



Ordinary Meeting of Council

AGENDA

to be held on
Thursday, 15 February 2018
at **6:00pm**, at the
EMRC Administration Office
1st Floor, Ascot Place, 226 Great Eastern Highway
BELMONT WA 6104

Meeting Room: Council Chambers

*** Please note that a meal will be provided ***

**EASTERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL**

NOTICE OF MEETING

Dear Councillors

I wish to advise that an Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held at the EMRC Administration Office, 1st Floor, 226 Great Eastern Highway, BELMONT WA 6104 on **Thursday, 15 February 2018**, commencing at **6:00pm**.



PETER B. SCHNEIDER
Chief Executive Officer

9 February 2018

Please Note

If any Councillor/officer has a **query regarding a report item** or requires additional information in relation to a report item, please **contact the responsible Director** (SOURCE OF REPORT) prior to the meeting.

EMRC Council Members

Cr David McDonnell (Chairman)	EMRC Member	City of Swan
Cr Dylan O'Connor (Deputy Chairman)	EMRC Member	City of Kalamunda
Cr Melissa Mykytiuk	EMRC Member	Town of Bassendean
Cr Jai Wilson	EMRC Member	Town of Bassendean
Cr Barry McKenna	EMRC Member	City of Bayswater
Cr Sally Palmer	EMRC Member	City of Bayswater
Cr Janet Powell	EMRC Member	City of Belmont
Cr Steve Wolff	EMRC Member	City of Belmont
Cr Geoff Stallard	EMRC Member	City of Kalamunda
Cr John Daw	EMRC Member	Shire of Mundaring
Cr David Lavell	EMRC Member	Shire of Mundaring
Cr Adam Kovalevs	EMRC Member	City of Swan

EMRC Council Deputies

Cr Kathryn Hamilton	EMRC Deputy Member	Town of Bassendean
Cr Filomena Piffaretti	EMRC Deputy Member	City of Bayswater
Cr Phil Marks	EMRC Deputy Member	City of Belmont
Cr Cameron Blair	EMRC Deputy Member	City of Kalamunda
Cr Doug Jeans	EMRC Deputy Member	Shire of Mundaring
Cr Ian Johnson	EMRC Deputy Member	City of Swan

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

AGENDA

15 February 2018

(REF: D2018/00068)

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- 1 DECLARATION OF OPENING AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS**

- 2 ATTENDANCE, APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE (PREVIOUSLY APPROVED)**

- 3 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS**

- 4 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN OR PRESIDING MEMBER WITHOUT DISCUSSION**

- 5 RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS PUBLIC QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE**
Nil

- 6 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**

- 7 APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

- 8 PETITIONS, DEPUTATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS**



9 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

9.1 MINUTES OF ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL HELD ON 7 DECEMBER 2017

That the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 7 December 2017 which have been distributed, be confirmed.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR

10 QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

11 QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS WITHOUT NOTICE

12 ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS FOR WHICH MEETINGS MAY BE CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

13 BUSINESS NOT DEALT WITH FROM A PREVIOUS MEETING

Nil



14 REPORTS OF EMPLOYEES

QUESTIONS

The Chairman invites questions from members on the reports of employees.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That with the exception of items, which are to be withdrawn and dealt with separately, Council adopts the recommendations in the Reports of Employees (Section 14).

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR



14.1 LIST OF ACCOUNTS PAID DURING THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2017

REFERENCE: D2018/00076

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present to Council a list of accounts paid under the Chief Executive Officer's delegated authority during the months of November and December 2017 for noting.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- As per the requirements of regulation 13(1) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, the list of accounts paid during the months of November and December 2017 is provided for noting.

Recommendation(s)

That Council notes the CEO's list of accounts for November and December 2017 paid under delegated power in accordance with regulation 13(1) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, forming the attachment to this report totalling \$17,442,247.31

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Corporate Services

BACKGROUND

Council has delegated to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) the exercise of its power to make payments from the Municipal Fund and Trust Fund. In accordance with regulation 13(1) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, a list of accounts paid by the CEO is to be provided to Council, where such delegation is made.



Item 14.1 continued

REPORT

The table below summarises the payments drawn on the funds during the months of November and December 2017. A list detailing the payments made is appended as an attachment to this report.

Municipal Fund	EFT Payments	EFT38329– EFT38807	
	Cheque Payments	220309 – 220320	
	Payroll EFT	PAY 2018-10, PAY 2018-11, PAY 2018-12 & PAY 2018-13	
	Direct Debits	DD16729.1 – DD16729.20	
	- Superannuation	DD16730.1 – DD16730.20	
	- Bank Charges	1*NOV17 & 1*DEC17	
	- Other	1258 – 1280	\$17,443,357.28
	Less		
	Cancelled EFT & Cheques	EFT'S 38694, 38707 & 38766	(\$1,109.97)
Trust Fund	Not Applicable		Nil
Total			\$17,442,247.31

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 3 – Good Governance

3.3 To provide responsible and accountable governance and management of the EMRC

3.4 To continue to improve financial and asset management practices

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

As contained within the report.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil



Item 14.1 continued

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

Member Council	Implication Details
Town of Bassendean	} Nil
City of Bayswater	
City of Belmont	
City of Kalamunda	
Shire of Mundaring	
City of Swan	

ATTACHMENT(S)

CEO's Delegated Payments List for the months of November and December 2017 (Ref: D2018/01585)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council notes the CEO's list of accounts for November and December 2017 paid under delegated power in accordance with regulation 13(1) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, forming the attachment to this report totalling \$17,442,247.31.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR



Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council

**CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 2017**

Cheque / EFT No	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
EFT38329	01/11/2017	A BEAUTIFUL CITY PTY LTD	CONSULTING FEE - REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	4,950.00
EFT38330	01/11/2017	ACCENT RUBBER STAMPS & TROPHIES	STATIONERY	14.00
EFT38331	01/11/2017	ACCESS INDUSTRIAL TYRES PTY LTD	TYRE REPLACEMENTS & PLANT REPAIRS	649.00
EFT38332	01/11/2017	ACTION BLAST PTY LTD T/A ACTION MINING SERVICES	PLANT REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	3,675.17
EFT38333	01/11/2017	ADT SECURITY	SECURITY MONITORING & REPAIR	492.82
EFT38334	01/11/2017	ADVANCED NATIONAL SERVICES PTY LTD	CLEANING SERVICES & CONSUMABLES -ASCOT PLACE	2,821.49
EFT38335	01/11/2017	AIR FILTER DRY CLEAN SYSTEMS WA	PLANT PARTS MAINTENANCE & SERVICE	1,782.95
EFT38336	01/11/2017	AIRWELL GROUP PTY LTD	PURCHASE PUMPS	21,721.00
EFT38337	01/11/2017	ANALYTICAL REFERENCE LABORATORY (ARL)	LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING ON WATER SAMPLES	264.55
EFT38338	01/11/2017	ANSPACH AGRICULTURAL CONTRACTING	PRODUCT TRANSPORTATION COST	12,727.24
EFT38339	01/11/2017	AUSTRALIAN HVAC SERVICES	AIRCONDITIONING MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	550.00
EFT38340	01/11/2017	AUSTRALIAN LABORATORY SERVICES PTY LTD (ALS)	LABORATORY TESTING ON WOODCHIPS	330.00
EFT38341	01/11/2017	AUTOSWEEP WA (LAMBERT FAMILY TRUST)	SITE SWEEPING - HAZELMERE	3,234.00
EFT38342	01/11/2017	BARFIELD EARTHMOVING (JAYCOURT NOMINEES P/L)	PRODUCT & PLANT TRANSPORTATION COSTS	2,571.50
EFT38343	01/11/2017	BATTERY WORLD	BATTERY PURCHASES	59.90
EFT38344	01/11/2017	BELMONT - REDCLIFFE NEWSROUND	NEWSPAPERS	50.80
EFT38345	01/11/2017	BIN BATH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	BIN CLEANING	175.78
EFT38346	01/11/2017	BRIAN NAUGHTON (BG'S CAR CLEANING SERVICE)	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	30.00
EFT38347	01/11/2017	BUDGET ELECTRICS	BUILDING REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	4,730.00
EFT38348	01/11/2017	BUNNINGS GROUP LTD	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	238.35
EFT38349	01/11/2017	CABCHARGE	ADMIN FEE	6.00
EFT38350	01/11/2017	CAPITAL TRANSPORT SERVICES (WA) PTY LTD	COURIER SERVICE	1,092.14
EFT38351	01/11/2017	CBC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (WA DIVISION)	PLANT PARTS	149.60
EFT38352	01/11/2017	CHEMCENTRE	DUST MONITORING - HAZELMERE	286.00
EFT38353	01/11/2017	CHIDLOW WATER CARRIERS	WATER SUPPLIES - RED HILL SITE	220.00
EFT38354	01/11/2017	CIRRENA PTY LTD T/A UNISON INTERACTIVE PTY LTD	WEBSITE MAINTENANCE	1,540.00
EFT38355	01/11/2017	CJD EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	PLANT MAINTENANCE, PARTS & SERVICE	2,899.71
EFT38356	01/11/2017	COMPLIANCE MONITORING PTY LTD	STAFF TRAINING	539.00
EFT38357	01/11/2017	COMPU-STOR	IT BACKUP DATA SERVICES	692.33
EFT38358	01/11/2017	COVS PARTS PTY LTD	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	82.53
EFT38359	01/11/2017	CPA AUSTRALIA	STAFF TRAINING	4,590.00
EFT38360	01/11/2017	CPR ELECTRICAL SERVICES	GRINDER REPAIR & BUILDING MAINTENANCE AT C&I BUILDING HAZELMERE	1,610.35
EFT38361	01/11/2017	CREATIVE ADM	ANNUAL REPORT - CONSULTING FEE	660.00
EFT38362	01/11/2017	CROMMELINS AUSTRALIA	PLANT PARTS	96.80
EFT38363	01/11/2017	CROSSLAND & HARDY PTY LTD	SURVEYING COSTS - STOCKPILES	5,769.28
EFT38364	01/11/2017	DEERING AUTRONICS	EQUIPMENT PURCHASES - TWO WAY RADIO	660.00
EFT38365	01/11/2017	ECO ENVIRONMENTAL (BENFOSTER PTY LTD)	WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING & EQUIPMENT RENTAL	330.00
EFT38366	01/11/2017	ELAN ENERGY MATRIX	TYRE DISPOSAL COSTS	697.23
EFT38367	01/11/2017	FLEXI STAFF PTY LTD	LABOUR HIRE	26,963.60
EFT38368	01/11/2017	FLICK ANTICIMEX PTY LTD	HYGIENE SERVICES	1,592.27
EFT38369	01/11/2017	FRESH BOOST PTY LTD ATF BANDITS TRUST	STAFF AMENITIES	786.70
EFT38370	01/11/2017	FUJI XEROX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PHOTOCOPIER MAINTENANCE & SUPPLIES	1,023.35



Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council
CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 2017

Cheque / EFT No	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
EFT38371	01/11/2017	HEATLEY SALES PTY LTD	PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	564.30
EFT38372	01/11/2017	HITACHI CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	PLANT SERVICE & MAINTENANCE	1,369.53
EFT38373	01/11/2017	HOSECO (WA) PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	960.35
EFT38374	01/11/2017	INSTANT WEIGHT PTY LTD T/A INSTANT WEIGHING	CALIBRATION OF SCALE ON PLANT	1,265.00
EFT38375	01/11/2017	IPING PTY LTD	INTERNET SERVICE	1,128.80
EFT38376	01/11/2017	ISENTIA PTY LTD	MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION - MEDIA MONITORING	1,031.25
EFT38377	01/11/2017	JCB CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AUSTRALIA	PLANT SERVICE & MAINTENANCE	504.66
EFT38378	01/11/2017	KLB SYSTEMS	IT EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	1,259.50
EFT38379	01/11/2017	KONE BUILDING DOORS - A DIV OF KONE ELEVATORS PTY LTD	MAINTENANCE - ASCOT PLACE GARAGE DOOR	107.78
EFT38380	01/11/2017	KONICA MINOLTA BUSINESS SOLUTIONS AUSTRALIA P/L	PHOTOCOPIER MAINTENANCE & SUPPLIES	3,029.02
EFT38381	01/11/2017	KOOL KREATIVE	ART WORK & PRINTING COST - PLANTS OUT OF PLACE BOOKLET	6,710.00
EFT38382	01/11/2017	KOTT GUNNING LAWYERS	LEGAL ADVICE & CONTRACT PREPARATION	2,632.03
EFT38383	01/11/2017	LAND KWALITY	LABORATORY ANALYSIS - BEDDING CHIPS	3,553.00
EFT38384	01/11/2017	LGIS	INSURANCE PREMIUMS	197,172.92
EFT38385	01/11/2017	LIEBHERR AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PLANT SERVICE & MAINTENANCE	464.64
EFT38386	01/11/2017	LO-GO APPOINTMENTS	LABOUR HIRE	3,114.05
EFT38387	01/11/2017	MACRI PARTNERS	AUDIT FEE 2016/17 - FINAL PAYMENT	15,202.00
EFT38388	01/11/2017	MAIL PLUS PERTH	MAIL EXPENSES	369.60
EFT38389	01/11/2017	MAJOR SECURITY SERVICES PTY LTD	SECURITY MONITORING	5,188.85
EFT38390	01/11/2017	MARKETFORCE	DESIGN & PRINTING OF ANNUAL REPORT	6,290.90
EFT38391	01/11/2017	MEN OF THE TREES	PURCHASE OF SEEDLINGS	6,851.25
EFT38392	01/11/2017	MIDALIA STEEL (ONESTEEL)	PLANT PARTS	137.48
EFT38393	01/11/2017	MIDLAND CAMERA HOUSE	PURCHASE OF A DIGITAL CAMERA	159.00
EFT38394	01/11/2017	MIDWAY FORD (WA)	VEHICLE SERVICE	565.00
EFT38395	01/11/2017	MISS MAUD	CATERING COSTS	126.40
EFT38396	01/11/2017	NEVERFAIL SPRINGWATER	BOTTLED WATER	320.95
EFT38397	01/11/2017	OHMS HYGIENE	OH&S CONSULTATION FEE	16,032.50
EFT38398	01/11/2017	ONSHORE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS PTY LTD	CONSULTING FEE - REVIEW OF REHABILITATION PROGRAM AT RED HILL	8,283.00
EFT38399	01/11/2017	ONSITE RENTALS PTY LTD	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	1,457.15
EFT38400	01/11/2017	OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY PTY LTD	BUILDING MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	1,644.87
EFT38401	01/11/2017	PALMER EARTHMOVING AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	FERRICRETE CRUSHING	84,240.97
EFT38402	01/11/2017	PAXON GROUP	PART AUDIT FEE - INTERNAL AUDIT	99.00
EFT38403	01/11/2017	PETRO MIN ENGINEERS	CONSULTING FEE - WWtE	4,180.00
EFT38404	01/11/2017	PINELLI WINES PTY LTD	CATERING SUPPLIES	126.00
EFT38405	01/11/2017	PITNEY BOWES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	POSTAGE EXPENSE	132.00
EFT38406	01/11/2017	PJ & DM GODFREY FENCING CONTRACTORS	FENCE REPAIRS AT TRANSFER STATIONS & NEW FENCING AROUND STAGE 15 & 15B AT RED HILL	22,908.60
EFT38407	01/11/2017	PROTECTOR FIRE SERVICES	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE	1,787.45
EFT38408	01/11/2017	PRUDENTIAL INVESTMENT SERVICES CORP P/L	INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES	2,475.00
EFT38409	01/11/2017	RELATIONSHIPS AUSTRALIA WA INC	EAP - COUNSELLING FEES	165.00
EFT38410	01/11/2017	RENT A FENCE PTY LTD	HIRING COSTS - TEMPORARY FENCE FOR WWtE	3,313.07
EFT38411	01/11/2017	RENTOKIL INITIAL PTY LTD	QUARTERLY PEST CONTROL SERVICE	1,047.86
EFT38412	01/11/2017	RUDD INDUSTRIAL AND FARM SUPPLIES	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	760.61



Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council
CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 2017

