfills, waste transfer stations and composting facilities will be subject to EP&A Act requirements.

The implications of NetWaste waste infrastructure activities being caught under EP&A Act provisions include considerable costs of undertaking environmental studies, time taken to gain requisite approvals, uncertainty as to whether approvals will be granted and costs of complying with consent conditions.

### ***Extended Producer Responsibilities***

Australian Government legislative and regulatory measures will increasingly be used to compel compliance with policies such as the *NSW EPR Priority Statement*.

The National Waste policy commits the Australian Government, with the support of state and territory governments to establish a national framework underpinned by legislation to support voluntary, co-regulatory and regulatory product stewardship and extended producer responsibility schemes. The landmark *Product Stewardship Bill 2011* was passed by the Federal Parliament in June 2011.

The legislation provides a framework to manage the impacts of products, and in particular those impacts associated with the disposal of products.

The first scheme to be established under the new legislation is the national, industry-led television and computer recycling scheme. The Product Stewardship (Televisions and Computers) Regulations 2011 were made in November 2011. The Regulations identify importers of televisions, computers, printers and computer products and domestic manufacturers of these products as 'liable parties' that are obliged to become members of an approved arrangement (known as Approved Co Regulatory Arrangements in the Act), that will collect and recycle televisions, computers, printers and computer products on their behalf.

### ***National Waste Policy***

In November 2009, the Department of the Environment, Water; Heritage and the Arts, on behalf of the Australian Government, released the *National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources*<sup>6</sup>. The Policy sets out the aims, principles to guide actions, as well as sets key directions and priority strategies. The Policy targets outcomes for national waste management and resource recovery policy for the next decade.

### ***Australian Packaging Covenant***

The *Australian Packaging Covenant*<sup>7</sup> is an agreement between companies in the supply chain and all levels of Government to reduce the environmental impacts of consumer packaging. The focus of the covenant is on sustainable packaging design, recycling of used packaging and reduction of litter from packaging.

The NSW Government is a signatory to the Covenant and must fulfil certain obligations, which include submission of a current action plan and regular reporting against key performance indicators.

---

<sup>6</sup> National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources. Commonwealth Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. November 2009

<sup>7</sup> Australian Packaging Covenant 1 July 2010 (as amended).

The *National Environment Protection Measure (Used Packaging Materials) 2011* requires all States and Territories to provide and enforce regulations to underpin the Covenant to ensure that those who voluntarily participate in the Covenant are not disadvantaged by those that seek to avoid their responsibilities.

The *Australian Packaging Covenant* is a co-regulatory extended producer responsibility scheme. Non-signatories in NSW are subject to Part 5B of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 requirements.

## **EPA and NSW State Government priorities and guidance**

### **NSW Premiers priorities**

The NSW Premier, the Hon. Gladys Berejiklian has committed to 12 priorities to improving outcomes for the people of NSW – with clear goals and accountability<sup>8</sup>. “Keeping our environment clean” by reducing the volume of litter by 40 percent by 2020, is one of those 12 priorities.

To address this priority the NSW government is introducing the CDS, continuing the education and awareness: Hey Tosser! Campaign, and providing funding under the WLRM for e funding to councils, community groups and other organisations to help them tackle littering, combat illegal dumping and increase recycling.

### **EPA Education Strategy**

The EPA has developed the “Changing Behaviour Together - NSW *Waste Less, Recycle More* education strategy 2016-2021”<sup>9</sup> as a framework to change community behaviour through targeted education. The vision is to optimise the use and quality of education in all Waste

Less, Recycle More programs so that they:

- increase knowledge and skills
- build positive attitudes
- promote positive behaviour change so the whole NSW community can improve the environment and community wellbeing.

Action plans are developed for the Strategy that align with the strategic directions:

- develop and use consistent messaging
- integrate education
- build capacity
- promote excellence
- provide resources and tools
- work with and support stakeholders.

NetWaste’s Education Strategy aligns with the EPA Education Strategy.

### **Illegal Dumping Strategy**

The NSW Illegal Dumping Strategy 2014–2016<sup>10</sup> is an integrated approach to the problem of illegal waste dumping. Illegal dumping is the unlawful disposal of any waste that is larger than litter to land or

---

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.nsw.gov.au/improving-nsw/premiers-priorities/>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/wastestrategy/changing-behaviour-together-waste-less-education-strategy-170171.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/illegaldumping/140293-illegal-dump-strategy.pdf>

waters. Illegal dumping is where waste materials are dumped, tipped or otherwise deposited on private or public land where the required planning approval or environment protection licence has not been granted. The strategy coordinates action on education, enforcement and infrastructure to prevent people from dumping illegally. Six focus areas are identified:

1. Partnerships – build local community partnerships
2. Building an evidence base
3. Strategic enforcement – ramp-up waste compliance and enforcement
4. Capacity building – help build expertise
5. Education – spread the word
6. Community engagement – motivate local communities

### **Litter Strategy**

The Draft NSW Litter Prevention Strategy 2017–2020<sup>11</sup> strategy provides the framework to achieve the NSW Premier's to reduce the volume of litter by 40%, by 2020. The Strategy focusses on the following key areas:

- Approach 1: Rewarding responsible behaviour vii
- Approach 2: Education and awareness vii
- Approach 3: Infrastructure and clean-up vii
- Approach 4: Regulation and enforcement vii
- Approach 5: Evaluation and monitoring

NSW Councils are recognised as the main authority for managing and preventing litter in their areas. Including regulating littering, organising and maintaining litter bins, cleaning up sites and engaging with their communities. The Litter Prevention Action Table 2017-18 includes actions and grant funding to support Councils in these litter management and prevention roles.

---

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/litter/litter-prevention-strategy-2017-20-draft-160253.pdf>

## 2.3 WASTE LESS RECYCLE MORE PROGRAM 2017-2021

As described in Section 1.3 of this document, the NSW Government has announced the extension of the Waste Less, Recycle More initiative with a further \$337 million over 4 years from 2017-21.

This WLRM funding is a key driver for waste management and waste infrastructure works. The following Table 2 details the funding available and relevance to NetWaste.

**Table 2 Waste Less Recycle More Program**

PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	ALLOCATED	RELEVANT TO NETWASTE?
<b>Local Government Waste &amp; Resource Recovery Program</b>	Better Waste Recycling Fund	\$39,000,000	No
	Regional Coordination and strategy for the Greater Sydney Region	\$4,500,000	No
	Regional coordination and strategy for Voluntary Regional Waste Groups	\$8,000,000	Yes
	Landfill consolidation and environmental improvements	\$5,000,000	Yes
	Waste Management in Aboriginal communities	\$4,000,000	Yes
	Education campaign and support	\$9,500,000	Yes
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$70,000,000</b>	
<b>Illegal Dumping Prevention and Enforcement Fund</b>	Illegal dumping, clean up, prevention and engagement	\$4,000,000	Yes
	Regional Illegal Dumping (RID) Squads and Programs	\$9,000,000	Yes
	Strategic enforcement	\$52,000,000	Yes
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$65,000,000</b>		
<b>Litter Prevention and Enforcement Fund</b>	Local government litter programs	\$4,000,000	Yes
	Litter prevention programs, including the Hey Tosser! Campaign	\$24,500,000	Yes
	Community Litter Grants	\$1,500,000	No
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$30,000,000</b>	
<b>Organics Infrastructure Fund and Program</b>	Organics infrastructure	\$14,000,000	Yes
	Food Waste avoidance	\$7,000,000	Yes
	Organics market development	\$4,500,000	Yes
	Local Government organics collection	\$10,000,000	Yes
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$35,500,000</b>	
	Resource recovery expansion and enhancements	\$8,000,000	Yes

PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	ALLOCATED	RELEVANT TO NETWASTE?
Waste and Recycling Infrastructure Fund	Major resource recovery infrastructure	\$25,000,000	Yes
	Audits, education and support	\$14,500,000	Yes
	Weighbridges	\$500,000	Yes
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$48,000,000</b>	
Systems for household problem wastes	Community Recycling Centre receptacles and processing	\$37,000,000	Yes
	Community recycling centre infrastructure	\$3,000,000	Yes
	Household chemical collection events	\$9,000,000	Yes
	Education, training and support	\$8,000,000	Yes
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$57,000,000</b>	
Recycling Renovation Fund	Infrastructure and research grants	\$5,000,000	Yes
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	
Business Recycling Program	Business advisory services and rebates, including Bin Trim grants	\$12,500,000	No
	Industrial ecology business support	\$5,000,000	No
	Other business support initiatives	\$5,000,000	No
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$22,500,000</b>	
Heads of Asbestos Coordination Authorities programs	Asbestos	\$4,000,000	No
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$337,000,000</b>	<b>\$265,500,000</b>

Much of the funding set aside in the above program will only be available to Councils that pay the S88 Levy. At this stage Blue Mountains is the only NetWaste council captured by the Levy scheme.

This 2017 – 2021 NetWaste Regional Waste Strategy seeks to align with the goals and objectives of the *Waste Less, Recycle More* program so as to optimise the ability of NetWaste Councils to secure funding to achieve waste management objectives. The Strategy also identifies specific priorities of the member Councils that do not necessarily align with specific funding opportunities, but can however be progressed on a regional level.

## 2.4 OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL WASTE STRATEGY PROCESS

The regional waste strategy builds upon the work previously undertaken by NetWaste in particular:

- The NetWaste Strategic Waste Plan 2013-2017



- The Organics Management Options 2013-2017
- Education Strategy 2013-2022
- Integrated Infrastructure Plan

This process of developing this Strategy was undertaken with the assistance of Impact Environmental Consultants and in collaboration with NetWaste staff, member Councils and other key stakeholders. Consultation with the NetWaste group specifically included:

- Workshopping priority projects at a session held 3 March 2017 in Dubbo and;
- Project planning workshop for priority projects at session held 26 May 2017 in Cowra

## **2.5 CONSULTING WITH STAKEHOLDERS**

NetWaste facilitated a group workshop on Friday 3 March 2017 with Council representatives which provided the opportunity for workshopping and identifying the priorities for group as a whole. Following this, projects and ideas were considered, linked with funding opportunities where appropriate and budgeted accordingly by NetWaste. These priorities have been identified in the annual Action Plan section of this Strategy.

## **2.6 PARTNERSHIPS**

NetWaste implements a wide range of regional projects and deliverables, all of which are dependent on effective partnerships with relevant stakeholders. Stakeholders vary depending on the specific projects, however typically include the EPA, CENTROC and OROC, local community groups (e.g. CWA, Foodcare), discrete Aboriginal communities and many others.

The eight (8) Voluntary Regional Waste Groups (VRWGs) also meet quarterly under the banner of RENEW NSW to discuss planned programs, infrastructure options, needs and completed projects in the respective regions. This enables sharing and adaptation of programs for regional needs.

The VRWG also have an information exchange opportunity with the metropolitan regional waste group coordinators, with a combined meeting typically held in November of each year. This is a valuable opportunity for the groups to learn from each other, and despite the obvious differences in circumstances, Council sizes and populations, there are also common issues of importance.

## 2.7 SUPPORTING RESEARCH

The Waste Less, Recycle More initiative includes financial support from the EPA for regional coordinators and other necessary staff to help develop the regional waste strategy, and deliver on the identified projects, including research.

Specific research projects that have been undertaken by NetWaste in recent years to assist informing development of the NetWaste Regional Waste Strategy include the following:

- Kerbside domestic waste audits – Historically, audits have been a cost prohibitive exercise for the Councils, however the use of an alternative EPA approved sampling methodology, being the aggregated truck audit has allowed the Councils to gather this valuable information.

Audits were undertaken in early 2015 by Bathurst Regional, Forbes Shire, Parkes Shire and Wellington Councils as part of grant funded opportunities. The collected information proved invaluable when three of these councils resolved to introduce a new kerbside Food Organics and Garden Organics Collection (FOGO) service to their communities. The service commenced in April 2016, with a follow-up audit undertaken in early 2017 to determine the impact of the new service introduction. A further four councils, being Broken Hill City, Cobar Shire, Gilgandra Shire and MidWestern Regional Councils also undertook audits at this time. Dubbo Regional and Orange City Councils have also undertaken audits in recent years which also provide valuable data for the group as a whole.

- **Remote Camera Trial at Unmanned Landfills** – The trial was completed using sites at Lithgow City, Forbes Shire and Parkes Shire Councils, which included trialling different camera types and placement on site. The trial revealed that in addition to capturing data, which was the original project objective, remote cameras were found effective for compliance on illegal dumping matters. A further trial is to be undertaken at Cobar Shire, which will include evaluating the ability to use the camera systems for management of remote landfills. This could have application to other NetWaste Councils. A full project report is available.

Individual Councils also undertake specific research projects as needed, with these reports also typically made available to the NetWaste group.

## PART 3 WHERE WE ARE TODAY

### 3.1 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The most recent ABS data that the population of the NetWaste region in 2015 was 403,702 excluding the unincorporated Crown Lands that surround Broken Hill, which had a population of 1089<sup>12</sup>. Population statistics are shown in Figure 5 and Table 2 below.

The population is dispersed across a vast geographic area with the population density averaging only 1.3 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. Overall population growth for the ten years to and including 2015 in the LGA's has been relatively low. Regional centres such as Orange, Bathurst, Blue Mountains, Dubbo and Mudgee have been experiencing growth, while more remote LGAs such as Bourke, Walgett, Broken Hill and Brewarrina are in decline.

These figures highlight some of the challenges in managing wastes across the region, such as:

- Remoteness of transfer stations and landfills,
- Remoteness of markets for recycled products
- High costs to render waste collection services
- Inadequate resources for remote low population LGAs

The economy of the NetWaste region is diverse but primarily based upon agriculture, mining, tourism and service industries. Agriculture includes cotton, wheat and other grains, sheep, cattle, oil seeds, olives, nuts and wine growing areas. Mining which served as the foundation of many towns and cities in the region such as Bathurst and Orange is continuing to drive local economies.