Cheque / EFT No	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
EFT38413	01/11/2017	SETON AUSTRALIA	PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	67.10
EFT38414	01/11/2017	SHOWCASE CATERING	CATERING COSTS	4,646.00
EFT38415	01/11/2017	SHUGS ELECTRICAL	BUILDING MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS FOR RED HILL	1,012.00
EFT38416	01/11/2017	SNAP BELMONT (BELSNAP PTY LTD)	PRINTING COSTS	273.09
EFT38417	01/11/2017	SONIC HEALTHPLUS PTY LTD	PRE-EMPLOYMENT MEDICAL	220.00
EFT38418	01/11/2017	SPUDS GARDENING SERVICES	GROUND & GARDEN MAINTENANCE - RED HILL	3,105.00
EFT38419	01/11/2017	ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION	REPLACEMENT AED PADS ETC	116.00
EFT38420	01/11/2017	STANTONS INTERNATIONAL	PROBITY SERVICES - RRF TENDER	7,767.10
EFT38421	01/11/2017	SWAN FIRE SERVICES	SERVICE MAINTENANCE - FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	179.30
EFT38422	01/11/2017	SYNNOTT MULHOLLAND MANAGEMENT SERVICES P/L T/A CONSULTATION	CONSULTING FEE - RRF	4,397.25
EFT38423	01/11/2017	TALIS CONSULTANTS	CONSULTING FEE - RRF & CONTRACT NEGOTIATION	16,263.50
EFT38424	01/11/2017	TELSTRA CORPORATION LTD	TELEPHONE CHARGES	5,693.64
EFT38425	01/11/2017	TEMPTATIONS CATERING	CATERING COSTS	267.08
EFT38426	01/11/2017	THE ODOUR UNIT (WA) P/L	STAFF TRAINING	715.00
EFT38427	01/11/2017	TIM DAVIES LANDSCAPING PTY LTD (TDL)	GARDEN MAINTENANCE ASCOT PLACE	1,159.98
EFT38428	01/11/2017	TJ DEPIAZZI & SONS	PRODUCT TRANSPORTATION COSTS	6,534.00
EFT38429	01/11/2017	TOOLMART AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	94.00
EFT38430	01/11/2017	TOTAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL SERVICES PTY LTD	EQUIPMENT PARTS	653.68
EFT38431	01/11/2017	TOTALLY WORKWEAR MIDLAND	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	1,340.93
EFT38432	01/11/2017	TSN MANAGEMENT PTY LTD - TIESNCUFFS	UNIFORM COSTS	941.60
EFT38433	01/11/2017	TURNKEY INSTRUMENTS PTY LTD	PLANT SERVICE & REPAIR	826.87
EFT38434	01/11/2017	VISY RECYCLING	RECYCLING COSTS	28.18
EFT38435	01/11/2017	WA BROILER GROWERS ASSOCIATION (INC)	REFUND OF PAYMENT GUARANTEE	9,458.35
EFT38436	01/11/2017	WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (WALGA)	WEBSITE UPGRADE COSTS & STAFF TRAINING	31,378.00
EFT38437	01/11/2017	WATERLOGIC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	513.70
EFT38438	01/11/2017	WESTERN HEARING SERVICES	AUDIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR STAFF	902.00
EFT38439	01/11/2017	WESTERN MAZE T/A WESTERN EDUCTING SERVICE	DUST EXTRACTION UNIT MAINTENANCE - GRINDER	2,442.00
EFT38440	01/11/2017	WESTERN TREE RECYCLERS	PLANT HIRE	1,423.07
EFT38441	01/11/2017	WINC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	STATIONERY & CONSUMABLES	1,020.95
EFT38442	01/11/2017	WORK CLOBBER	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	486.25
EFT38443	01/11/2017	WORKFORCE INTERNATIONAL	LABOUR HIRE	543.97
EFT38444	01/11/2017	WORKPAC PTY LTD	LABOUR HIRE	3,330.18
EFT38445	01/11/2017	WURTH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	132.17
EFT38446	01/11/2017	YEOMAN PTY LTD ATF THE RJ ROHRLACH FAMILY TRUST	CONSULTING FEES - WW&E	357.50
EFT38447	03/11/2017	ADT SECURITY	SECURITY SYSTEM MAINTENANCE	698.50
EFT38448	03/11/2017	AIR FILTER DRY CLEAN SYSTEMS WA	PLANT PARTS MAINTENANCE & SERVICE	87.23
EFT38449	03/11/2017	ALLIGHTSYKES PTY LTD	QUARTERLY SERVICE AGREEMENT - BACKUP GENERATOR AT RED HILL	1,033.31
EFT38450	03/11/2017	ARMAGUARD (LINFOX ARMAGUARD PTY LTD)	COURIER SERVICE	322.35
EFT38451	03/11/2017	BLACKWOODS ATKINS	PLANT PARTS	171.52
EFT38452	03/11/2017	BRING COURIERS	COURIER SERVICE	96.18
EFT38453	03/11/2017	CJD EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	PLANT MAINTENANCE, PARTS & SERVICE	7,164.54
EFT38454	03/11/2017	COMSYNC CONSULTING PTY LTD	IT CONSULTING	3,052.50

Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council
CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 2017

Cheque / EFT No	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
EFT38455	03/11/2017	DUN & BRADSTREET PTY LTD	CREDIT REFERENCE CHECKS	79.20
EFT38456	03/11/2017	FUJI XEROX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PHOTOCOPIER MAINTENANCE & SUPPLIES	144.73
EFT38457	03/11/2017	HOSECO (WA) PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	1,232.32
EFT38458	03/11/2017	MAJOR SECURITY SERVICES PTY LTD	SECURITY MONITORING	1,317.57
EFT38459	03/11/2017	MUNDARING TYRE CENTRE	TYRE REPAIR	35.00
EFT38460	03/11/2017	NEVERFAIL SPRINGWATER	BOTTLED WATER	145.10
EFT38461	03/11/2017	NEVILLE REFRIGERATION & AIRCONDITIONING	DEGASSING OF FRIDGES & AIRCONDITIONERS	1,016.00
EFT38462	03/11/2017	ONSITE RENTALS PTY LTD	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	501.66
EFT38463	03/11/2017	PERTH ENERGY PTY LTD	GAS SUPPLY - WWtE	164.13
EFT38464	03/11/2017	PJ & DM GODFREY FENCING CONTRACTORS	FENCE REPAIRS AT TRANSFER STATIONS	660.00
EFT38465	03/11/2017	PRESTIGE ALARMS	SECURITY MAINTENANCE & MONITORING - RED HILL	550.00
EFT38466	03/11/2017	REMONDIS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	COLLECTION OF PAPER RECYCLABLES	25.10
EFT38467	03/11/2017	RILEY'S AUTO ELECTRICS	PLANT REPAIRS	2,421.10
EFT38468	03/11/2017	SEME SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE - SECURITY CAMERA	3,359.40
EFT38469	03/11/2017	SHUGS ELECTRICAL	BUILDING MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS - RED HILL	284.31
EFT38470	03/11/2017	SIGN SUPERMARKET	SIGNAGE	230.00
EFT38471	03/11/2017	SPUDS GARDENING SERVICES	GROUND & GARDEN MAINTENANCE - RED HILL	3,445.00
EFT38472	03/11/2017	TELSTRA CORPORATION LTD	TELEPHONE CHARGES	447.50
EFT38473	03/11/2017	THE WATERSHED	PARTS PURCHASES	5,665.80
EFT38474	03/11/2017	TOTAL TOOLS MIDLAND	OXYGEN BOTTLE FOR WORKSHOP	569.00
EFT38475	03/11/2017	TOTALLY WORKWEAR MIDLAND	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	215.55
EFT38476	03/11/2017	VOLICH WASTE CONTRACTORS PTY LTD	BULK BIN HIRE	44.00
EFT38477	03/11/2017	WESTERN HEARING SERVICES	AUDIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR STAFF	90.20
EFT38478	03/11/2017	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	PLANT SERVICE AGREEMENT & PLANT PARTS	11,375.85
EFT38479	03/11/2017	WINC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	STATIONERY & CONSUMABLES	125.49
EFT38480	03/11/2017	WURTH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	237.02
EFT38481	07/11/2017	PAYG PAYMENTS	PAYG TAXATION PAYMENT	62,585.00
EFT38482	10/11/2017	BMT WBM PTY LTD	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING - FLOOD STUDY	42,834.00
EFT38483	10/11/2017	CITY OF BELMONT	COUNCIL RATES - INSTALMENT	2,384.60
EFT38484	10/11/2017	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION (DWER)	ANNUAL LICENCE RENEWAL - HAZELMERE RRF	1,068.00
EFT38485	10/11/2017	MOTORCHARGE PTY LTD	FLEET FUEL PURCHASES	2,805.32
EFT38486	10/11/2017	TELSTRA CORPORATION LTD	TELEPHONE CHARGES	346.75
EFT38487	17/11/2017	BP AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	FUEL PURCHASES	55,979.76
EFT38488	17/11/2017	COMSYNC CONSULTING PTY LTD	IT CONSULTING	2,763.75
EFT38489	17/11/2017	DARLING RANGE BRANCH OF THE WA NATURALISTS' CLUB	PRESENTATION FEE - HEALTHY WILDLIFE PROJECT	180.00
EFT38490	17/11/2017	ODOUR CONTROL SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL LTD	ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER MATERIAL	13,407.08
EFT38491	17/11/2017	PITNEY BOWES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	POSTAGE EXPENSE	333.63
EFT38492	17/11/2017	SHUGS ELECTRICAL	EQUIPMENT REPAIR	113.30
EFT38493	17/11/2017	SYNERGY	ELECTRICITY CHARGES - HAZELMERE	2,233.60
EFT38494	17/11/2017	TELSTRA CORPORATION LTD	TELEPHONE CHARGES	320.29
EFT38495	20/11/2017	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION	GST PAYMENT	201,961.00
EFT38496	21/11/2017	BRONWYN LEE	STAFF REIMBURSEMENT	108.38