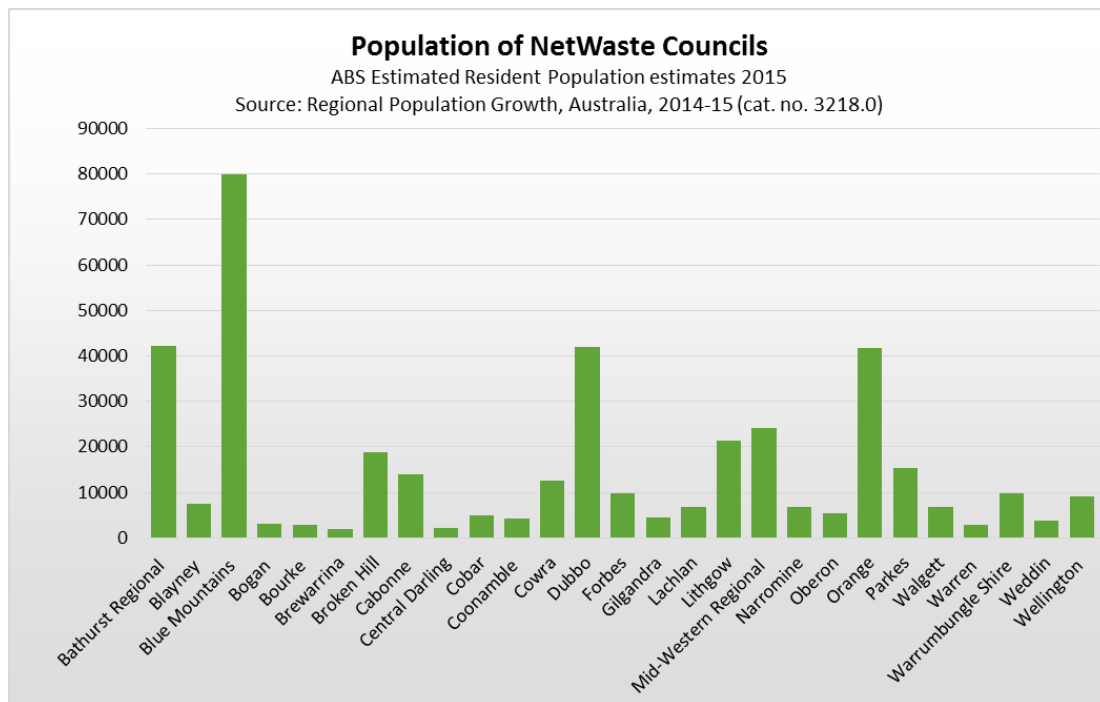


Figure 4 Population of NetWaste Councils

<sup>12</sup> Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (cat. no. 3218.0)

**NetWaste Population Profile 2006-2015**

Local Government Area	Population 2006	Population 2015	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Population density 2015 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	% Population change over 10 yrs to 2015
Bathurst Regional	36916	42231	3816.4	11.1	14.40%
Blayney	6741	7380	1524.9	4.8	9.48%
Blue Mountains	75600	79812	1431.2	55.8	5.57%
Bogan	2939	3059	14600.5	0.2	4.08%
Bourke	3185	2876	41604.5	0.1	-9.70%
Brewarrina	2004	1917	19165.2	0.1	-4.34%
Broken Hill	19753	18856	170.3	110.7	-4.54%
Cabonne	12634	13860	6023.9	2.3	9.70%
Central Darling	2000	2088	53493.8	0	4.40%
Cobar	5044	4975	45571	0.1	-1.37%
Coonamble	4305	4262	9915.9	0.4	-1.00%
Cowra	12754	12476	2808.7	4.4	-2.18%
Dubbo	38834	41934	3425.7	12.2	7.98%
Forbes	9540	9754	4718.1	2.1	2.24%
Gilgandra	4618	4368	4832	0.9	-5.41%
Lachlan	6829	6767	14965.4	0.5	-0.91%
Lithgow	20186	21416	4511.9	4.7	6.09%
Mid-Western Regional	21641	24191	8752.8	2.8	11.78%
Narromine	6691	6822	5260.4	1.3	1.96%
Oberon	5179	5318	3626.9	1.5	2.68%
Orange	36374	41809	283.9	147.2	14.94%
Parkes	14600	15337	5954.9	2.6	5.05%
Walgett	7129	6791	22308.5	0.3	-4.74%
Warren	2814	2901	10753.8	0.3	3.09%
Warrumbungle Shire	10034	9728	12371.1	0.8	-3.05%
Weddin	3722	3701	3408.6	1.1	-0.56%
Wellington	8314	9073	4110.1	2.2	9.13%
<b>TOTAL/MEAN</b>	<b>380380</b>	<b>403702</b>	<b>309410.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.13%</b>

**Table 3 NetWaste Population Growth**

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (cat. no. 3218.0)

### 3.2 WASTE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY COLLECTION AND PROCESSING SYSTEMS

#### Domestic Collection Systems

This section outlines each council's current waste and recycling collection systems at the kerbside and drop-off points. The primary data source is the 2016 Waste and Resource Recovery (WARR) survey the individual Councils provide to the EPA as part of their reporting requirements.

As shown in Figure 6 below, all councils in the region provide kerbside residual waste collection services. With the exception of Broken Hill all the larger regional councils provide kerbside collection of recyclables. Several of the smaller remote councils have not yet introduced kerbside collection of recyclables.

The number of Councils providing organics or FOGO collections services increased during the 2015-16 reporting period, with Bathurst, Forbes and Parkes commencing new FOGO services in April 2016.

Blue Mountains also commenced GO collection services under a separate contract subsequent to the 2015/16 reporting period.

FOGO collection services at Dubbo, Narromine, Wellington (which has now been amalgamated with Dubbo) and MidWestern Councils will commence in mid-2018.

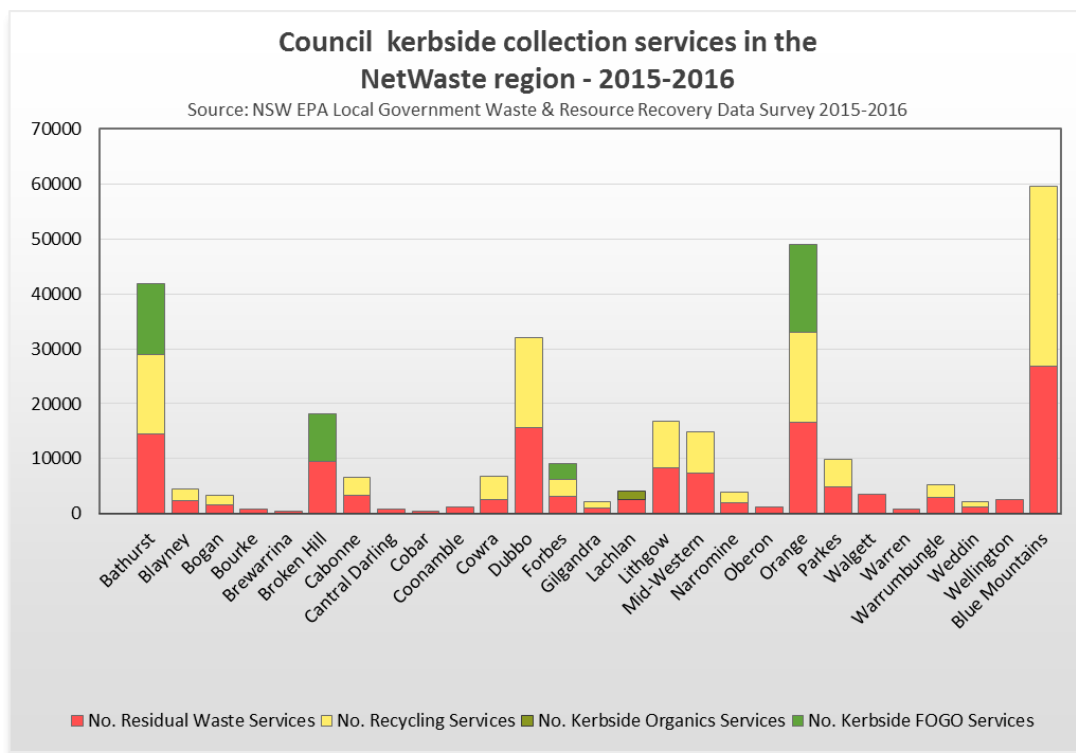
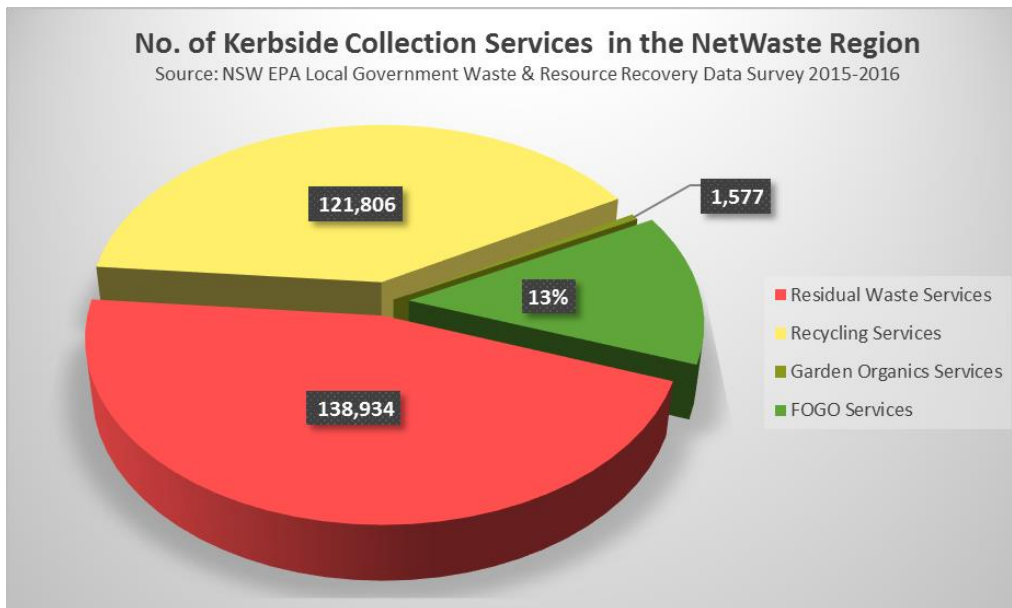


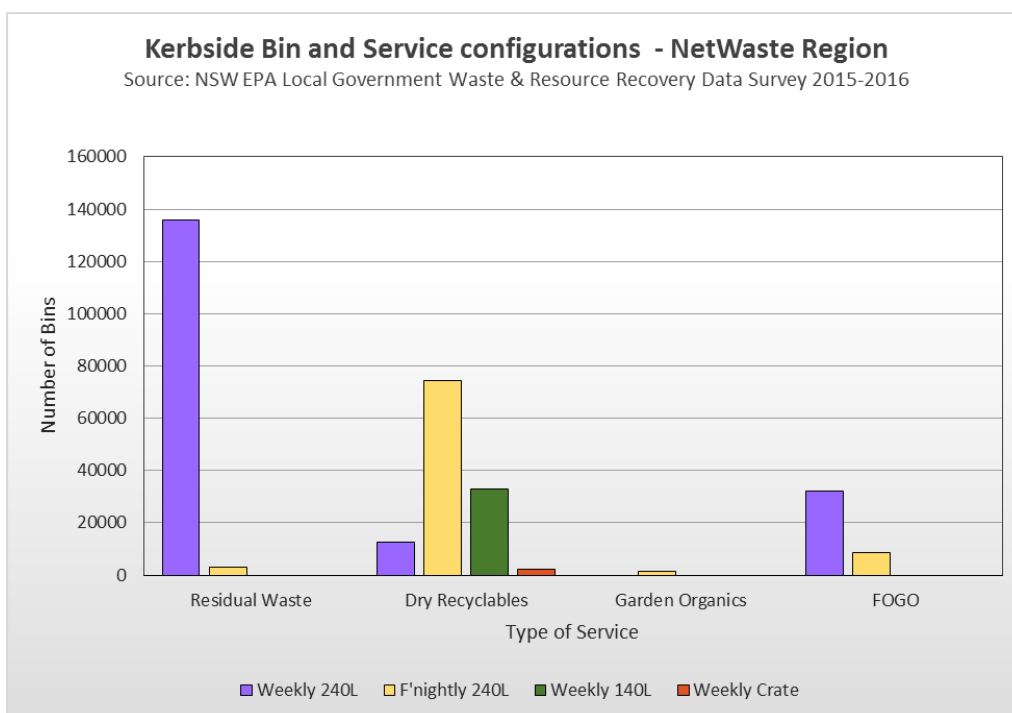
Figure 5 Kerbside Collection Services

In total, across the NetWaste region 262,317 kerbside collection services were rendered in 2015/16 as shown in Figure 6 below.



**Figure 6 Types of Kerbside Services**

The dominant collection bin and service configurations in the NetWaste region are weekly residual waste collection using 240 litre MGBs, fortnightly collection of dry recyclables using 240 litre MGBs and weekly collection of FOGO using 240 litre MGBs (Figure 7).



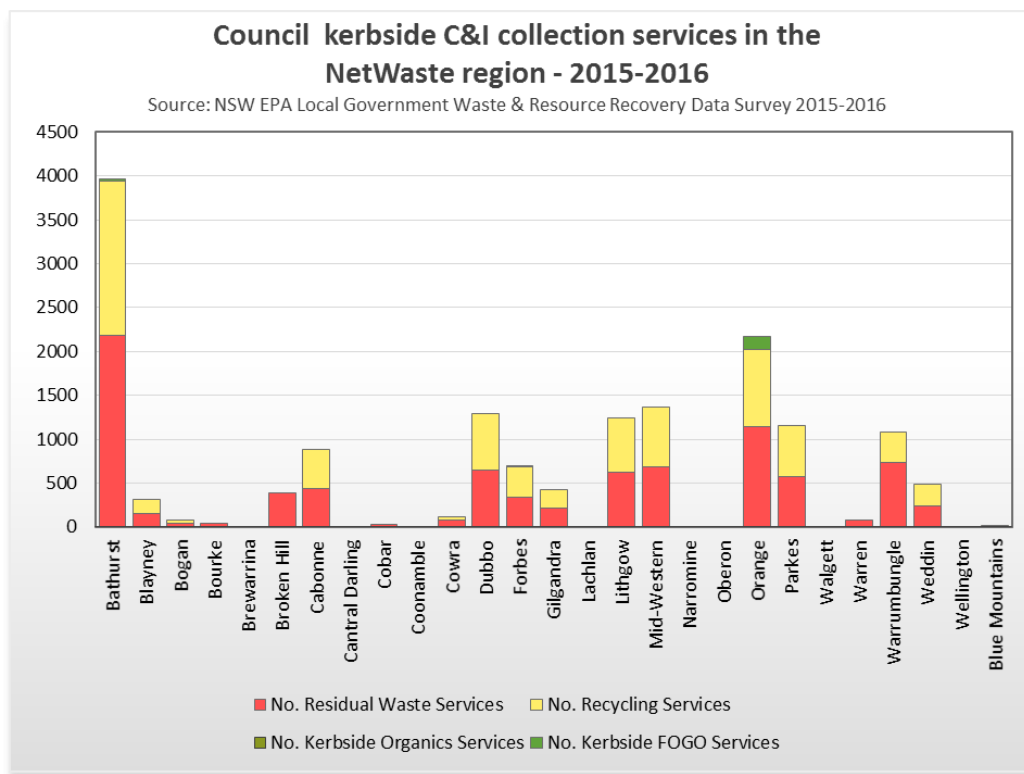
**Figure 7 Kerbside Configurations**

#### ***Kerbside Commercial and Industrial***

Premises included in the aforementioned kerbside collections include domestic and commercial and industrial premises. The split between Domestic and C&I is given in Table 4 and Figure 8 below:

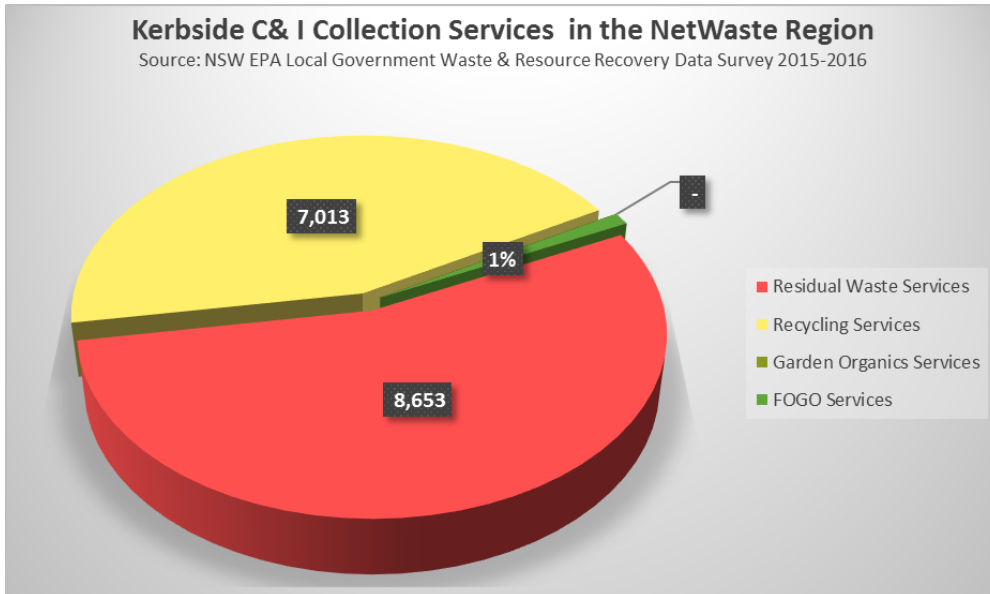
**Table 4 Kerbside Domestic & C&I Services**

Type of Service	Residual Waste Services	Dry Recyclables	Garden Organics Services	FOGO Services
C&I Kerbside	8653	7013	0	170
Domestic Kerbside	130281	114793	1577	40416
<b>TOTAL -Kerbside</b>	<b>138934</b>	<b>121806</b>	<b>1577</b>	<b>40586</b>



**Figure 8 Kerbside C&I Services**



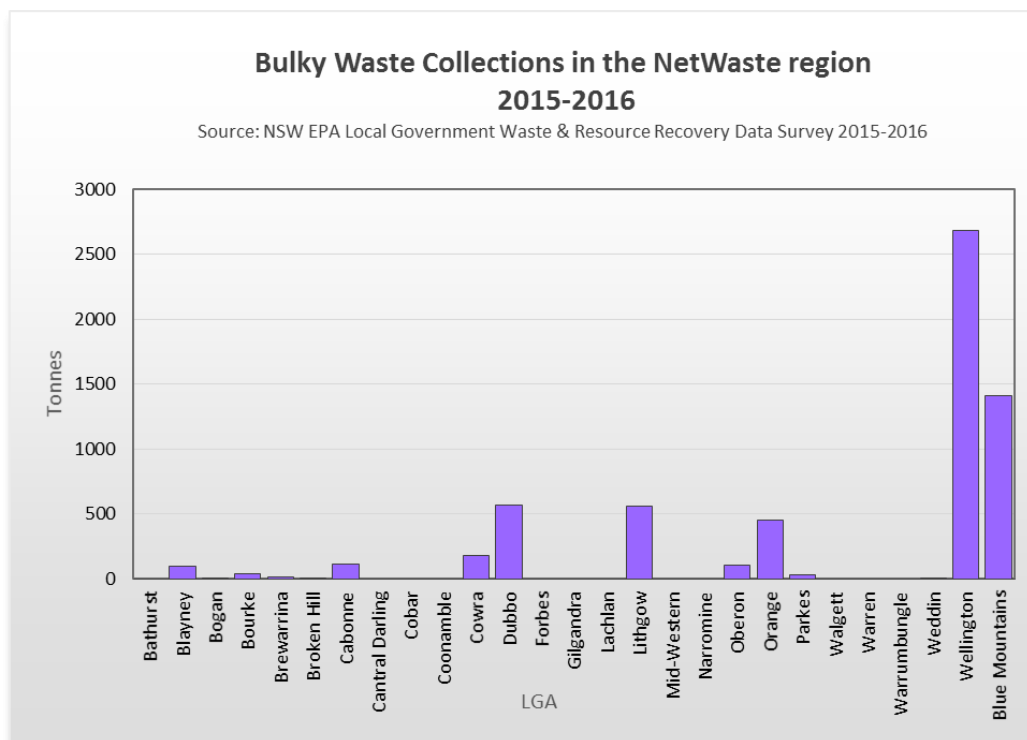


**Figure 9 Types of Kerbside C&I Services**

As shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9 above relatively few commercial premises are using FOGO or garden organics collection services where collection services are available.

#### **Kerbside Bulky Waste Collections**

EPA data indicates that around half of Councils in the NetWaste region provide kerbside bulky waste services as shown in Figure 11 below.



**Figure 10 Bulky Waste Collections**

### Drop-Off (Self Haul) Facilities

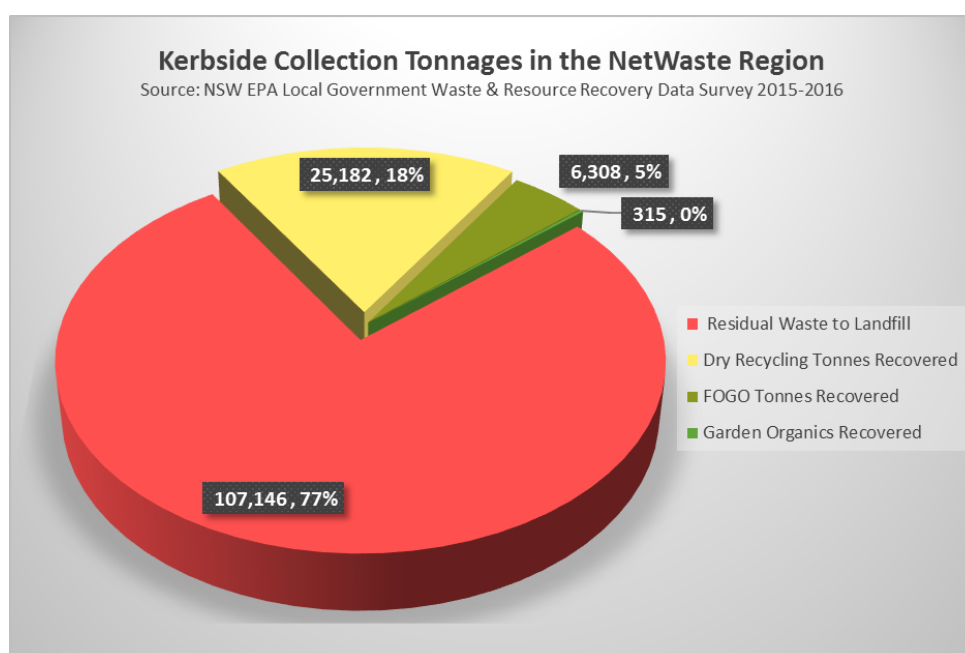
Almost all councils in the NetWaste region provide “Drop-Off” (Self Haul) facilities. “Drop-Off” is defined by the EPA as:

*Domestic material delivered by residents directly from households to a council drop off facility or a council mobile service(s). This includes material such as residual waste, dry recycling, garden organics, E-waste, Mattresses, and other (e.g.: batteries, globes, cartridges etc.).*

## 3.3 WASTE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY TONNAGE DATA

### Kerbside Domestic

In total 138,951 tonnes of kerbside material was collected in the NetWaste region in the 2015-16 reporting period. See Figure 11 below:



**Figure 11 Kerbside Collection Tonnages**

Only around 5 % of GO and FOGO was recovered from the waste stream. However FOGO collection and processing has been accelerating in the NetWaste region with the aid of the EPA 2013-2017 WLRM organics infrastructure funding. Several FOGO contracts commenced during and after the 2015-16 reporting period and further are programmed. Thus considerable improvement in these figures will occur.

Table 4 below gives a breakdown of waste generation and resource recovery rates per household for each council in the NetWaste region. To ensure the accuracy of this data, it will be analysed and reviewed with the councils and updated if required in NetWaste’s annual report to the EPA.

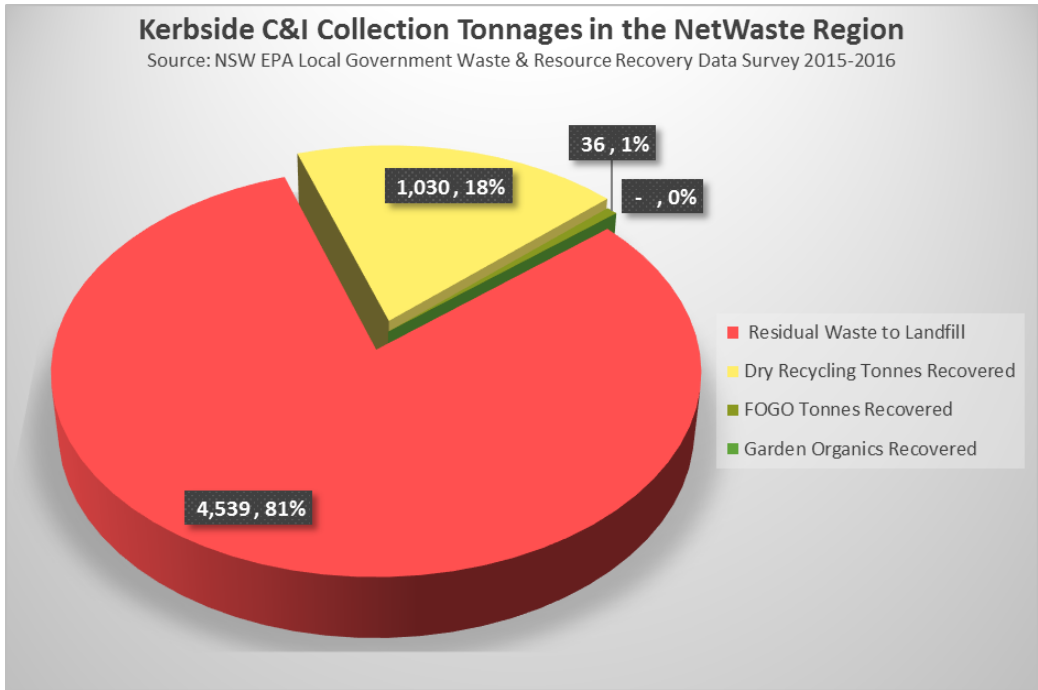
### Household waste generation and resource recovery rates

Council Name	Residual Waste Kgs/per household/pa	Dry Recycables Recovered- Kgs/per household/pa	Garden Organics - Kgs/per household/pa	FOGO - Kgs/per household/pa	TOTAL - Kgs/per household/pa
Bathurst Regional Council	845.37	171.14	-	46.61	1,063.12
Blayney Shire Council	556.90	189.67	-	-	746.57
Bogan Shire Council	587.36	64.40	-	-	651.76
Bourke Shire Council	547.39	-	-	-	547.39
Brew arrina Shire Council	950.57	-	-	-	950.57
Broken Hill City Council	676.30	-	-	86.14	762.44
Cabonne Shire Council	624.00	165.19	-	-	789.19
Central Darling Shire Council	542.82	-	-	-	542.82
Cobar Shire Council	2,826.92	-	-	-	2,826.92
Coonamble Shire Council	1,624.70	-	-	-	1,624.70
Cow ra Shire Council	967.09	333.33	-	-	1,300.42
Dubbo City Council	750.37	202.76	-	-	953.13
Forbes Shire Council	509.55	170.51	-	65.67	745.74
Gilgandra Shire Council	803.23	499.05	-	-	1,302.28
Lachlan Shire Council	1,006.71	-	124.36	-	1,131.07
Lithgow City Council	648.46	154.50	-	-	802.96
Mid-Western Regional Council	618.59	95.49	-	-	714.08
Narromine Shire Council	1,088.65	255.16	-	-	1,343.81
Oberon Council	1,717.44	-	-	-	1,717.44
Orange City Council	616.34	198.89	-	278.31	1,093.55
Parkes Shire Council	666.78	184.69	-	-	851.48
Walgett Shire Council	499.04	-	-	-	499.04
Warren Shire Council	2,292.49	-	-	-	2,292.49
Warrumbungle Shire Council	582.97	294.80	-	-	877.77
Weddin Shire Council	525.62	334.12	-	-	859.73
Wellington Council	922.44	-	-	-	922.44
Blue Mountains City Council	891.72	316.76	-	-	1,208.48

**Table 5 Household Waste Generation and Resource Recovery Rates**

#### **Commercial and Industrial**

Collection tonnages for C&I services rendered by councils are given in Figure 12 as reported through the WARR data.

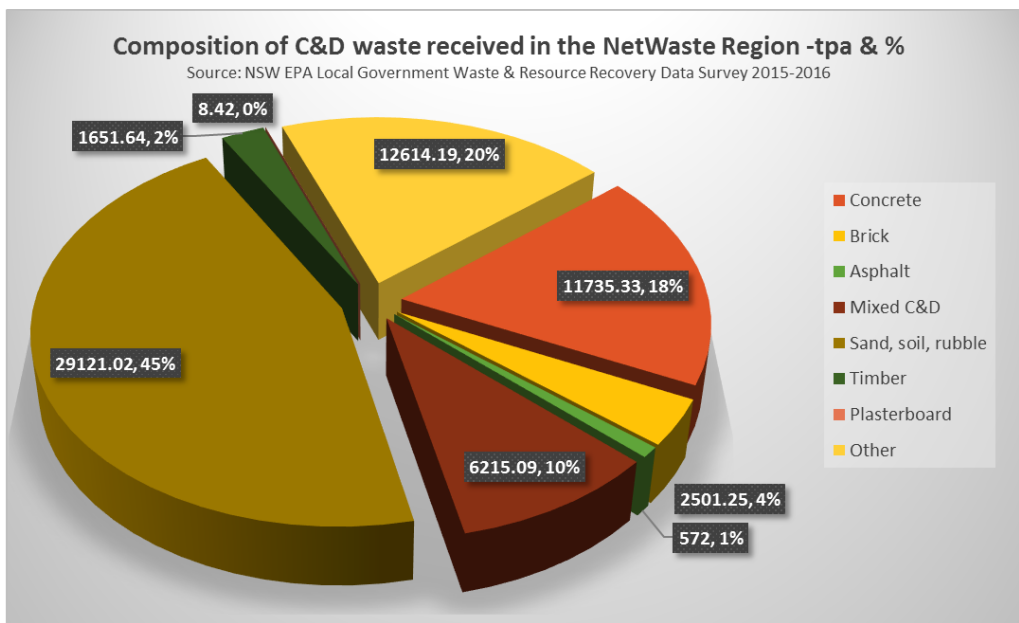


**Figure 12 Split of Kerbside Tonnages**

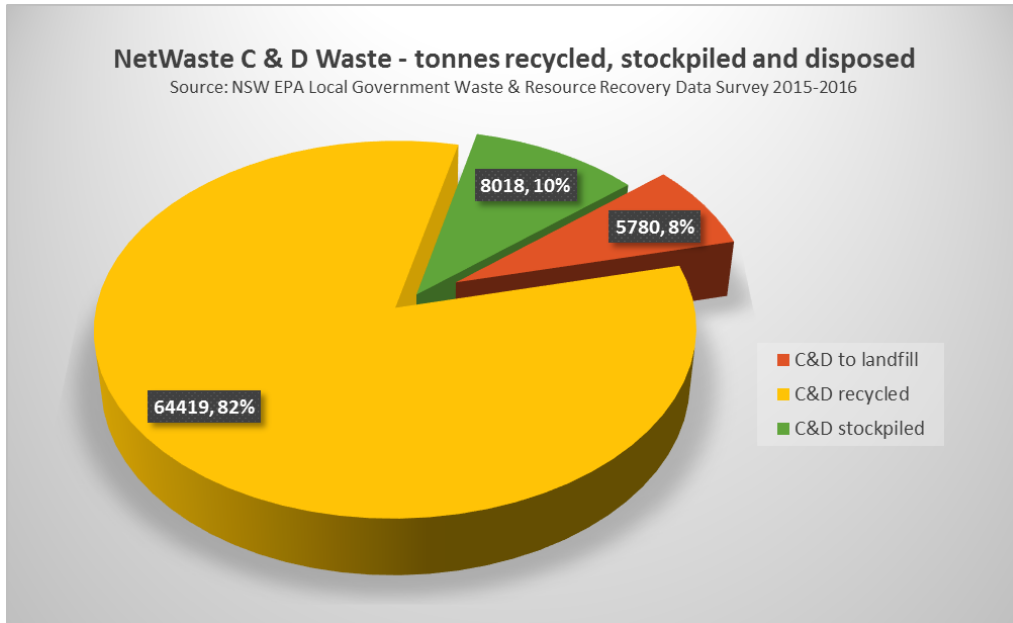
The provision of domestic kerbside recycling and organics services to more commercial premises and increased data accuracy, waste auditing and education, offers opportunities to lift resource recovery rates in this sector.