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EFT38497	21/11/2017	MR ROB BROWN	REFUND OF DISPOSAL FEE - COUNCIL PASS	82.75
EFT38498	21/11/2017	PAYG PAYMENTS	PAYG TAXATION PAYMENT	61,245.00
EFT38499	21/11/2017	REMONDIS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	COLLECTION OF PAPER RECYCLABLES	1,221.35
EFT38500	21/11/2017	TALIS CONSULTANTS	CONSULTING FEE - RRF AT HAZELMERE	11,346.50
EFT38501	24/11/2017	BP AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	OIL PURCHASES	2,059.08
EFT38502	24/11/2017	INSTANT WEIGHT PTY LTD T/A INSTANT WEIGHING	CALIBRATION OF SCALE ON PLANT	343.75
EFT38503	24/11/2017	ODOUR CONTROL SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL LTD	ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER MATERIAL	30,839.71
EFT38504	24/11/2017	PERTH ENERGY PTY LTD	GAS SUPPLY - WWtE	126.30
EFT38505	24/11/2017	SYNERGY	ELECTRICITY CHARGES - HAZELMERE	29.95
EFT38506	28/11/2017	MARKETFORCE	ADVERTISING COSTS	708.40
EFT38507	01/12/2017	A NOBLE & SON LTD WA DIVISION	PLANT PARTS	212.81
EFT38508	01/12/2017	ACCENT RUBBER STAMPS & TROPHIES	STATIONERY	93.70
EFT38509	01/12/2017	ACCESS INDUSTRIAL TYRES PTY LTD	TYRE REPLACEMENTS & REPAIRS FOR PLANTS	1,337.60
EFT38510	01/12/2017	ADT SECURITY	SECURITY MAINTENANCE - ASCOT PLACE	3,896.28
EFT38511	01/12/2017	AIR FILTER DRY CLEAN SYSTEMS WA	PLANT PARTS MAINTENANCE & SERVICE	2,337.85
EFT38512	01/12/2017	AIRWELL GROUP PTY LTD	PUMPS MAINTENANCE & SERVICE	2,812.19
EFT38513	01/12/2017	AISHI REGAN	STAFF HEALTH PROMOTION	720.00
EFT38514	01/12/2017	ALCOLIZER PTY LTD	SIX-MONTHLY CALIBRATION OF BREATH ANALYSERS	267.19
EFT38515	01/12/2017	ALL DAY CONTRACTING	WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING	300.00
EFT38516	01/12/2017	ALL RUBBER PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS - GRINDER	489.26
EFT38517	01/12/2017	ARMAGUARD (LINFOX ARMAGUARD PTY LTD)	COURIER SERVICE	537.25
EFT38518	01/12/2017	AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT - AIM	ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL	3,630.00
EFT38519	01/12/2017	AUTOSWEEP WA (LAMBERT FAMILY TRUST)	SITE SWEEPING - HAZELMERE	2,772.00
EFT38520	01/12/2017	BARFIELD EARTHMOVING (JAYCOURT NOMINEES P/L)	PLANT HIRE & PRODUCT TRANSPORTATION COST	8,286.84
EFT38521	01/12/2017	BARFIELD MECHANICAL SERVICES (JAYCOURT NOMINEES P/L)	PLANT MAINTENANCE	2,420.00
EFT38522	01/12/2017	BELMONT - REDCLIFFE NEWSROUND	NEWSPAPERS	51.80
EFT38523	01/12/2017	BELMONT TYREPOWER (RICHARDS TYRES)	TYRE REPLACEMENT	602.00
EFT38524	01/12/2017	BIN BATH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	BIN CLEANING	175.78
EFT38525	01/12/2017	BOBCAT ATTACH	PLANT PARTS & MAINTENANCE	4,477.00
EFT38526	01/12/2017	BRIGHTMARK GROUP PTY LTD	CLEANING SERVICES & CONSUMABLES	3,401.20
EFT38527	01/12/2017	BUNNINGS GROUP LTD	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	771.67
EFT38528	01/12/2017	BURSON AUTOMOTIVE PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	1,108.72
EFT38529	01/12/2017	CABCHARGE	TAXI FARE	59.80
EFT38530	01/12/2017	CHEMCENTRE	ANALYSIS ON WATER & WOOD FINES SAMPLES - HAZELMERE	4,367.00
EFT38531	01/12/2017	CIRRENA PTY LTD T/A UNISON INTERACTIVE PTY LTD	WEBSITE MAINTENANCE	1,540.00
EFT38532	01/12/2017	CITY OF SWAN	PURCHASE OF MULCH	8,250.00
EFT38533	01/12/2017	CJD EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	PLANT MAINTENANCE, PARTS & SERVICE	20,057.33
EFT38534	01/12/2017	COMPELLING ECONOMICS PTY LTD (REMPAN)	REMPAN STATISTIC UPDATE	995.00
EFT38535	01/12/2017	COMPU-STOR	IT BACKUP DATA SERVICES	739.88
EFT38536	01/12/2017	COMSYNC CONSULTING PTY LTD	IT CONSULTING	2,763.75
EFT38537	01/12/2017	CPR ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PLANT REPAIR - GRINDER	253.00
EFT38538	01/12/2017	CROSSLAND & HARDY PTY LTD	SURVEYING COSTS - STOCKPILES & LEACHATE LEVELS	4,389.00



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EFT38539	01/12/2017	CSE CROSSCOM PTY LTD	PURCHASE OF TWO-WAY RADIO	396.47
EFT38540	01/12/2017	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING - EHCM	2,502.00
EFT38541	01/12/2017	DUN & BRADSTREET PTY LTD	CREDIT REFERENCE CHECKS	148.50
EFT38542	01/12/2017	ECO ENVIRONMENTAL (BENFOSTER PTY LTD)	WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING	341.00
EFT38543	01/12/2017	EVERSAFE FIRE PROTECTION	AIR FOAM FIRE EXTINGUISHER	275.00
EFT38544	01/12/2017	FLEXI STAFF PTY LTD	LABOUR HIRE	21,888.98
EFT38545	01/12/2017	FLICK ANTICIMEX PTY LTD	HYGIENE SERVICES	67.95
EFT38546	01/12/2017	FUJI XEROX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PHOTOCOPIER MAINTENANCE & SUPPLIES	29,747.23
EFT38547	01/12/2017	GIDGEGANNUP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY	ADVERTISING COST - COMMUNITY GRANTS PROGRAM	44.00
EFT38548	01/12/2017	GROENEVELD AUSTRALIA P/L	PLANT PARTS & MAINTENANCE	3,611.30
EFT38549	01/12/2017	HAMMEL INTERNATIONAL (COYLE SALES SERVICES) CSS EQUIPMENT	PLANT PARTS	9,958.91
EFT38550	01/12/2017	HEATLEY SALES PTY LTD	PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	564.30
EFT38551	01/12/2017	HITACHI CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	PLANT SERVICE & MAINTENANCE	1,146.13
EFT38552	01/12/2017	HOSECO (WA) PTY LTD	PLANT REPAIR & PARTS	396.32
EFT38553	01/12/2017	IPING PTY LTD	INTERNET SERVICE	1,128.80
EFT38554	01/12/2017	ISENTIA PTY LTD	MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION - MEDIA MONITORING	1,031.25
EFT38555	01/12/2017	JCB CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AUSTRALIA	PLANT SERVICE & MAINTENANCE	687.76
EFT38556	01/12/2017	KOOL KREATIVE	FEDERAL ELECTORATE BOUNDARY MAP	165.00
EFT38557	01/12/2017	LAND KWALITY	LABORATORY ANALYSIS - BEDDING CHIPS	1,078.00
EFT38558	01/12/2017	LIEBHERR AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PLANT SERVICE & MAINTENANCE	616.79
EFT38559	01/12/2017	LIFTRITE HIRE & SALES	PLANT REPAIR	1,320.94
EFT38560	01/12/2017	LO-GO APPOINTMENTS	LABOUR HIRE	7,572.02
EFT38561	01/12/2017	M2 TECHNOLOGY	UPDATE PHONE MESSAGE	352.00
EFT38562	01/12/2017	MACRI PARTNERS	GRANT ACQUITTAL FEE	660.00
EFT38563	01/12/2017	MAJOR MOTORS PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	1,560.55
EFT38564	01/12/2017	MAJOR SECURITY SERVICES PTY LTD	SECURITY MONITORING	7,994.77
EFT38565	01/12/2017	MCINTOSH & SON	PLANT PARTS & MAINTENANCE	490.05
EFT38566	01/12/2017	MIDLAND CEMENT MATERIALS	CONCRETE RAKES	332.48
EFT38567	01/12/2017	MIDLAND STEEL FABRICATION	PLANT MAINTENANCE	115.50
EFT38568	01/12/2017	MISS MAUD	CATERING COSTS	161.20
EFT38569	01/12/2017	MS GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT	GROUNDWATER MONITORING COSTS - RED HILL	19,562.40
EFT38570	01/12/2017	MUNDARING TYRE CENTRE	TYRE REPAIR & REPLACEMENT	215.00
EFT38571	01/12/2017	NATIONAL MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	SAMPLE ANALYSIS - WOODWASTE	9,698.70
EFT38572	01/12/2017	NEVERFAIL SPRINGWATER	BOTTLED WATER	290.25
EFT38573	01/12/2017	ONSITE RENTALS PTY LTD	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	1,118.57
EFT38574	01/12/2017	PIRTEK MIDLAND (M & B HYDRAULICS PTY LTD)	HYDRAULIC HOSE SUPPLIES & REPAIRS	852.45
EFT38575	01/12/2017	PJ & DM GODFREY FENCING CONTRACTORS	FENCE REPAIRS AT TRANSFER STATIONS	1,760.00
EFT38576	01/12/2017	RANDSTAD PTY LTD	LABOUR HIRE	4,537.96
EFT38577	01/12/2017	REFRESH WATERS PTY LTD	BOTTLED WATER	308.00
EFT38578	01/12/2017	RELATIONSHIPS AUSTRALIA WA INC	EAP - COUNSELLING FEES	165.00
EFT38579	01/12/2017	REMONDIS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	COLLECTION OF PAPER RECYCLABLES	33.35
EFT38580	01/12/2017	RILEY'S AUTO ELECTRICS	PLANT REPAIRS	2,564.38