**Construction and Demolition**

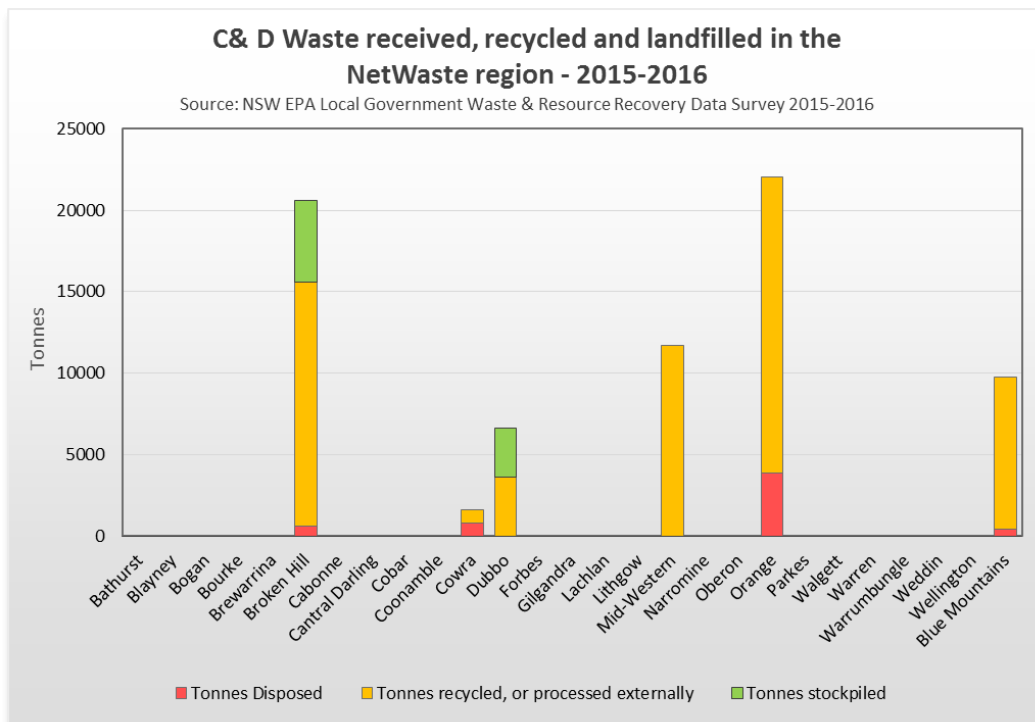
As shown in Figure 13 and Figure 14, around 64,000 tonnes of C&D waste was reported as being received during the 2015-16 year, with most of this material being processed for beneficial reuse.



**Figure 13 Composition of C&D Waste**



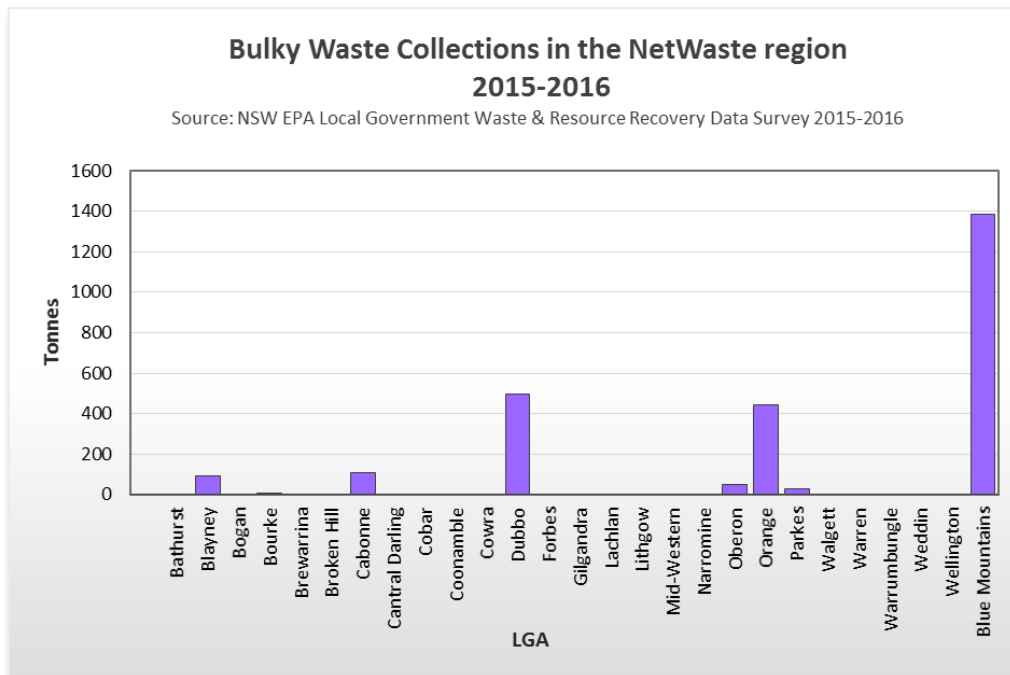
**Figure 14 C&D Recovery Rates**



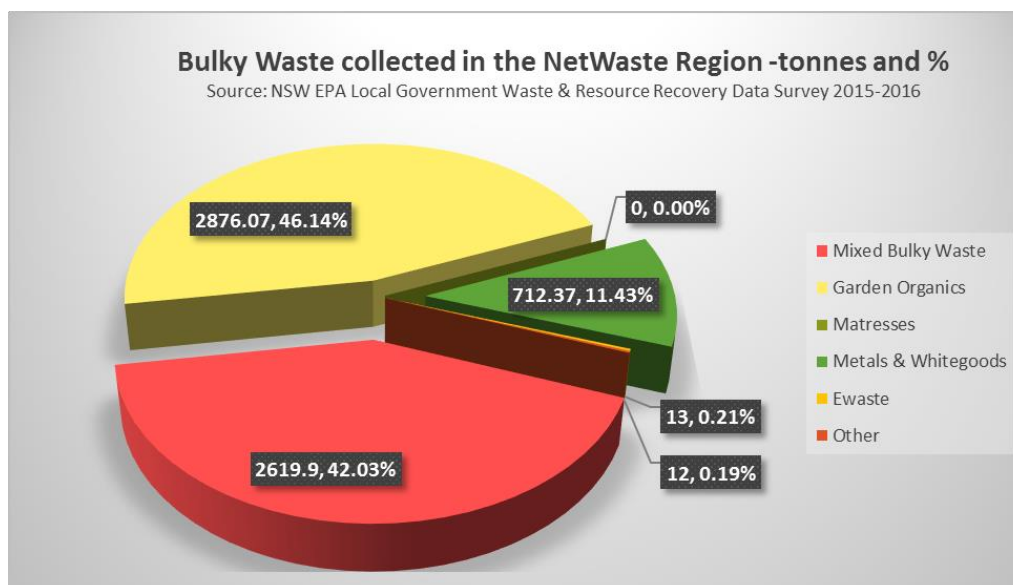
**Figure 15 C&D Waste by LGA**

## Bulky Waste

Councils' kerbside bulky waste tonnages are shown in Figure 16 below with types of Bulky Waste shown in Figure 18 below. It is clear bulky waste collected in the region is largely dominated by mixed bulky waste and garden organics.



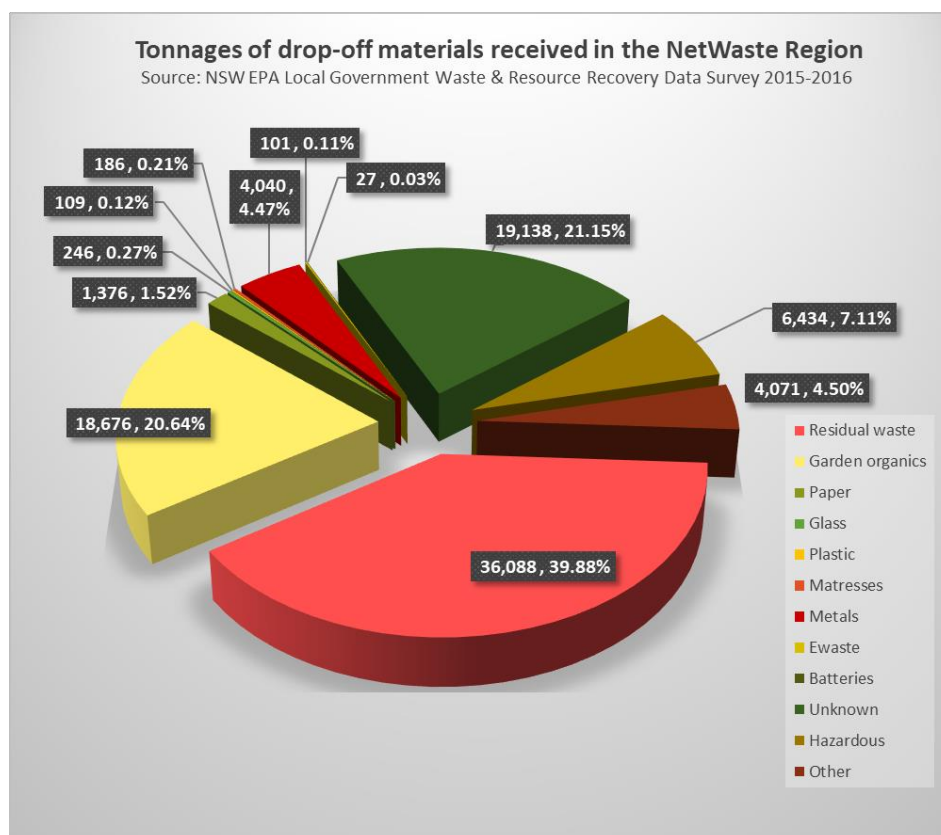
**Figure 16 Bulky Waste Tonnages by LGA**



**Figure 17 Types of Bulky Waste Collected**

## Drop-Off Waste

The approximate split of drop off materials and tonnages collected in 2015-16 are given in Figure 18 below.



**Figure 18 Drop-Off Tonnages**

## Domestic Waste Composition

Domestic waste audits are a valuable undertaking to assist councils and NetWaste to gain a better understanding of the communities' waste disposal habits and also inform long term decision making with regard to waste services. Audits can be a costly exercise, however in recent years, aggregated truck audits have been undertaken in a number of NetWaste council areas which have been both cost effective and worthwhile. These results, summarised in Figure 19, also provide valuable information for other councils who have similar waste services as to the likely disposal trends in their communities.

- Bathurst Regional, Parkes Shire and Forbes Shire Councils introduced a new weekly, 240L Food and Garden Organics Service (FOGO) to their communities in April 2016, with Forbes and Parkes also changing their residual bin to be collected fortnightly. Audits undertaken roughly 12 months following the service introduction highlighted the overwhelming uptake and participation in the new service, with very little overall contamination. An interesting result however was the fact that a very small percentage, being an average of 2% of the bin contents was food. Consequently, the contract education focus is being reviewed to ensure focus on this point to try and increase capture of this waste type in the correct bin.
- Broken Hill City Council have a weekly 240L MSW and Fortnightly Garden Organics service – there was only 3.65% contamination in the Garden Organics bin, however there is also further garden organics that could be recovered from the MSW bin. As a Council which does not have a kerbside recycling service the new CDS which is to commence from 1 December 2017



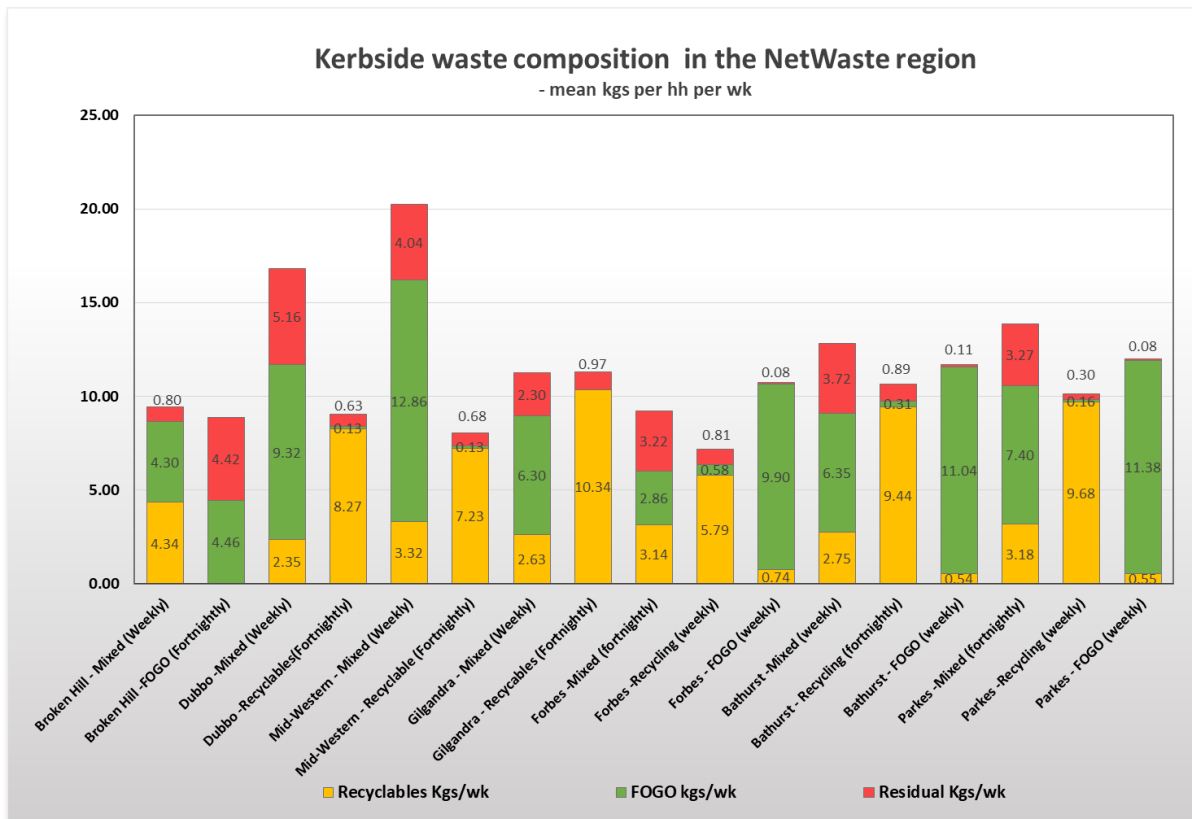
will provide significant opportunity to recover eligible containers from the waste stream.