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EFT38581	01/12/2017	RUDD INDUSTRIAL AND FARM SUPPLIES	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	1,080.96
EFT38582	01/12/2017	SAFETY WORLD	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	437.80
EFT38583	01/12/2017	SIGN SUPERMARKET	SIGNAGE	414.00
EFT38584	01/12/2017	SNAP BELMONT (BELSNAP PTY LTD)	PRINTING COSTS	1,183.05
EFT38585	01/12/2017	SONIC HEALTHPLUS PTY LTD	PRE-EMPLOYMENT MEDICAL	368.50
EFT38586	01/12/2017	SOUTH METROPOLITAN TAFE	STUDY ASSISTANCE	524.42
EFT38587	01/12/2017	SPECIALISED MECHANICAL SERVICES	PLANT PARTS - STEAMWAND	140.02
EFT38588	01/12/2017	SPUDS GARDENING SERVICES	GROUND & GARDEN MAINTENANCE	13,173.00
EFT38589	01/12/2017	STRATEGEN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS PTY LTD	ANNUAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT	2,200.00
EFT38590	01/12/2017	SWAN FIRE SERVICES	SERVICE MAINTENANCE - FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	179.30
EFT38591	01/12/2017	SWAN LOCK SERVICE PTY LTD	LOCK SUPPLIES & REPAIR	2,183.50
EFT38592	01/12/2017	TELSTRA CORPORATION LTD	TELEPHONE CHARGES	5,926.77
EFT38593	01/12/2017	TJ DEPIAZZI & SONS	PRODUCT TRANSPORTATION COSTS	4,900.50
EFT38594	01/12/2017	TOTAL TOOLS MIDLAND	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	799.00
EFT38595	01/12/2017	TOTALLY WORKWEAR MIDLAND	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	1,909.90
EFT38596	01/12/2017	TOX FREE SOLUTIONS	SUPPLY OF FLURO TUBE BOXES	132.00
EFT38597	01/12/2017	TRANEN PTY LTD	PROVISION OF SEED BANK MAINTENANCE	220.00
EFT38598	01/12/2017	VERTICAL TELECOM WA PTY LTD (VERTEL)	EQUIPMENT REPAIRS	132.00
EFT38599	01/12/2017	VOLICH WASTE CONTRACTORS PTY LTD	BULK BIN HIRE	88.00
EFT38600	01/12/2017	WA MACHINERY GLASS	PLANT REPAIR	792.00
EFT38601	01/12/2017	WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (WALGA)	STAFF TRAINING	567.00
EFT38602	01/12/2017	WATERLOGIC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	513.70
EFT38603	01/12/2017	WESTERN HEARING SERVICES	AUDIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR STAFF	45.10
EFT38604	01/12/2017	WESTERN MAZE T/A WESTERN EDUCTING SERVICE	DUST EXTRACTION UNIT MAINTENANCE - GRINDER	1,221.00
EFT38605	01/12/2017	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	PLANT SERVICE AGREEMENT & PLANT PARTS	9,842.63
EFT38606	01/12/2017	WINC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	STATIONERY & CONSUMABLES	2,132.99
EFT38607	01/12/2017	WORKFORCE INTERNATIONAL	LABOUR HIRE	1,006.84
EFT38608	01/12/2017	WORKPAC PTY LTD	LABOUR HIRE	2,320.21
EFT38609	01/12/2017	WREN OIL	WASTE OIL REMOVAL	49.50
EFT38610	04/12/2017	OSBORNE TOWING PTY LTD	TOWING COST	2,145.00
EFT38611	05/12/2017	ADVANCED NATIONAL SERVICES PTY LTD	CLEANING SERVICES & CONSUMABLES	2,821.49
EFT38612	05/12/2017	ALLWEST PLANT HIRE	PLANT HIRE - EXCAVATOR & ROCK BREAKER AT RED HILL	8,521.46
EFT38613	05/12/2017	AUSTRALIAN LABORATORY SERVICES PTY LTD (ALS)	LABORATORY TESTING ON WOOD FINES	440.00
EFT38614	05/12/2017	BARFIELD EARTHMOVING (JAYCOURT NOMINEES P/L)	SUPPLY OF CLEAN COURSE SAND FOR STAGE 15 CELL	15,211.80
EFT38615	05/12/2017	BELMONT - REDCLIFFE NEWSROUND	NEWSPAPERS	50.80
EFT38616	05/12/2017	BRONWYN LEE	STAFF REIMBURSEMENT	143.84
EFT38617	05/12/2017	BUDGET ELECTRICS	BUILDING REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	1,327.70
EFT38618	05/12/2017	CAPITAL TRANSPORT SERVICES (WA) PTY LTD	COURIER SERVICE	182.91
EFT38619	05/12/2017	DEERING AUTRONICS	PLANT MAINTENANCE	462.95
EFT38620	05/12/2017	ECOTECH P/L	WEBSITE MAINTENANCE FEE	561.00
EFT38621	05/12/2017	FRESH BOOST PTY LTD ATF BANDITS TRUST	STAFF AMENITIES	931.80
EFT38622	05/12/2017	FUJI XEROX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PHOTOCOPIER MAINTENANCE & SUPPLIES	1,202.59



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EFT38623	05/12/2017	HIGGS DRILLING AND EXPLORATION	BORE MONITORING AT RED HILL	9,915.95
EFT38624	05/12/2017	KONICA MINOLTA BUSINESS SOLUTIONS AUSTRALIA P/L	PHOTOCOPIER MAINTENANCE & SUPPLIES	638.75
EFT38625	05/12/2017	KOTT GUNNING LAWYERS	LEGAL ADVICE	47,048.90
EFT38626	05/12/2017	LOGICAMMS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	EQUIPMENT SERVICE & SUPPORT	330.00
EFT38627	05/12/2017	MCLEODS BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS	COUNCILLORS INDUCTION PRESENTATION FEE	3,322.00
EFT38628	05/12/2017	MIDWAY FORD (WA)	VEHICLE REPAIR	534.82
EFT38629	05/12/2017	PAYG PAYMENTS	PAYG TAXATION PAYMENT	63,652.09
EFT38630	05/12/2017	STANTONS INTERNATIONAL	PROBITY SERVICES - RRF TENDER	3,187.80
EFT38631	05/12/2017	TALIS CONSULTANTS	CONSULTING FEE - RRP AT HAZELMERE	22,165.00
EFT38632	05/12/2017	THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	116.60
EFT38633	05/12/2017	TIM DAVIES LANDSCAPING PTY LTD (TDL)	GARDEN MAINTENANCE ASCOT PLACE	994.98
EFT38634	05/12/2017	TOWN OF BASSENDEAN	GRANT DISTRIBUTION - PERTH'S AUTUMN FESTIVAL	8,800.00
EFT38635	05/12/2017	UPPER REACH WINERY	CATERING SUPPLIES	199.60
EFT38636	05/12/2017	VISY RECYCLING	RECYCLING COSTS	84.54
EFT38637	05/12/2017	WESTERN TREE RECYCLERS	PLANT HIRE	31,318.87
EFT38638	08/12/2017	ADT SECURITY	SECURITY MONITORING - ALARM RESPONSE	154.00
EFT38639	08/12/2017	AUSTRALIA POST - ASCOT PLACE	POSTAL CHARGES	294.66
EFT38640	08/12/2017	BUDGET ELECTRICS	BUILDING REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	323.40
EFT38641	08/12/2017	ECO ENVIRONMENTAL (BENFOSTER PTY LTD)	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	77.00
EFT38642	08/12/2017	KANYANA WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTRE INC	RESCUE BOXES & PRESENTATION FEE - HEALTHY WILDLIFE	792.00
EFT38643	08/12/2017	MAIL PLUS PERTH	MAIL EXPENSES	369.60
EFT38644	08/12/2017	NEARMAP.COM	ANNUAL LICENCE RENEWAL	27,500.00
EFT38645	08/12/2017	ODOUR CONTROL SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL LTD	ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER MATERIAL	13,407.08
EFT38646	08/12/2017	TELSTRA CORPORATION LTD	TELEPHONE CHARGES	787.99
EFT38647	11/12/2017	AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION	ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL	250.00
EFT38648	11/12/2017	KUEHNE+NAGEL PTY LTD	GST ON PLANT PARTS FOR WOODWASTE GRINDER	5,500.21
EFT38649	12/12/2017	AIMEE KONTOR	EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR WINNER	1,000.00
EFT38650	13/12/2017	ALOFT HOTEL PERTH	CATERING COSTS	6,000.00
EFT38651	15/12/2017	3E CONSULTING ENGINEERS	CONSULTING FEE - WWiE	2,475.00
EFT38652	15/12/2017	APV VALUERS & ASSET MANAGEMENT	ASSET VALUATION FEE	1,834.80
EFT38653	15/12/2017	AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS & MEDIA AUTHORITY ACMA	ANNUAL APPARATUS LICENCE RENEWAL - RRP	643.00
EFT38654	15/12/2017	BRIAN NAUGHTON (BG'S CAR CLEANING SERVICE)	CLEANING CAR POOL VEHICLES & BUILDING MAINTENANCE	330.00
EFT38655	15/12/2017	BRIGHTMARK GROUP PTY LTD	CLEANING SERVICES & CONSUMABLES	4,259.20
EFT38656	15/12/2017	BRING COURIERS	COURIER SERVICE	337.00
EFT38657	15/12/2017	CANDLELIGHT FARM	EARTH CARERS WORKSHOP PRESENTATION FEE	200.00
EFT38658	15/12/2017	COMSYNC CONSULTING PTY LTD	IT CONSULTING	2,805.00
EFT38659	15/12/2017	CROSSLAND & HARDY PTY LTD	SURVEYING COSTS - LEACHATE LEVELS	2,700.50
EFT38660	15/12/2017	DATA 3 PERTH	SOFTWARE LICENCE ANNUAL RENEWAL	58,826.57
EFT38661	15/12/2017	DENSFORD CIVIL PTY LTD	CONSULTING COSTS - WWiE AT HAZELMERE	132,336.23
EFT38662	15/12/2017	DILLINGER GROUP DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD	CONSULTING FEE - STRATEGIC PLANNING	17,600.00
EFT38663	15/12/2017	EDWIN DELL	REIMBURSEMENT OF TRAVEL COSTS	48.36
EFT38664	15/12/2017	LANDFILL GAS & POWER PTY LTD	ELECTRICITY CHARGES	27,640.92