- Dubbo City Council (audits were undertaken in 2015, pre amalgamation) currently has a weekly MSW and fortnightly recycling service, however the introduction of a new weekly FOGO service is currently being considered. The potential organics that could be recovered under a new service is 9.32kg per week, which makes up 55% of the current MSW bin contents. MidWestern Regional Council, also have a similar existing service in place, and like Dubbo are also considering the possible introduction of a new FOGO service. For this Council, potential diversion from the waste stream, and landfill is 12.86kg or 64% of current contents.
- For Gilgandra Shire Council, where a weekly MSW and fortnightly recycling service is offered, composition of the bins is comparable to that of Dubbo and MidWestern (organics comprises 56% of the red bin contents). A significant difference however is the overall disposal rate of the community, with the average MSW bin weighing 11.23kg – Dubbo MSW bin weight is 16.83kg and MidWestern 20.22kg.

Recovery of material from the waste streams is highly dependent on the ability to access affordable and realistic processing options, largely from a distance perspective. Recycling services are reasonably well offered in the region, however accessibility to services generally reduces based on geographic location in the western region. The introduction of the CDS will however provide an opportunity to capture some of this waste stream and provide an income to the communities.

The availability of FOGO collection is also impacted by geographic location, but also available feedstock to ensure large scale infrastructure operations are viable and sustainable.

The NSW EPA is finalising the *NSW Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Strategy 2017-2021* to assist councils and businesses to understand the expected increase in waste streams and ensure sufficient infrastructure capacity is available.



**Figure 19 Kerbside Waste Composition**

**NetWaste Resource Recovery Performance against NSW Targets`**

Based on the EPA 2015/2016 council domestic waste data Table 5 below provides an estimate of NetWaste resource recovery rates versus EPA targets and NSW performance.

Waste Sector	NSW Actual 2010-11	NSW Target 2014 <sup>13</sup>	Estimate NetWaste 2015-16	NSW Target 2021 <sup>14</sup>
Municipal (Domestic kerbside +bulky + drop-off)	52%	66%	38%	70%
C&I (Domestic Kerbside)	57%	63%	19%	70%
C&I (other)	57%	63%	??	70%

<sup>13</sup> WARR Strategy 2007

<sup>14</sup> NSW 2021 Target adopted in the NSW EPA Strategic Plan 2013-2016, July 2013

<b>C&amp;D</b>	75%	76%	45%	80%
<b>Overall</b>	63%	-	??-	75%

**Table 6 NetWaste Resource Recovery**

Undeniably, the NetWaste region is disadvantaged by the tyranny of distance and population dispersion such that it is an ongoing challenge to work towards achieving the NSW state diversion targets. Nevertheless, with continued funding support and support to Councils for improved data collection systems, particularly where sites do not have a weighbridge, implementation of this strategy will realise significant improvements over the term of the NSW Waste Less Recycle More program.

### **3.4 WORKING WITH ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES**

NetWaste is presently working to implement Stage 1 of the 4 year *Aboriginal Communities Waste Management Program (ACWMP)*. Aboriginal communities within the NetWaste region have been contacted and provided with an EOI as interested. Assistance in completing the EOI was offered to each of these LALCs.

NetWaste will also prepare a Stage 1 regional report on the Aboriginal community waste management situation in our region to assist EPA's decision-making for grants under the ACWMP. NetWaste has commissioned Waste Aid to assist with the preparation of that regional report, as well as to assist LALCs in their preparation of their EOIs.

#### **Office of Local Government (OLG) – Innovation Grant**

In partnership with Waste Aid, NetWaste was successful in gaining funding through the Innovation Fund (part of the Government Fit for the Future program and administered by the Office of Local Government) The \$380,000 grant was intended to build on the work already completed by Waste Aid in Bourke and Engonnia & to fund implementation of the local government component of this in 5 identified aboriginal communities within the Bourke, Brewarrina and Walgett Shires.

Since the introduction of the EPA's *Aboriginal Communities Waste Management Program (ACWMP)* we have adjusted the focus of this project away from legacy clean-up of bulk waste generally and now to a focus on asbestos. Asbestos, principally in the form of scattered, bonded-fibro waste from historical house demolitions is a problem in all Shires. Bourke Shire has undertaken to lead a project to deal with this waste, as a pilot for all three councils, funded from the innovation grant.

### **3.5 WASTE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND DISPOSAL CONTRACTS**

One of the core roles of NetWaste is the facilitation of a range of regional contracts with member Councils, which offers significant benefit in allowing remote areas of the NetWaste region to access services previously not offered due to economic or geographic constraints. Economies of scale are also realised as well as consistency in services and messaging between Councils.

The following regional contracts are currently in place, with these established through an open tender process as necessary.

### **Processing of Garden Organics and Wood and Timber Contract**

Fifteen (15) member NetWaste Councils participate in this regional contract which serves to chip garden organic material and produce a mulch product for councils. The mulch product can then be used by councils and the community alike for mulching of gardens and parks, with some councils also utilising it through simple composting processes. The existing contract is held by Davis Earthmoving and Quarrying Pty Ltd, with a future open tender process likely in 2018.

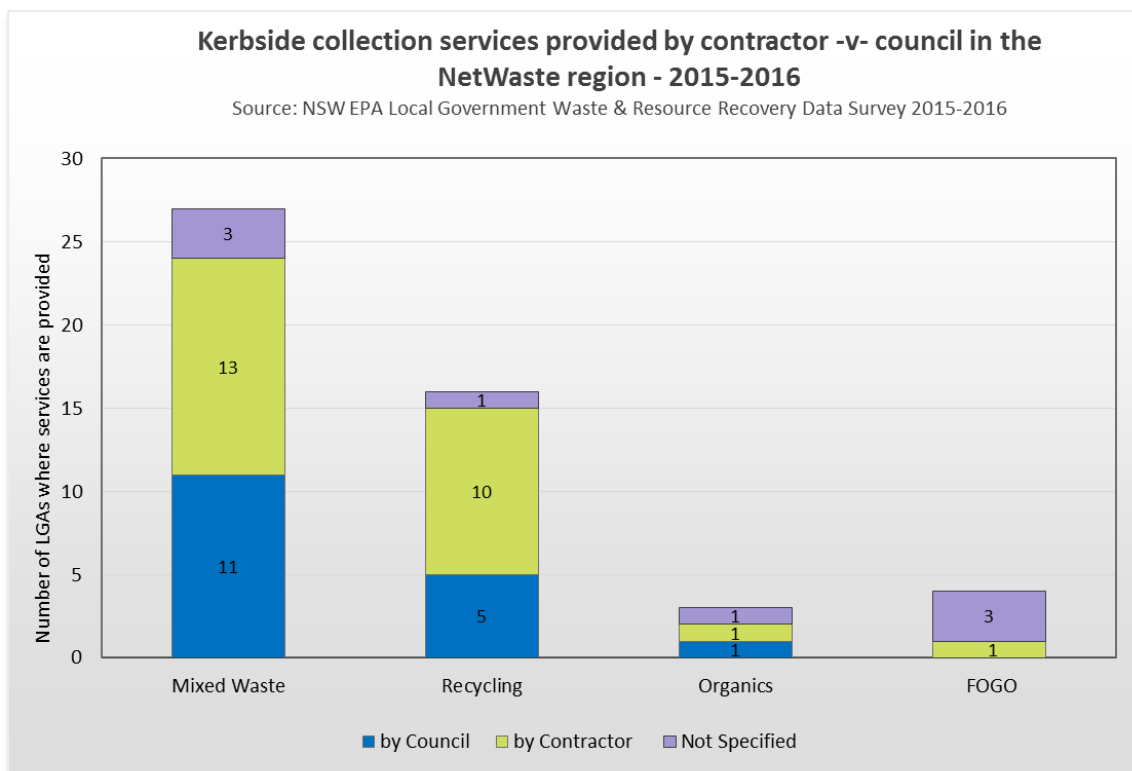
### **Regional Domestic Waste and Recycling Contract**

A new regional domestic waste contract commenced in April 2016 which involves Bathurst Regional, Blayney Shire, Cabonne, Parkes Shire, Forbes Shire and Orange City Councils. A range of services have been established, best summarised in Table 7 below:

<b>COUNCIL</b>	<b>WEEKLY MSW</b>	<b>FORTNIGHTLY MSW</b>	<b>FORTNIGHTLY RECYCLING</b>	<b>WEEKLY FOGO</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
Bathurst	✓		✓	✓	MSW-Council Recycling & FOGO collected by JR Richards. FOGO processed at ANL Blayney
Blayney	✓		✓		MSW & Recycling collected by JR Richards
Cabonne	✓		✓		MSW & Recycling collected by JR Richards
Forbes		✓	✓	✓	MSW, FOGO & Recycling collected by JR Richards. FOGO processed at ANL Blayney
Orange	✓		✓	✓	MSW, FOGO & Recycling collected by JR Richards. FOGO processed by JR Richards at Molong facility.
Parkes		✓	✓	✓	MSW, FOGO & Recycling collected by JR Richards. FOGO processed at ANL Blayney

**Table 7 Regional Waste Contracts**

As indicated in Figure 20 below, the 2015-16 EPA survey shows that most LGAs receive domestic kerbside collection services by way of a contractor. The contract shown in Table 7 is just one example of an arrangement, with another other regional contract procurement in progress and some councils rendering services by day labour or undertaking their own contractor appointment process.



**Figure 20 How Kerbside Services are Rendered**

Across the NetWaste region around 60% of domestic kerbside services are rendered by contractors, and around 40% under Council day labour arrangements.

### ***Collection of Scrap Metal***

Scrap metal is a prominent waste type received by Councils to their landfills and waste transfer stations, which has significant reuse and recycling opportunities. Twenty five (25) of the NetWaste Councils have recently committed to a further regional contract which sees a regular collection service for this material while receiving a price for the commodity. This contract in particular has been effective and beneficial for the more isolated Councils who can be negatively impacted by their geographic locations and also provides an extra opportunity for Councils to direct funds back to their smaller communities by allocating the collected rebate for small community grant opportunities.

Since the first Scrap Metal Collection and Recycling Contract established in 1998, nearly 20 years ago, the NetWaste Councils have collectively diverted and recycled over **92,000 tonnes of scrap metal**.

### Collection of Used Motor Oil



Figure 21 Waste Oil Promotion

Following the installation of used oil collection units such as shown in at a number of landfills and waste facilities across the region, NetWaste worked to establish a regional contract for the collection and recycling of this material. A regional contract now involving 23 member councils was first established in 2008 which saw a regular, reliable service put in place across the region. The existing contract is currently held by Cleanaway Pty Ltd.

Since 2008, over **772,000 litres of used motor oil** have been collected and recycled across the region, reducing the overall impact of this material on the environment. NetWaste has delivered a number of regional media campaigns for example as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** to raise the awareness of the available disposal facilities and the impact used motor oil has on local waterways and land.



Figure 22 Waste Oil Collection Unit

### Regional Environmental Monitoring of Licensed Landfills

NetWaste first established a regional environmental monitoring contract in 2012 with five NetWaste councils to monitor landfills in accordance with Environment Protection License (EPL) requirements. This successful 5 year arrangement has recently come to an end, with a new regional contract just established, this time involving nine NetWaste Councils. Geolyse Pty Ltd have been awarded this new contract which commenced 1 July 2017.

The involved Councils have benefited greatly from this regional contract, not only through financial savings (one Council saving over 40% on previous collection costs), but also through consistent data capture and reporting, regular communication with EPA around licence conditions and also ensuring the EPA licence monitoring conditions are being met.

### Collection of Used Tyres

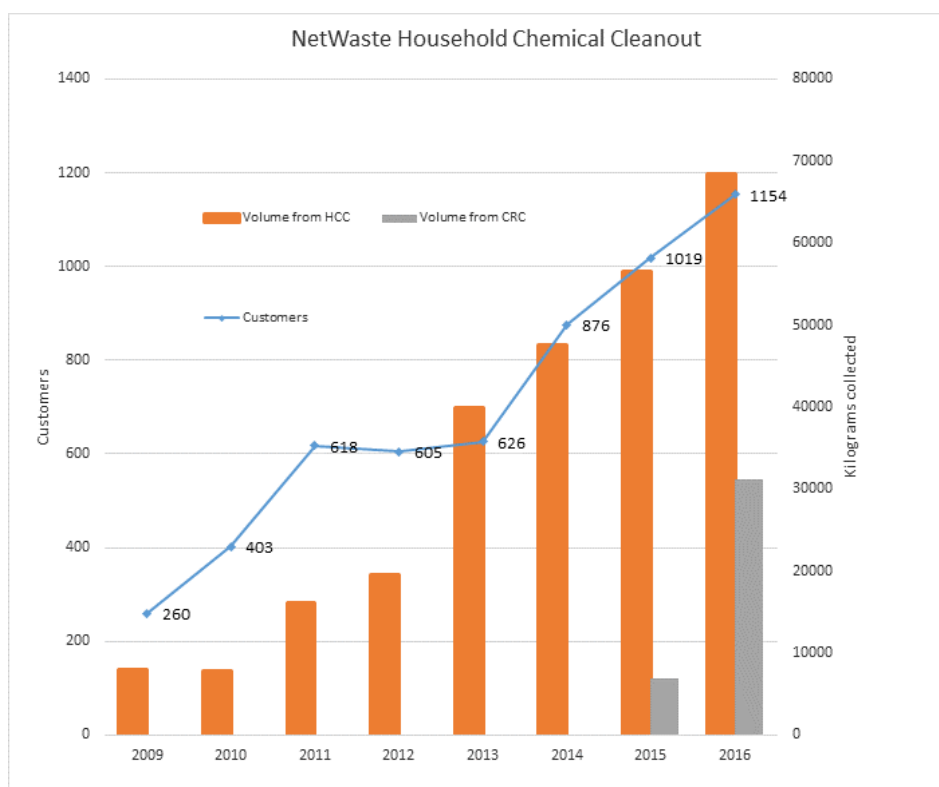
In early 2016, a new regional service contract was established involving 17 member Councils for the collection and disposal/recycling of used tyres. Tyres have long been a significant issue for the

NetWaste Councils and having a regular collection service available has allowed them to better manage this waste stream. The contract is currently held by JLW Services, with the initial term ending in early 2018. The group will be having an upcoming discussion regarding this contract and future direction.