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EFT38665	15/12/2017	LIFTRITE HIRE & SALES	PLANT REPAIR	486.11
EFT38666	15/12/2017	MOTORCHARGE PTY LTD	FLEET FUEL PURCHASES	2,425.56
EFT38667	15/12/2017	PALMER EARTHMOVING AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	FERRICRETE CRUSHING	70,322.75
EFT38668	15/12/2017	PERMATHENE PTY LTD	LEACHATE PROJECT - CONSULTING FEE	4,818.33
EFT38669	15/12/2017	TALIS CONSULTANTS	CONSULTING FEE - RRF CONTRACT NEGOTIATION	34,784.75
EFT38670	15/12/2017	TELSTRA CORPORATION LTD	TELEPHONE CHARGES	190.20
EFT38671	15/12/2017	TOTALLY WORKWEAR MIDLAND	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	586.50
EFT38672	15/12/2017	WA HINO SALES AND SERVICE	PLANT PARTS	1,288.30
EFT38673	15/12/2017	WESTERN TREE RECYCLERS	SHREDDING OF GREENWASTE	37,358.81
EFT38674	19/12/2017	BOC LTD	GAS BOTTLE REFILLS - RED HILL	193.08
EFT38675	19/12/2017	BP AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	FUEL PURCHASES	33,404.76
EFT38676	19/12/2017	BP AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	OIL PURCHASES	2,690.19
EFT38677	19/12/2017	CABCHARGE	ADMIN FEE	6.00
EFT38678	19/12/2017	PAYG PAYMENTS	PAYG TAXATION PAYMENT	61,241.00
EFT38679	19/12/2017	PITNEY BOWES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	POSTAGE EXPENSE	333.63
EFT38680	19/12/2017	SHUGS ELECTRICAL	BUILDING MAINTENANCE AT RED HILL & DEGASSING OF FRIDGES FOR RED HILL SITE	1,924.45
EFT38681	19/12/2017	SYNERGY	ELECTRICITY CHARGES - HAZELMERE	1,890.90
EFT38682	19/12/2017	BOC LTD	GAS BOTTLE REFILLS - HAZELMERE	263.47
EFT38683	20/12/2017	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION	GST PAYMENT	182,760.00
EFT38684	22/12/2017	AALAN LINE MARKING SERVICES	LINE MARKING - RED HILL	8,272.00
EFT38685	22/12/2017	ACCESS INDUSTRIAL TYRES PTY LTD	TYRE REPLACEMENTS & REPAIRS FOR PLANTS	2,076.80
EFT38686	22/12/2017	ADT SECURITY	SECURITY MONITORING - ALARM RESPONSE	154.00
EFT38687	22/12/2017	AIR FILTER DRY CLEAN SYSTEMS WA	PLANT PARTS MAINTENANCE & SERVICE	1,662.01
EFT38688	22/12/2017	AIRWELL GROUP PTY LTD	PUMPS MAINTENANCE & SERVICE	5,176.19
EFT38689	22/12/2017	ALLWEST PLANT HIRE	PLANT HIRE - EXCAVATOR & ROCK BREAKER AT RED HILL	1,448.39
EFT38690	22/12/2017	ANALYTICAL REFERENCE LABORATORY (ARL)	TESTING & REPORTING ON WATER SAMPLES	3,288.45
EFT38691	22/12/2017	ARMAGUARD (LINFOX ARMAGUARD PTY LTD)	COURIER SERVICE	429.80
EFT38692	22/12/2017	ARTEIL (WA) PTY LTD	REPAIRS TO OFFICE FURNITURE	143.00
EFT38693	22/12/2017	AUSTRALIA POST - ASCOT PLACE	POSTAL CHARGES	93.58
EFT38694	22/12/2017	AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION	CANCELLED EFT	33.00
EFT38695	22/12/2017	AUSTRALIAN HVAC SERVICES	AIRCONDITIONING MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	2,095.50
EFT38696	22/12/2017	AUTOSWEEP WA (LAMBERT FAMILY TRUST)	SITE SWEEPING - HAZELMERE	3,792.80
EFT38697	22/12/2017	B&J CATALANO PTY LTD	CRUSH, SCREEN & STOCKPILE FERRICRETE	12,474.54
EFT38698	22/12/2017	BARFIELD EARTHMOVING (JAYCOURT NOMINEES P/L)	PLANT HIRE & SUPPLY OF CLEAN SANDS FOR STAGE 15	25,267.23
EFT38699	22/12/2017	BARFIELD MECHANICAL SERVICES (JAYCOURT NOMINEES P/L)	PLANT MAINTENANCE	990.00
EFT38700	22/12/2017	BIN BATH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	BIN CLEANING	175.78
EFT38701	22/12/2017	BLACKWOODS ATKINS	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING / EQUIPMENT	73.99
EFT38702	22/12/2017	BOBCAT ATTACH	PLANT REPAIR	1,100.00
EFT38703	22/12/2017	BOC LTD	GAS BOTTLE REFILLS - HAZELMERE	263.47
EFT38704	22/12/2017	BOYA EQUIPMENT	PLANT FILTERS	404.56
EFT38705	22/12/2017	BRIAN NAUGHTON (BG'S CAR CLEANING SERVICE)	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	221.00
EFT38706	22/12/2017	BRING COURIERS	COURIER SERVICE	299.71



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EFT38708	22/12/2017	BUDGET ELECTRICS	BUILDING REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	1,935.47
EFT38707	22/12/2017	BTS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT REPAIR	181.50
EFT38709	22/12/2017	BUNNINGS GROUP LTD	CANCELLED EFT	312.99
EFT38710	22/12/2017	CAPITAL TRANSPORT SERVICES (WA) PTY LTD	COURIER SERVICE	899.78
EFT38711	22/12/2017	CHEMCENTRE	ANALYSIS ON WOOD FINES SAMPLES - HAZELMERE	874.50
EFT38712	22/12/2017	CHIDLOW WATER CARRIERS	WATER SUPPLIES - RED HILL SITE	440.00
EFT38713	22/12/2017	CITY OF SWAN	HALL HIRE	43.75
EFT38714	22/12/2017	CJD EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	PLANT MAINTENANCE, PARTS & SERVICE	6,447.24
EFT38715	22/12/2017	COATES HIRE OPERATIONS PTY LTD	PLANT HIRE	587.35
EFT38716	22/12/2017	COMPU-STOR	IT BACKUP DATA SERVICES	771.58
EFT38717	22/12/2017	COMSYNC CONSULTING PTY LTD	IT CONSULTING	2,887.50
EFT38718	22/12/2017	COVS PARTS PTY LTD	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	1,719.76
EFT38719	22/12/2017	CUTTING EDGES REPLACEMENT PARTS PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	3,261.73
EFT38720	22/12/2017	DEERING AUTRONICS	PLANT REPAIR	314.60
EFT38721	22/12/2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUSTRALIA	STAFF TRAINING	70.00
EFT38722	22/12/2017	ELAN ENERGY MATRIX	TYRE DISPOSAL COSTS	950.25
EFT38723	22/12/2017	EVERSAFE FIRE PROTECTION	PURCHASE OF DRY POWDER FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	1,980.00
EFT38724	22/12/2017	FERRET BOILERMAKING PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	6,932.20
EFT38725	22/12/2017	FILTERS PLUS	PLANT FILTERS	1,267.21
EFT38726	22/12/2017	FLEXI STAFF PTY LTD	LABOUR HIRE	21,524.11
EFT38727	22/12/2017	FRESH BOOST PTY LTD ATF BANDITS TRUST	STAFF AMENITIES	871.60
EFT38728	22/12/2017	FUJI XEROX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PHOTOCOPIER MAINTENANCE & SUPPLIES	1,262.04
EFT38729	22/12/2017	GALLERIA TOYOTA	VEHICLE SERVICE	483.37
EFT38730	22/12/2017	GOODCHILD ENTERPRISES	BATTERY PURCHASE	704.00
EFT38731	22/12/2017	GUILDFORD PHOTOGRAPHICS	PHOTOGRAPHY - END OF YEAR VOLUNTEER FUNCTION	525.00
EFT38732	22/12/2017	HIGHWAY MOTOR TRIMMERS	PLANT PARTS	2,694.00
EFT38733	22/12/2017	HITACHI CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	PLANT SERVICE & MAINTENANCE	1,320.97
EFT38734	22/12/2017	HOSECO (WA) PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	1,013.89
EFT38735	22/12/2017	INNOVATIONS CATERING (WHATEVER WITH ATTITUDE)	CATERING COSTS	2,402.55
EFT38736	22/12/2017	INSTANT WEIGHT PTY LTD T/A INSTANT WEIGHING	REPAIR TO SCALE ON PLANT	554.44
EFT38737	22/12/2017	INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING AUST T/A IPWEA-WA DIVISION	STAFF TRAINING	225.00
EFT38738	22/12/2017	IPING PTY LTD	INTERNET SERVICE	1,128.80
EFT38739	22/12/2017	JCB CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AUSTRALIA	PLANT SERVICE & MAINTENANCE	759.22
EFT38740	22/12/2017	KEWDALE CAD & DRAFTING SUPPLIES PTY LTD	STATIONERY	360.80
EFT38741	22/12/2017	KONICA MINOLTA BUSINESS SOLUTIONS AUSTRALIA P/L	PHOTOCOPIER MAINTENANCE & SUPPLIES	1,449.80
EFT38742	22/12/2017	KOTT GUNNING LAWYERS	LEGAL ADVICE & CONTRACT PREPARATION	14,976.86
EFT38743	22/12/2017	LANDFILL GAS & POWER PTY LTD	ELECTRICITY CHARGES	29,464.86
EFT38744	22/12/2017	LANDMARK OPERATIONS LIMITED	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	333.49
EFT38745	22/12/2017	LESMURDIE BUS SERVICE	BUS HIRE - RED HILL SCHOOL EXCURSION	1,177.00
EFT38746	22/12/2017	LIFTRITE HIRE & SALES	PLANT REPAIR	3,480.16
EFT38747	22/12/2017	LO-GO APPOINTMENTS	LABOUR HIRE	3,506.19
EFT38748	22/12/2017	MAIL PLUS PERTH	MAIL EXPENSES	369.60