### **Household Chemical Cleanout**

NetWaste has successfully coordinated a regional annual Household Chemical Cleanout (HCC) campaign since 2009 with significant support from the EPA. The HCC provides a free opportunity for residents to safely dispose of their unwanted household chemicals including fire extinguishers, pool chemicals, household batteries, light globes, solvents and household cleaners etc.

Over 68 tonnes of material was collected in 2016 from twenty separate collection points, being the most successful campaign yet. The popularity of the regional HCC has continued to increase year on year as shown in Figure . This is due to successful engagement from NetWaste and Councils with their respective communities, hosting the event at the same time and conducting a regionally coordinated media and communications campaign.



**Figure 23 Household Chemical Cleanouts**

While the HCC event has been extremely successful in the region, accessibility to the service is restricted given it operates as either a half or full day collection window in identified locations just once a year. Over the past three years, with funding from the WLRM package, several Community

### **Community Recycling Centres**

Community Recycling Centres (CRC) have been established at the waste facilities in Bathurst, Broken Hill, Blue Mountains, Cowra, Dubbo, Gilgandra, Manildra (Cabonne) and more recently Mudgee (MidWestern).



As shown in Figure 24, these centres are starting to divert a significant amount of material. Orange, Coonamble, Oberon, Lachlan and Forbes CRCs are not yet operational and at various stages of completion. Lithgow City Council was also recently successful in obtaining grant funds, will be a significant infrastructure outcome given the ongoing strong response to the HCC by local residents.

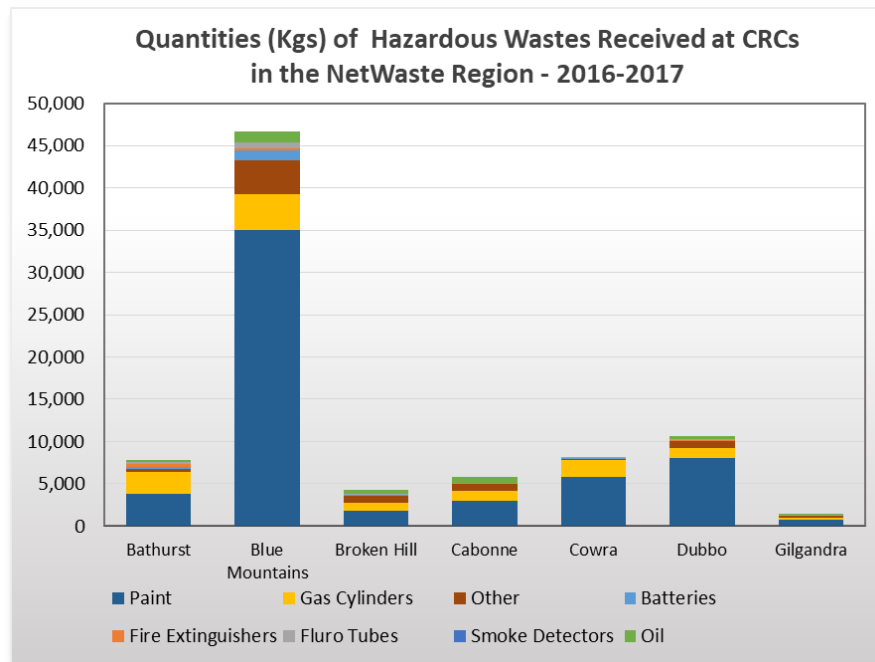


Figure 24 Hazardous Wastes to CRCs

As shown in Figure 25 paints make up most of the hazardous wastes that are delivered to the CRCs.

CRCs are targeted at the low risk, high volume items typically collected at the HCC events, being paint, gas cylinders, fluorescent light globes, motor oils and household batteries and operate as a permanent collection point for residents.

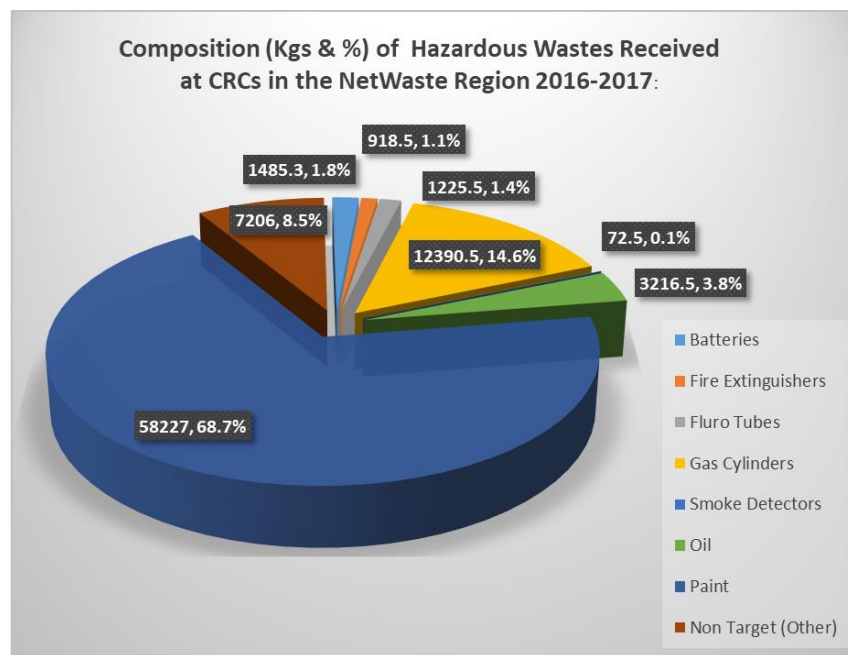


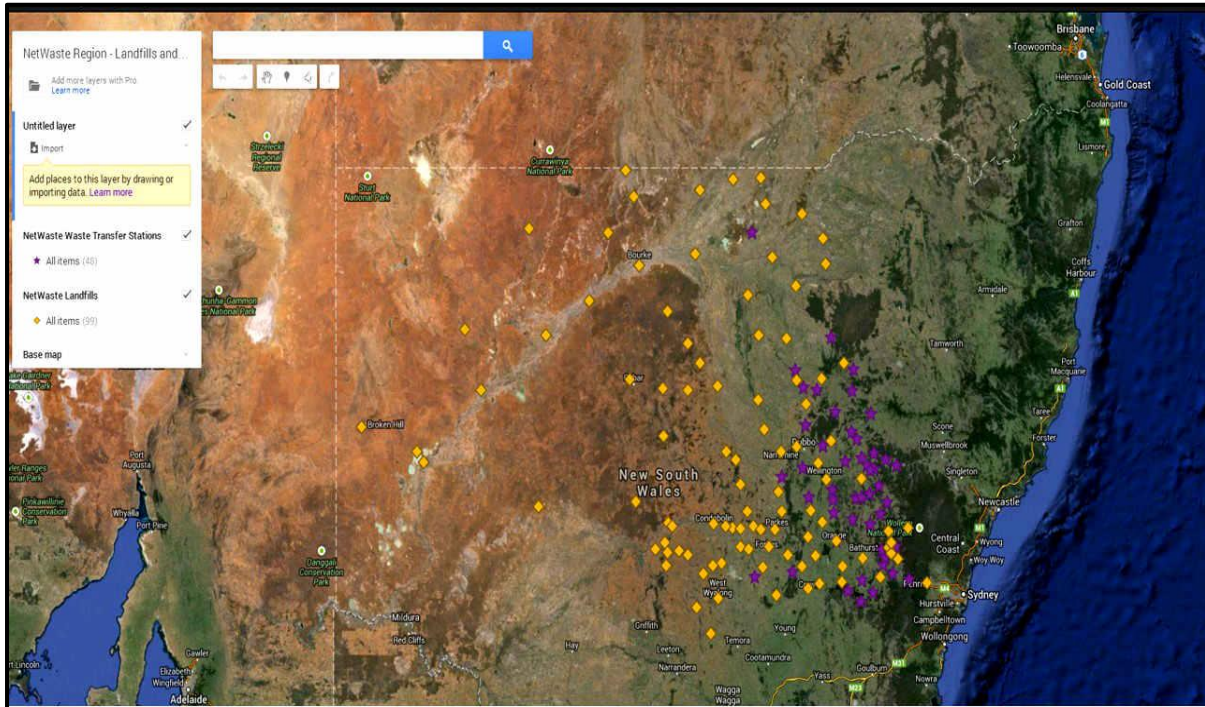
Figure 25 Composition of CRC Hazardous Wastes

### 3.6 CURRENT AND PLANNED WASTE AND RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE WITHIN THE REGION

#### Landfills

The sparseness of much of the population across the region has given rise to the many landfills. Relatively few are licenced by the NSW EPA, even fewer operate weighbridges, and most are largely unsupervised. This has left significant data gaps in terms of the waste stream quantities, composition and sources, particularly with respect to the C&D and C&I waste streams.

The 2014 NetWaste Infrastructure Plan lists the key characteristics of landfills and transfer stations in the region including, GPS coordinates, capacity, whether licenced and expected life of facilities. These details are captured on a Google Map Layer as shown in Figure 26 below, which may be accessed at <https://mapsengine.google.com/map/viewer?mid=zGOWDnpLaTik.krRd0PaMv2mU>



**Figure 26 Map of Landfills and Transfer Stations**

Appendix 1 contains the current list of waste facilities, LGAs, annual tonnages and capacities where available. This information together with addresses and GPS co-ordinates may be accessed on the Google Map layer described above.

During the 2013-17 WLRM period, a significant amount of work was undertaken to improve the environmental performance of landfills in the region and to begin to consolidate landfills and transfer stations as follows:

**Table 8 Landfill Improvement Grants**

Council/ LGA	Site	WLRM Funding Stream	Funding awarded
Blayney Shire	Neville Landfill	Landfill consolidation	\$55,175
Bogan Shire	Nyngan Landfill	Landfill environmental improvements	\$48,788
Bourke Shire	Enngonia, Louth, Fords Bridge & Byrock Waste Facilities	Landfill environmental improvements	\$43,990
Brewarrina Shire	Brewarrina & Angledool landfills	Landfill environmental improvements	\$107,190
Broken Hill City	Broken Hill Waste Depot	Landfill environmental improvements	\$200,000
Cabonne	Cargo Landfill	Landfill consolidation	\$51,200
Central Darling Shire	Sunset Strip & Wilcannia landfills	Landfill environmental improvements	\$112,204
Cobar Shire	Cobar landfill	Landfill environmental improvements & closure of 2 cells	\$152,002
Forbes Shire	Wirrinya, Warroo, Ootha, Bedgerebong & Gareema landfills	Landfill environmental improvements	\$155,461
Gilgandra Shire	Tooraweenah, Armatree and Gilgandra	Landfill closure (Tooraweenah & Armatree), and landfill environmental improvements (Gilgandra)	\$254,128
Lachlan Shire	Albert, Fifield, Tottenham, Lake Cargelligo, Tullibigeal & Burcher landfills	Landfill closure (Albert & Fifield) and landfill environmental improvements (other listed sites)	\$238,650
Lithgow City	Portland and Wallerawang Waste Facilities	Landfill environmental improvements	\$64,930
Narromine Shire	Narromine Waste Facility	Landfill environmental improvements	\$74,192
Oberon Council	Oberon Waste Facility	Landfill environmental improvements	\$42,790
Parkes Shire	Yarrabandi, Parkes, and Peak Hill Waste Facilities	Landfill closure (Yarrabandi & Peak Hill), Landfill environmental improvements (Parkes)	\$325,352
Walgett Shire	Walgett and Lightning Ridge Waste Facilities	Landfill environmental improvements	\$107,600
Warren Shire	Ewenmar Waste Depot	Landfill environmental improvements	\$59,552

Weddin Shire	Quandialla & Carragabal Waste Facilities	Landfill environmental improvements	\$3,703
--------------	--	-------------------------------------	---------

Full details of the successful grants and the works undertaken can be accessed at <http://epa.nsw.gov.au/wastegrants/landfill.htm>

NSW policy and practice is tending towards consolidation of landfills and creation of waste transfer stations where needed. Higher levels of supervision, resource recovery and environmental protection are generally provided to larger licenced regional landfills. As outlined in section 2.7 of this Strategy projects are underway to expand the use of remote video surveillance of unmanned waste facilities with a recently completed NetWaste report “*Remote Camera Trial at Remote Landfills 2016-17*”. The recommendations of this report are being considered by NetWaste for further application.

### **Processing Systems**

There are a number of processing systems in the NetWaste region, including those that are managed and operated by local government and those that are contractor operated.

Cowra Shire Council operate a local Material Recovery Facility (MRF) that processes both Cowra and Weddin Shire’s recyclables. Gilgandra Shire Council and MidWestern Regional Council both operate local MRF facilities as a supported employees program, with Gilgandra also processing the recyclables from Bogan Shire Council. Without these small, locally operated facilities, recycling would not be possible in the regional communities due to economies of scale and geographic constraints.

Dubbo Regional and Narromine Shire Councils offer recycling services under a regional contract, with material collected and transported to Visy Recycling in Smithfield for sorting and processing. This arrangement is also utilized by Bathurst Regional, Blayney Shire, Cabonne, Forbes Shire, Orange City and Parkes Shire Councils under a separate joint domestic waste and recycling contract. Under previous arrangement, there was a MRF operating in Orange that processed the recyclables from these Councils, however it has become more cost effective to bulk transport these materials to Sydney for processing.

The provision of a FOGO service is relatively new in the NetWaste region, with collected product from Orange City Council being first shredded at the Ophir Road Resource Recovery Facility in Orange and then processed at the Euchareena Road Facility, Molong. Bathurst, Forbes and Parkes Councils introduced a new FOGO service in April 2016, with their product collected and processed at the ANL Processing Facility, Blayney. Blue Mountains City Council also entered a separate contract for organics service provision, with their collected product also being received and processed at Blayney.

Dubbo Regional, MidWestern Regional and Narromine Shire Councils also tendered for new domestic waste, recycling and FOGO collection and processing contract in early 2017. The establishment of the Dubbo Regional Organics Processing (DROPP) facility is being supported with the awarding of a NSW Environmental Trust Fund grant of \$3,259,300. The tenders are currently being considered by the Councils, however if awarded will likely result in regional kerbside FOGO collections and construction of the new DROPP tunnel composting operation at Whylandra Waste Depot.

The ability for Councils to offer these range of waste collection services to their communities at an affordable rate is largely made possible through grant funding, regional tendering processes and support, typically coordinated through NetWaste.

### **3.7 REVIEW OF PROGRAMS, INITIATIVES AND COMMUNITY EXPECTATIONS**

NetWaste priorities are largely guided by the priorities of the NetWaste member Councils. Programs and projects are reviewed annually as part of the group's core funding agreement with the EPA to ensure they remain current and are reflective of the overall group priorities. NetWaste resources are capped at the existing level with 2 full time equivalent staff being the Projects Coordinator and Environmental Learning Advisor, a Projects Officer working 3 days per week and Administration Support Officer for one day per week. It is critical that the work program is considered achievable within the existing staff base, with outside contractor services sourced as appropriate and where budget is available.

### **3.8 SERVICE COMPLIANCE**

NetWaste Councils have a large number of diverse contracts in place which are constantly being developed and renewed to deliver waste services and infrastructure across the region. These contracts are developed in line with relevant legislation, and local and state government policies and procedures. Contracts are developed with the benefit of legal advice and local and state government templates that have been tried and tested. It is normal procedure to include contract provisions and procedures to ensure that services and infrastructure provided to deliver the services contracted, are compliant, and include communication, reporting, review and auditing mechanisms.

Although NetWaste does help to facilitate the development of regional contracts and procurement, NetWaste is not a formal party to contracts as it is not a legal entity itself. It serves as the facilitative body to establish these arrangements, with administration of the processes typically occurring through the host Council, being Orange City Council.

The contracts are between the relevant councils where services and infrastructure are to be delivered and the relevant contractor/s. Thus service compliance is primarily a local rather than regional matter, however NetWaste does have a role to play if there are matters that affect regional service provision and outcomes.



## PART 4 WHERE DO WE WANT TO GET TO?

### 4.1 IMPORTANCE OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NetWaste first formed in 1995 and has achieved a wide range of outcomes for the member Councils and their communities. The importance of having an overarching strategic direction is important and recognized by the group to ensure again, that the identified priorities and projects are achievable. With 26 member Councils, it remains a challenge to ensure the needs of all members are accounted for and continue to benefit from the services offered by NetWaste.

### 4.2 DEFINING A VISION, THEMES, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

**VISION** – Setting the benchmark in regional waste management

**PRIMARY AIM** – The facilitation of a collaborative approach to ongoing enhancement of regional waste and resource management.

**OBJECTIVES** –

- Reducing the amount of waste being generated
- Increasing resource recovery
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Delivering environmentally responsible waste management systems
- Improving awareness of waste minimization and resource recovery principles and influencing behavioural change
- Improving recycling and composting
- Reducing litter and illegal dumping
- Managing problem wastes
- Facilitating information exchange and skills development
- Optimise procurement of grant funding

This NetWaste Regional Waste Strategy aims to progress towards the following key NSW waste reduction targets:

- Growth in waste generation is held to the level of population growth by 2021-2022
- Recycling waste increase to 70% for municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste, and 80% for construction and demolition waste by 2021-2022
- Waste diverted from landfill increases to 75% by 2021-2022
- Problem waste collection services are available for 80% of households by 2021-2022
- Reduce the volume of litter in NSW by 40% by 2020
- Protecting local environments from pollution by reducing illegal dumping incidents by 30% by 2020

## PART 5 HOW WILL WE GET THERE?

### 5.1 IDENTIFYING OPTIONS

NetWaste and its member councils have identified priority actions for 2017-18 in the following Annual Action Table (Table 8) that reflect their priorities and ensuring the focus of these to assist in achieving the overall states objectives and targets and ensuring the project and reporting obligations to the EPA are achieved.

NetWaste has held a number of facilitated workshops and discussions prior to this with its members to ensure the identified actions are achievable and reflective of the group's priorities as a whole, benefiting all or the majority of group members.

NetWaste will continue to work with its member Councils in developing, refining and altering the action table in subsequent years to ensure the priorities are reflected by member Councils. The waste sector is constantly evolving space, and while long term planning by NetWaste and Councils is an important exercise, the ability to adapt to emergent issues is also a key consideration for the NetWaste group.

## PART 6 HOW WILL THE STRATEGY BE IMPLEMENTED?

NetWaste and its 26 member councils have discussed and workshopped the regional priorities for the 2017-18 period with these outlined in the following Action Table. Given the waste landscape is constantly evolving, it is the preference that the group review and develop its Action Plan annually to ensure it remains current and continually meets the needs of the group and the EPA, being the primary funding body.

It is also critical to appreciate the resource limits of the NetWaste staff and the competing priorities and accountabilities to ensure the group priorities can be delivered within the existing capacity or contracted out as appropriate. Staff positions are all funding dependent and reviewed annually with consideration to the core funding approved by the EPA.

In 2017-18 the staff structure is confirmed as follows:

<b>Position</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>Days per week</b>
NetWaste Projects Coordinator	Full time	4 days, 5 budgeted
NetWaste Environmental Learning Advisor	Full time	5 days
NetWaste Projects Officer	Part time	3 days
NetWaste Administration Support	Casual	1 day



## PART 7 SUMMARY - ACTION, TIMING, FUNDING AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### 7.1 ACTIONS, PRIORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The identified priorities are for the 2017-18 Financial Year

Responsibilities are expressed and defined as follows:

- “ELA” – Environmental Learning Advisor
- “PC” – Projects Coordinator
- “PO” – Projects Officer

Priority is expressed as:

- “High” – July 17 – October 17 focus
- “Medium” – November 17 – February 18 focus
- “Low” – March 18 – June 18 focus

### 7.2 FUNDING THE STRATEGIC PLAN

Implementation of this Strategic Plan will require funding allocations to execute nominated actions. In this document funding falls in two classes, “Core Funding” and “Grant Funding”. Core Funding comprises the normal budget allocation that is provided to NetWaste by the NSW EPA to support core programs, in particular funding of staff and education programs. With the introduction of the NSW Governments Waste Less Recycle More program, significant additional Grant Funding is available to deliver strategic objectives which will be pursued as appropriate.

The Action Plan includes likely funding sources whether they be “Core” or “Grant”, and relevant comments. This Strategy does not identify specific budgets however priorities have been budgeted in the NetWaste operational budget accordingly with external opportunities to be pursued where possible.

**Table 9 – Action, Timing, Funding and Responsibilities**

Ref.	Actions	Priority	Responsibility	Specific Links to State priorities
<b>THEME – NETWASTE OPERATIONS</b>				
<b>GOAL: To meet the required reporting, project implementation and financial accountabilities of the NetWaste Voluntary Regional Waste Group efficiently and effectively</b>				
NW1	Organise and host regular NetWaste forums and steering committee meetings in conjunction with learning workshops.	Ongoing	All staff	-
NW2	Conduct annual reviews of NetWaste meeting structures and content by undertaking member surveys	Ongoing	All staff	-
NW3	Organise site inspections and study tours for NetWaste members of relevant waste management systems, practices and technologies	As required	All staff	-
NW4	Quarterly RENEW NSW Forums attended by staff to ensure effective relationship with EPA and other voluntary regional waste groups. Update report to be provided to NetWaste Forum.	Quarterly	PC, ELA	-
NW5	Gauge interest, and encourage NetWaste members to attend Renew forums whenever these are conducted by EPA in the NetWaste region or Renew meetings held in conjunction with the Coffs Harbour Waste conference or similar co-ordinated events.	Quarterly	PC	-
NW6	Ensure NetWaste's obligations to EPA are being met including participation in cross regional projects as appropriate.	Ongoing	All staff	-
NW7	Prepare annual budget for consideration and adoption by Steering Committee and undertake quarterly reviews.	Ongoing	All staff	-
NW8	Facilitate preparation of annual financial reconciliation statements by Orange City Council.	Annual	All staff	-

Ref.	Actions	Priority	Responsibility	Links to State priorities
<b>THEME - ENGAGEMENT</b>				
<b>GOAL: Meaningful connectivity with all stakeholders within the community in the delivery of waste education and awareness in the achievement of strategic goals by creating a sense of community ownership</b>				
ENG1	Continue to Implement the priorities of the NetWaste Education Strategy (What Waste Where 2013-2022) priorities in support of the NetWaste Strategic Planning process	Ongoing	ELA	NSW State Education Strategy <i>“Changing Behaviour Together”</i>
ENG2	Build on the success of LFHW programs implemented over the last 5 years and broaden reach of food waste reduction messages to smaller regional communities as grants are secured.	Ongoing	ELA	NSW State Education Strategy <i>“Changing Behaviour Together”</i>
ENG3	Work with WasteAid to introduce the Aboriginal Communities Management Program to discrete Aboriginal Communities across our region & provide support to other related projects as appropriate	High	ELA	NSW State Education Strategy <i>“Changing Behaviour Together”</i>
ENG4	Evaluate the 13 year running Waste to Art program and implement recommended changes to future Waste to Art events	High	ELA	NSW State Education Strategy <i>“Changing Behaviour Together”</i>
ENG5	Continue to provide support for Regional Education initiatives particularly in non-contract school & community education & other relevant projects/events that support NetWaste strategic focus.	Ongoing	ELA	NSW State Education Strategy <i>“Changing Behaviour Together”</i>
ENG6	In consultation with the NetWaste Education Sub Committee identify localised community engagement strategies designed to improve participation and outcomes from recycling services in local communities.	High	ELA	NSW State Education Strategy <i>“Changing Behaviour Together”</i>

ENG7	In consultation with the Education Sub Committee undertake regional communication initiatives that support identified projects e.g. targeted social media campaigns, regional advertising promoting group identified issues (e.g. BYO up, LFHW & recycling contamination)	Ongoing	ELA	NSW State Education Strategy <i>“Changing Behaviour Together”</i>
ENG8	In consultation with the Education Sub Committee continue to offer and encourage the Village Waste Reduction Challenge Grant targeting sustainable small communities that have ideas on how they could improve waste management services or processes within their own networks.	Medium	ELA	NSW State Education Strategy <i>“Changing Behaviour Together”</i>
ENG9	In consultation with the Education Sub-Committee identify locally focused projects to assist Councils deal with problem plastics within their communities. e.g. Plastic bags in Walgett	Medium	ELA	NSW State Education Strategy <i>“Changing Behaviour Together”</i>
ENG10	In consultation with the Education Sub Committee encourage & support Public Event Recycling at smaller NetWaste Council events, targeting one each year & encourage documented learning.	High	ELA	NSW State Education Strategy <i>“Changing Behaviour Together”</i>

## THEME – WASTE OPERATIONS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

### GOAL: Establishing and providing appropriate infrastructure and services to meet the needs of local communities

WOIS1	Support the introduction of the new Container Deposit Scheme by working with member Councils and appointed Scheme Coordinator & Network Operator	High	PC/PO	Reduce Litter
WOIS2	Provide assistance to rural/ regional NetWaste Councils to develop Waste Management Strategies and Action Plans	High	PC	Divert more waste from landfill Manage problem wastes better
WOIS3	Develop standardised operational templates for NetWaste Councils focusing on landfill site operations, fire safety plan, data recording & closure plans (LM)	High	PC/PO	-
WOIS4	Update the NetWaste Small Landfill Management Guide	High	PC	-
WOIS5	Provide support to NetWaste Councils to apply for WLRM grant funds	Ongoing	PO	All objectives and targets
WOIS6	Undertake true cost of landfill project for interested Councils	High	PC	All objectives and targets
WOIS7	Undertake regional procurement process for licensed landfill management procedures (PIRMPs, LEMPs and licence audits)	High	PC	-

## THEME – PROBLEM WASTES

**GOAL: To remove problem waste from the waste stream through identification, separation and collection for appropriate recycling or responsible disposal**

PW1	Coordinate annual Household Chemical Cleanout (HCC) throughout the NetWaste region.	High	PC/PO	Divert more waste from landfill Manage problem wastes better
PW2	Implement regional communications campaign to support the HCC.	High	PO	Divert more waste from landfill Manage problem wastes better
PW3	Implement the regional Community Recycling Centre (CRC) Education Plan	Ongoing	PO	Manage problem wastes better
PW4	Investigate viability & develop business case of Mobile CRC Trailer and seek funding as appropriate.	High	PO	Divert more waste from landfill Manage problem wastes better
PW5	Develop locally appropriate initiatives to address issues with asbestos in small communities	Medium	All staff	Reduce illegal dumping
PW6	Investigate ways of improving collection and disposal of problem wastes in more remote LGAs	Low	PO	Divert more waste from landfill Manage problem wastes better

## THEME – RESOURCE RECOVERY

**GOAL: The quantity of resources recovered trending up as measured year on year and moving towards attainment of the WARR strategy goals**

RR1	Maintain existing NetWaste regional service contracts and undertake new procurement processes as required. Current service contracts include focus on scrap metal, organics processing, tyre collection, used motor oil collection, and domestic waste services.	Ongoing	PC	Divert more waste from landfill Increase recycling Manage problem wastes better
RR2	Undertake regional exercise or pilot utilising drones to survey landfills and investigate potential new regional service contracts including use of drones.	High	PO	-
RR3	Research and develop resources for use of chipped garden organics by Councils and community with due consideration to requirements of the NSW EPA Exemptions.	High	PC	Divert more waste from landfill

RR4	Undertake project to improve accuracy of the EPA WARR data to assist with NetWaste reporting and understanding trends in the region.	High	PC	All objectives and targets
<b>THEME – LITTER AND ILLEGAL DUMPING</b>				
<b>GOAL: Reduce illegal dumping and litter in the Region</b>				
LIID1	Implement the identified priorities under the NetWaste Regional Litter Plan - apply for Litter- Regional Implementation Program Enhancement Grant Round to build on outcomes from existing pilot project	Medium	ELA	Reduce litter
LIID2	Investigate and identify regional illegal dumping solutions	Medium	PO	Reduce illegal dumping
LIID3	Investigate the possibility of establishing a Regional Illegal Dumping (RID) Squad (SS)	Medium	PC/PO	Reduce illegal dumping
LIID4	Seek grant funds for development of a project that focuses on the impact of litter in an aquatic environment a possible river smart project in partnership with other stakeholders	Low	ELA/PO	Reduce litter

## PART 8 HOW TO MEASURE SUCCESS

The need for monitoring, review and reporting within this Strategic Plan cannot be understated. These actions will ensure that the implementation of the strategy programs deliver the desired outcomes, or may highlight where changes or improvements need to be made.

### 8.1 MONITORING

Monitoring will largely be undertaken by:

- Quarterly NetWaste meetings
- Annual Reporting to EPA as per funding agreement
- Reporting on specific grant funded programs e.g. L-RIP, CRC Education Plan, Love Food Hate Waste

The implementation of the NetWaste Regional Strategy programs is a standing item on the quarterly Forum and Steering Committee agenda. Progress is outlined and monitored to ensure if they are being delivered in accordance with the adopted timeline and are aligning with the established budgets.

The performance of major service contractors should be monitored to ensure they are meeting their contractual obligations, including service standards. Major contracts would include the collection of scrap metals, mulching of green waste, collection of problem wastes and disposal of hazardous material. For those contracts that do not already include KPIs, then these should be part of any future contracts.

### 8.2 EVALUATE

This NetWaste Regional Waste Strategy establishes the pathway for ongoing enhancement of regional waste and resource management over four years. It will be important that the strategy and its programs are reviewed annually to ensure relevance, and that factors have not emerged in the intervening period that will have an effect on the strategic primary aim and objectives. As part of NetWaste's grant requirements, a four yearly monitoring and evaluation plan will be completed.

### 8.3 REPORTING

Reports that are integral to this strategy include:

#### ***Annual report to EPA***

The annual report to the EPA is a summary of the achievements throughout the year and confirms the programs and milestones for the forthcoming year. Diversion reporting is included and highlights the attainment of resource recovery and diversion of waste to landfill across the region. This information forms the basis of the annual EPA report to the Minister.

#### ***Strategic Plan Performance reported to Member Councils.***

It is important that councils are kept informed on the effectiveness of the NetWaste strategic plan in delivering outcomes benefitting the communities. Councillors can better understand the interrelationships between local waste strategies and the Strategic Plan and the endeavours to achieve common goals.