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EFT38749	22/12/2017	MAJOR MOTORS PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	196.29
EFT38750	22/12/2017	MAJOR SECURITY SERVICES PTY LTD	SECURITY MONITORING	3,564.80
EFT38751	22/12/2017	MISS MAUD	CATERING COSTS	432.65
EFT38752	22/12/2017	MUCHEA TREE FARM	PURCHASE OF POT PLANTS	148.05
EFT38753	22/12/2017	MUNDARING CONCRETE PTY LTD	LOADING RAMP EXTENSION FOR HAZELMERE	1,127.28
EFT38754	22/12/2017	MUNDARING CRANE TRUCK HIRE	PLANT TRANSPORTATION COSTS	769.00
EFT38755	22/12/2017	MUNDARING TYRE CENTRE	TYRE REPAIR & REPLACEMENT	700.00
EFT38756	22/12/2017	NEVERFAIL SPRINGWATER	BOTTLED WATER	802.15
EFT38757	22/12/2017	NEVILLE REFRIGERATION & AIRCONDITIONING	DEGASSING OF FRIDGES & AIRCONDITIONERS	396.00
EFT38758	22/12/2017	ONSITE RENTALS PTY LTD	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	1,881.83
EFT38759	22/12/2017	OPS SCREENING & CRUSHING EQUIPMENT P/L	WASTE SORTING EQUIPMENTS FOR RRP	22,852.43
EFT38760	22/12/2017	PALMER EARTHMOVING AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	EXCAVATE CAPROCK	5,319.88
EFT38761	22/12/2017	PARK PACKAGING	RED HILL LITTER CONTROL BAGS	3,111.90
EFT38762	22/12/2017	PERTH ENERGY PTY LTD	GAS SUPPLY - WWiE	207.90
EFT38763	22/12/2017	PERTH TROPHY WHOLESALERS	ENGRAVING COST	11.00
EFT38764	22/12/2017	PIRTEK MIDLAND (M & B HYDRAULICS PTY LTD)	HYDRAULIC HOSE SUPPLIES & REPAIRS	618.91
EFT38765	22/12/2017	PJ & DM GODFREY FENCING CONTRACTORS	FENCE REPAIRS AT TRANSFER STATIONS	990.00
EFT38766	22/12/2017	PRECISION PLUMBING WA PTY LTD	CANCELLED EFT	895.47
EFT38767	22/12/2017	PRESTIGE ALARMS	SECURITY MAINTENANCE & MONITORING - HAZELMERE & RED HILL	660.00
EFT38768	22/12/2017	RANDSTAD PTY LTD	LABOUR HIRE & PLACEMENT FEE	8,509.38
EFT38769	22/12/2017	RELATIONSHIPS AUSTRALIA WA INC	EAP - COUNSELLING FEES	825.00
EFT38770	22/12/2017	REMONDIS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	COLLECTION OF PAPER RECYCLABLES	33.35
EFT38771	22/12/2017	REWARD DISTRIBUTION T/A THE HOSPITALITY STORE	CATERING KITCHEN EQUIPMENT	567.44
EFT38772	22/12/2017	RILEY'S AUTO ELECTRICS	PLANT REPAIRS	1,499.03
EFT38773	22/12/2017	RUDD INDUSTRIAL AND FARM SUPPLIES	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	1,328.92
EFT38774	22/12/2017	SEAS CONSULTANCY	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING - BUSHSKILLS FOR YOUTH	500.00
EFT38775	22/12/2017	SETON AUSTRALIA	SINGAGE	468.60
EFT38776	22/12/2017	SIGN SUPERMARKET	PLANT NUMBER STICKERS & ARROW MAGNETS	344.50
EFT38777	22/12/2017	SNAP BELMONT (BELSNAP PTY LTD)	PRINTING COSTS - BUSINESS CARDS	187.00
EFT38778	22/12/2017	SONIC HEALTHPLUS PTY LTD	PRE-EMPLOYMENT MEDICAL	594.00
EFT38779	22/12/2017	SOUTHSIDE MITSUBISHI VOLKSWAGEN	VEHICLE SERVICE	750.00
EFT38780	22/12/2017	SPUDS GARDENING SERVICES	GROUND & GARDEN MAINTENANCE - RED HILL	1,757.00
EFT38781	22/12/2017	ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION	STAFF TRAINING	160.00
EFT38782	22/12/2017	STANTONS INTERNATIONAL	PROBITY SERVICES - RRF TENDER	581.90
EFT38783	22/12/2017	SWAN FIRE SERVICES	SERVICE MAINTENANCE - FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	179.30
EFT38784	22/12/2017	TALIS CONSULTANTS	CONSULTING FEE - WASTEWATER AT RED HILL	5,931.75
EFT38785	22/12/2017	TELSTRA CORPORATION LTD	TELEPHONE CHARGES	5,500.95
EFT38786	22/12/2017	TENDERLINK	ADVERTISING COSTS - TENDER	172.70
EFT38787	22/12/2017	THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	RECALIBRATION OF TEMPERATURE PROBES	484.00
EFT38788	22/12/2017	THOMSON COACHLINES	BUS HIRE	400.00
EFT38789	22/12/2017	TIM DAVIES LANDSCAPING PTY LTD (TDL)	GARDEN MAINTENANCE ASCOT PLACE	994.98
EFT38790	22/12/2017	TJ DEPIAZZI & SONS	PRODUCT TRANSPORTATION COSTS	4,900.50