The NetWaste staff currently produce template reports on a needs basis for this purpose and these should be enhanced by focussing on local relevance and presented to councils as information reports.



## 8.4 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Annual reporting will be undertaken to the EPA as per the NetWaste Regional Coordination Fund Agreement (Project Number DOC17/297033).

Key performance indicators are to be reported under:

### 1. Resourcing Activities (for each project staff employed)

**Breakdown of coordinator time identified in previous question, during the reporting year (only staff paid out of the regional coordination fund):**

Collaboration, building partnerships and relationships  
 Training and capacity building (incl. coord. prof. devel.)  
 Assisting councils apply for WLRM grants  
 Regional group applications for WLRM grants  
 Information and resource sharing  
 Governance, administration and reporting  
 Advocacy, submission writing and feedback  
 Direct Project Delivery  
 Research and Planning  
 Travel Time

	Coordinator 1 - % of time (estimates only)	Detailed commentary on activities - examples provided in comments
<b>Total</b>	100	

## 2. Project reporting (for each project)

Project/Action information	Reporting information	Learning & opportunities to share
Reference & Project Name	Overall % completed to date	Learning to share (project delivery or from project partners)
Theme/Key result area	If not complete, provide reason	Future opportunities for follow on projects or innovation
Sub themes/key result area	Key performance measures (as defined for each)	
Target	Qualitative measures (as defined for each)	
Objective	Qualitative measure outcomes	
Funded by	No of Councils participating	
Short description	Other non-Council partners	
Project timescale		

## 3. Financial Report

Reference	Total project budget	Actual expenditure
Reference & Project Name (for each project)	VRWG regional coordination funding	VRWG regional coordination funding
	WLRM grant funds	WLRM grant funds
	Other sources (in-kind)	Other sources (in-kind)
	Total project budget	Total project budget

## PART 9 GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ABBREVIATION/TERMINOLOGY</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
<b>Avoidance</b>	Eliminating waste at its source
<b>AWT</b>	Alternative Waste Treatment
<b>Biosolids</b>	The residual sludge produced from wastewater treatment at sewerage plants.
<b>C&amp;D</b>	Construction and Demolition - actions that arise from construction, demolition, renovations and excavation.
<b>C&amp;I</b>	Commercial and Industrial
<b>CENTROC</b>	Central West Regional Organisation of Councils
<b>CO2-e</b>	Carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>Commercial and Industrial</b>	Industries that include shopping centres, restaurants, offices, manufacturing, repair workshops, all retail outlets, hotels, clubs and institutions such as schools, hospitals, universities, nursing homes and government offices but excluding construction and demolition industries.
<b>Composting</b>	The process of controlled biological decomposition of organic material.
<b>Contamination</b>	The introduction of a material in a concentration into a product that makes it unfit for its intended use.
<b>CPI</b>	Consumer Price Index
<b>Disposable</b>	Any product or material that is designed to be thrown away after a single use.
<b>Disposal Fee</b>	The fee charged at designated facilities for the disposal of waste
<b>Diversion</b>	The recycling or reprocessing of materials that would have otherwise been sent to landfill.
<b>Drop-Off</b>	Domestic self haul waste delivered to approved waste facilities
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<b>EP&amp;A</b>	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
<b>EPA</b>	NSW Environment Protection Authority
<b>EPL</b>	NSW Environmental Protection Licence
<b>ETS</b>	Emissions Trading Scheme
<b>FOGO</b>	Food Organics and Garden Organics
<b>Generators</b>	Those responsible for waste creation
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas
<b>GO</b>	Garden Organics
<b>Greenwaste</b>	Waste comprising vegetative organic materials including garden waste, food waste and wood waste
<b>Household Hazardous Waste</b>	A substance which is explosive, corrosive, flammable, reactive, contagious, and/or toxic, as sourced from the domestic sector.
<b>IEC</b>	Impact Environmental Consultants
<b>KPIs</b>	Key Performance Indicators
<b>Landfill</b>	A facility designed and operated for the disposal of waste material by burying
<b>Landfill Gas (LFG)</b>	Gas generated as a result from the decomposition of decaying waste buried at landfills under anaerobic conditions.
<b>LEMP</b>	Landfill Environmental Management Plan
<b>LFG</b>	Landfill gas

<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>MAF</b>	Mobile Aerated Floor composting system
<b>MGB</b>	Mobile Garbage Bin
<b>MRF</b>	Materials Recovery Facility at which recyclable materials are separated into individual commodities.
<b>MSW</b>	Municipal Solid Waste
<b>MUD</b>	Multi-Unit Dwellings
<b>Organic Waste</b>	The part of the waste stream that is comprised solely of animal or plant matter and typically from which compost can be created.
<b>OROC</b>	Orana Regional Organisation of Councils
<b>ORRF</b>	Organic Resource Recovery Facility
<b>POEO</b>	NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act
<b>RDF</b>	Refuse Derived Fuel
<b>Recyclable Material</b>	Material that is able to be re-processed and used as an input for the manufacture of either the same product or another product.
<b>Recycle</b>	The process of source separating from the solid waste stream products that are no longer useable in their present form and that can be used in the manufacture of new products.
<b>Residual Waste</b>	Waste remaining from household sources containing material not separated for recycling or reprocessing
<b>Reuse</b>	The repeated use of a product in the same form but not necessarily for the same purpose, without further manufacture.
<b>RRA</b>	Regional Regulated Area
<b>Source Separation</b>	The separation of recyclables from the waste stream at the source of generation.
<b>Sustainability</b>	Activities that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
<b>TBL</b>	It is a triple bottom line approach that includes social, economic and environmental considerations.
<b>tpa</b>	Tonnes per annum
<b>Transfer Station</b>	An intermediate facility where waste material can be delivered locally before transportation to a disposal site.
<b>WARR Strategy</b>	NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy
<b>Waste Minimisation</b>	Reducing the quantity of waste requiring disposal through waste reduction, reuse or recycling.
<b>WLRM</b>	NSW EPA Waste Less Recycle More program

## PART 10 APPENDIX 1

### Landfills & Transfer Stations in the NetWaste Region (updated May 2017)

Facility	LGA	Type	TPA	Yrs left	Licenced?
Bathurst Waste Management Centre	Bathurst	Landfill	53000	40	y
Hill End Waste Transfer Station	Bathurst	Landfill	200		
Sofala Waste Transfer Station	Bathurst	Transfer	537		
Rockley Waste Transfer Station	Bathurst	Transfer	255		
Sunny Corner Waste Transfer Station	Bathurst	Transfer	454		
Trunkey Creek Transfer Station	Bathurst	Transfer	223		
Blayney Waste Disposal Facility	Blayney	Landfill	7273	30	y
Blaxland Waste Management Facility	Blue Mountains	Landfill	50000	20	y
Katoomba Waste Management Facility	Blue Mountains	Transfer			
Bogan Shire Waste Depot	Bogan	Landfill	2000	1	n
Girilambone Tip	Bogan	Landfill	37	15	n
Coolabah Tip	Bogan	Landfill	36	50	n
Hermidale Landfill	Bogan	Landfill	18	10	n
Bourke Waste Depot	Bourke	Landfill	2770	50	n
Enngonia Waste Depot	Bourke	Landfill	50	40	n
Byrock Waste Depot	Bourke	Landfill	47	40	n
Fords Bridge Waste Depot	Bourke	Landfill	40	40	n
Wanarring Waste Depot	Bourke	Landfill	39	40	n
Louth Waste Depot	Bourke	Landfill	26	40	n
Barrington Waste Depot	Bourke	Landfill	12	40	n
Brewarrina Landfill	Brewarrina	Landfill	1500	50	n
Goodooga Landfill	Brewarrina	Landfill	700	5	n
Weilmoringle Landfill	Brewarrina	Landfill	240	5	n
New Angledool Waste Depot	Brewarrina	Landfill	10	5	n
Broken Hill Waste Management Facility	Broken Hill	Landfill	29400	100	y
Canowindra Landfill	Cabonne	Landfill	1320	6	n
Eugowra Landfill	Cabonne	Landfill	475	50	n
Cumnock Landfill	Cabonne	Landfill	1500	5	n
Manildra Landfill	Cabonne	Landfill	1500	10	n

Facility	LGA	Type	TPA	Yrs left	Licenced?
Cargo Landfill	Cabonne	Transfer	490	2	n
Yeoval Transfer Station	Cabonne	Transfer Station	?		
Wilcannia Garbage Depot	Central Darling	Landfill	600	20	n
Ivanhoe Landfill	Central Darling	Landfill	542	20	n
Menindee Landfill	Central Darling	Landfill	500	20	n
Sunset Strip Landfill	Central Darling	Landfill	23	50	n
Tilpa New Landfill	Central Darling	Landfill	22.5	50	n
White Cliffs Garbage Depot	Central Darling	Landfill	22	50	n
Cobar Waste Disposal Depot	Cobar	Landfill	1700	40	n
Nymagee Waste Disposal Depot	Cobar	Landfill	30	30	n
Eubalong Waste Disposal Depot	Cobar	Landfill	13	30	n
Eubalong West Waste Disposal Depot	Cobar	Landfill	12	30	n
Mount Hope Waste Disposal Depot	Cobar	Landfill	4	30	n
Canbelego Waste Disposal Depot	Cobar	Transfer	18	30	n
Coonamble Landfill	Coonamble	Landfill	3725	15	n
Quambone Landfill	Coonamble	Transfer	830	15	n
Gulgargambone Transfer Station	Coonamble	Transfer	?		
Cowra MRF	Cowra	Landfill	6000	80	y
Woodstock Tip	Cowra	Landfill	200	20	n
Gooloogong Transfer Station	Cowra	Transfer	?		
Whylandra Waste & Recycling Centre	Dubbo	Landfill	60000	200	y
Wellington Resource Recovery and Waste Transfer Station	Dubbo	Landfill	4000	20	y
Geurie Waste Depot	Dubbo	Landfill	390	8	n
Elong Elong Waste Depot	Dubbo	Transfer	150	1	n
Ballimore rural household waste transfer station	Dubbo	Transfer	315		
Eumungerie Transfer Station	Dubbo	Transfer	305		
Toongi Transfer Station	Dubbo	Transfer	205		

Facility	LGA	Type	TPA	Yrs left	Licenced?
Euchareena Waste Transfer Station	Dubbo	Transfer	90		
Stuart Town Waste Depot	Dubbo	Transfer	130		
Mumbil Waste Depot	Dubbo	Transfer	220		
Daroobalgie Landfill	Forbes	Landfill	10000	20	y
Bedgerebong Landfill	Forbes	Landfill	150	15	n
Gareema Landfill	Forbes	Landfill	100	20	n
Waroo Landfill	Forbes	Landfill	80	20	n
Ootha Landfill	Forbes	Landfill	20	50	n
Gilgandra Landfill	Gilgandra	Landfill	1000	65	n
Condobolin Landfill	Lachlan	Landfill	3300	14	n
Lake Cargelligo Landfill	Lachlan	Landfill	740	122	n
Tottenham Landfill	Lachlan	Landfill	160	120	n
Burcher Landfill	Lachlan	Landfill	34	230	n
Tullibigeal Landfill	Lachlan	Landfill	93	235	n
Albert	Lachlan	Transfer	30	280	n
Fifield	Lachlan	Transfer			
Derriwong	Lachlan	Transfer	26	340	n
Lithgow waste facility	Lithgow	Landfill	10090	8	y
Portland landfill	Lithgow	Landfill	7300	2	y
Wallerawang waste facility	Lithgow	Landfill	1075	2	y
Glen Davis landfill	Lithgow	Landfill	300	3	n
Cullen Bullen landfill	Lithgow	Landfill	320	2	n
Capertee landfill	Lithgow	Landfill	190	10	n
Angus place transfer station	Lithgow	Transfer	875		
Hampton transfer station	Lithgow	Transfer	385		
Taranar transfer station	Lithgow	Transfer	423		
Meadow flat transfer station	Lithgow	Transfer	455		
Mudgee Waste Facility	Mid-Western	Landfill	27000	60	n
Birriwa	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Goolma	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Ulan	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Wollar	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Bylong	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Gulgong	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Home Rule	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		



Facility	LGA	Type	TPA	Yrs left	Licenced?
Cooyal	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Queenspinch	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Lue	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Hargraves	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Windeyer	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Kandos	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Illford	Mid-Western	Transfer	?		
Narromine Waste Management Facility	Narromine	Landfill	6200	35	y
Trangie Landfill	Narromine	Landfill	1027	50	n
Tomingley Transfer Station	Narromine	Transfer	?		
Oberon Waste Depot	Oberon	Landfill	4000	50	y
Burruga Waste Depot	Oberon	Transfer	?		
Black Springs Waste Depot	Oberon	Transfer	?		
Ophir Road Resource Recovery Centre	Orange	Landfill	45000	1	y
Euchareena Road Resource Recovery Centre	Orange	Landfill	12500	40	y
Ophir Road Resource Recovery Centre	Orange	Transfer	45000		
Parkes Landfill	Parkes	Landfill	10000	20	y
Alectown Landfill	Parkes	Landfill	100	10	n
Bogan Gate Landfill	Parkes	Landfill	150	10	n
Gunningbland Landfill	Parkes	Landfill	50	5	n
Tullamore Landfill	Parkes	Landfill	200	5	n
Trundle Landfill	Parkes	Landfill	350	7	n
Peak Hill	Parkes	Transfer	900	2	n
Walgett Waste Management Facility	Walgett	Landfill	18500	10	y
Lightning Ridge Landfill	Walgett	Landfill	4700	4	n
Come By Chance	Walgett	Landfill	50	20	n
Collarenebri Landfill	Walgett	Landfill	250	15	n
Burren Junction Landfill	Walgett	Landfill	150	20	n
Carinda Landfill	Walgett	Landfill	60	20	n
Rowena Landfill	Walgett	Landfill	55	20	n
Cumborah Transfer Station	Walgett	Transfer	?		
Warren Landfill	Warren	Landfill	1500	40	n

Facility	LGA	Type	TPA	Yrs left	Licenced?
Coonabarabran Landfill	Warrumbungle	Landfill	2550	30	n
Ulamambri Transfer Station	Warrumbungle	Transfer	?		
Baradine Transfer Station	Warrumbungle	Transfer	?		
Binnaway Transfer Station	Warrumbungle	Transfer	?		
Mendooran Transfer Station	Warrumbungle	Transfer	?		
Coolah Transfer Station	Warrumbungle	Transfer	?		
Dunedoo Transfer Station	Warrumbungle	Transfer	?		
Grenfell Landfill	Weddin	Landfill	1000	25	n
<b>TOTAL Transfer Stations</b>	<b>Transfer</b>	<b>51</b>			
<b>TOTAL Landfills</b>	<b>Landfills</b>	<b>80</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>Both</b>	<b>131</b>	*NB - Ophir Counted as both		



**NetWaste Regional Waste Strategy 2017-2021**  
**February 2018**



**Impact Environmental**

PO Box 5057  
Port Macquarie NSW 2444  
Tel: 02 6583 8112  
Fax: 02 6583 8065  
[impact@impactenviro.com.au](mailto:impact@impactenviro.com.au)

[www.impactenviro.com.au](http://www.impactenviro.com.au)