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EFT38791	22/12/2017	TOTAL TOOLS MIDLAND	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	599.00
EFT38792	22/12/2017	TOTALLY WORKWEAR MIDLAND	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	1,617.71
EFT38793	22/12/2017	TRACS	PLANT REPAIR	556.93
EFT38794	22/12/2017	TRUCK CENTRE (WA) PTY LTD	PLANT PARTS	514.34
EFT38795	22/12/2017	TUTT BRYANT EQUIPMENT (BT EQUIPMENT PTY LTD)	PLANT REPAIR & SERVICE	2,901.09
EFT38796	22/12/2017	VISY RECYCLING	RECYCLING COSTS	28.18
EFT38797	22/12/2017	VOLICH WASTE CONTRACTORS PTY LTD	BULK BIN HIRE	44.00
EFT38798	22/12/2017	WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (WALGA)	WEBSITE UPGRADE COSTS & STAFF TRAINING	60,508.00
EFT38799	22/12/2017	WATERLOGIC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	513.70
EFT38800	22/12/2017	WEST FORCE PLUMBING AND GAS	BUILDING REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	148.50
EFT38801	22/12/2017	WESTERN HEARING SERVICES	AUDIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR STAFF	249.15
EFT38802	22/12/2017	WESTERN TREE RECYCLERS	PLANT HIRE	10,006.89
EFT38803	22/12/2017	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	PLANT SERVICE AGREEMENT & PLANT PARTS	5,599.62
EFT38804	22/12/2017	WINC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	STATIONERY & CONSUMABLES	1,720.66
EFT38805	22/12/2017	WINDOW WIPERS	WINDOW CLEANING	2,605.90
EFT38806	22/12/2017	WORKFORCE INTERNATIONAL	LABOUR HIRE	5,528.85
EFT38807	22/12/2017	MARKETFORCE	ADVERTISING COSTS	2,024.03
220309	02/11/2017	EMRC PETTY CASH - BELMONT	PETTY CASH RECOUP	1,149.20
220310	02/11/2017	EMRC PETTY CASH - COPPIN ROAD	PETTY CASH RECOUP	34.25
220311	02/11/2017	EMRC PETTY CASH - REDHILL	PETTY CASH RECOUP	32.35
220312	16/11/2017	EMRC PETTY CASH - HAZELMERE	PETTY CASH RECOUP	98.55
220313	16/11/2017	EMRC PETTY CASH - MATHIESON ROAD	PETTY CASH RECOUP	35.45
220314	23/11/2017	EMRC PETTY CASH - BELMONT	PETTY CASH RECOUP	940.00
220315	12/12/2017	EMRC PETTY CASH - BELMONT	PETTY CASH RECOUP	1,031.70
220316	12/12/2017	EMRC PETTY CASH - COPPIN ROAD	PETTY CASH RECOUP	29.70
220317	12/12/2017	EMRC PETTY CASH - HAZELMERE	PETTY CASH RECOUP	153.55
220318	12/12/2017	EMRC PETTY CASH - MATHIESON ROAD	PETTY CASH RECOUP	36.65
220319	19/12/2017	WATER CORPORATION	WATER USAGE & RATES	892.77
220320	22/12/2017	FOOD ENERGY PTY LTD	REFUND OF RRF TENDER DOWNLOAD FEE	5,500.00
PAY 2018-10	14/11/2017	PAYROLL FE 14/11/2017	PAYROLL	188,033.41
PAY 2018-11	28/11/2017	PAYROLL FE 28/11/2017	PAYROLL	192,182.27
PAY 2018-12	12/12/2017	PAYROLL FE 12/12/2017	PAYROLL	188,776.55
PAY 2018-13	26/12/2017	PAYROLL FE 26/12/2017	PAYROLL	182,337.54
1*NOV17	1/11/2017	BANK CHARGES 1746 - 1750	BANK FEES & CHARGES	2,123.07
1*DEC17	1/12/2017	BANK CHARGES 1750 - 1754	BANK FEES & CHARGES	1,758.74
DD16729.1	14/11/2017	WALGS PLAN	SUPERANNUATION	31,689.15
DD16729.2	14/11/2017	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	2,310.39
DD16729.3	14/11/2017	RETAIL EMPLOYEES SUPERANNUATION TRUST	SUPERANNUATION	375.07
DD16729.4	14/11/2017	FUTURE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	219.22
DD16729.5	14/11/2017	ANZ SMART CHOICE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	79.42
DD16729.6	14/11/2017	NORTH PERSONAL SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION	505.24
DD16729.7	14/11/2017	BT LIFETIME SUPER - EMPLOYER PLAN	SUPERANNUATION	536.92



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DD16729.8	14/11/2017	CBUS INDUSTRY SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	687.20
DD16729.9	14/11/2017	MTAA SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION	215.66
DD16729.10	14/11/2017	MLC SUPER FUND	SUPERANNUATION	203.99
DD16729.11	14/11/2017	SUNSUPER	SUPERANNUATION	183.82
DD16729.12	14/11/2017	AMP FLEXIBLE LIFETIME SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	554.75
DD16729.13	14/11/2017	SUNCORP BRIGHTER SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	201.51
DD16729.14	14/11/2017	ETHAN Y WANG SUPER PTY LTD ATF ETHAN Y WANG SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION	432.24
DD16729.15	14/11/2017	BT BUSINESS SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	205.11
DD16729.16	14/11/2017	HOSTPLUS SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION	523.66
DD16729.17	14/11/2017	LEGALSUPER	SUPERANNUATION	294.68
DD16729.18	14/11/2017	ONEPATH MASTERFUND (ANZ)	SUPERANNUATION	117.39
DD16729.19	14/11/2017	COLONIAL FIRST STATE FIRSTCHOICE	SUPERANNUATION	254.76
DD16729.20	14/11/2017	AUSTRALIAN ETHICAL SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	197.25
DD16730.1	28/11/2017	WALGS PLAN	SUPERANNUATION	29,001.11
DD16730.2	28/11/2017	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	2,192.74
DD16730.3	28/11/2017	RETAIL EMPLOYEES SUPERANNUATION TRUST	SUPERANNUATION	375.07
DD16730.4	28/11/2017	FUTURE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	219.22
DD16730.5	28/11/2017	ANZ SMART CHOICE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	158.84
DD16730.6	28/11/2017	NORTH PERSONAL SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION	500.64
DD16730.7	28/11/2017	BT LIFETIME SUPER - EMPLOYER PLAN	SUPERANNUATION	535.64
DD16730.8	28/11/2017	CBUS INDUSTRY SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	602.54
DD16730.9	28/11/2017	MTAA SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION	214.66
DD16730.10	28/11/2017	MLC SUPER FUND	SUPERANNUATION	206.23
DD16730.11	28/11/2017	SUNSUPER	SUPERANNUATION	183.82
DD16730.12	28/11/2017	AMP FLEXIBLE LIFETIME SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	554.75
DD16730.13	28/11/2017	SUNCORP BRIGHTER SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	201.77
DD16730.14	28/11/2017	ETHAN Y WANG SUPER PTY LTD ATF ETHAN Y WANG SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION	432.24
DD16730.15	28/11/2017	BT BUSINESS SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	205.10
DD16730.16	28/11/2017	HOSTPLUS SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION	310.85
DD16730.17	28/11/2017	LEGALSUPER	SUPERANNUATION	294.68
DD16730.18	28/11/2017	ONEPATH MASTERFUND (ANZ)	SUPERANNUATION	133.53
DD16730.19	28/11/2017	COLONIAL FIRST STATE FIRSTCHOICE	SUPERANNUATION	509.52
DD16730.20	28/11/2017	AUSTRALIAN ETHICAL SUPER	SUPERANNUATION	197.25
1258	01/11/2017	SUNCORP BANK	TERM DEPOSIT INVESTMENT	300,000.00
1259	15/11/2017	BANKWEST	TERM DEPOSIT INVESTMENT	2,000,000.00
1260	15/11/2017	BANKWEST	TERM DEPOSIT INVESTMENT	3,000,000.00
1261	21/11/2017	BANKWEST	TERM DEPOSIT INVESTMENT	1,500,000.00
1262	14/11/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - D AMEDURI	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	470.58
1263	14/11/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - D CANHAM	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	1,290.29
1264	14/11/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - H LIEW	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	69.54
1265	14/11/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - P SCHNEIDER	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	148.82
1266	14/11/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - S FITZPATRICK	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	1,574.69



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1267	14/11/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - T BEINHAEUER	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	292.70
1268	14/11/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - W HARRIS	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	366.03
1269	14/11/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - Z WILLIAMSON	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	291.24
1270	21/11/2017	AUSTRACLEAR LIMITED (ASX)	FINANCIAL SERVICES FEE	28.60
1271	05/12/2017	SUNCORP BANK	TERM DEPOSIT INVESTMENT	2,000,000.00
1272	15/12/2017	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	TERM DEPOSIT INVESTMENT	5,000,000.00
1273	15/12/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - D AMEDURI	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	1,144.47
1274	15/12/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - D CANHAM	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	1,166.43
1275	15/12/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - S FITZPATRICK	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	258.29
1276	15/12/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - T BEINHAEUER	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	267.74
1277	15/12/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - T ECKSTEIN	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	538.58
1278	15/12/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - W HARRIS	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	657.38
1279	15/12/2017	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - Z WILLIAMSON	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	325.79
1280	21/12/2017	AUSTRACLEAR LIMITED (ASX)	FINANCIAL SERVICES FEE	933.35
SUB TOTAL				17,443,357.28
LESS CANCELLED EFTs & CHEQUES				
EFT38694	22/12/2017	AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION	CANCELLED EFT	-33.00
EFT38707	22/12/2017	BTS	CANCELLED EFT	-181.50
EFT38766	22/12/2017	PRECISION PLUMBING WA PTY LTD	CANCELLED EFT	-895.47
SUB TOTAL				-1,109.97
TOTAL				17,442,247.31

REPORT

Bank Code

Bank

EMRC - Municipal Fund

17,442,247.31

17,442,247.31



14.2 FINANCIAL REPORT FOR PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

REFERENCE: D2018/00077

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an overview of the EMRC's financial performance for the period ended 30 November 2017.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- Significant year to date budget variances greater than 10% or \$20,000, whichever is the greater, within each nature and type category on the Statement of Financial Activity as at 30 November 2017 have been identified and are reported on in the body of the report.

Recommendation(s)

That Council receives the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Capital Expenditure Statement, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash and Investments and the Investment Report for the period ended 30 November 2017.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Corporate Services

BACKGROUND

It is a requirement of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* (r.34) that a Local Government is to prepare and present to Council financial reports in such a form as the Local Government considers to be appropriate.

The 2017/2018 Budget was presented in a format that separated operating income and expenditure from other revenue and expenses to provide improved disclosure of Council's underlying operating result.

Submitted to each meeting of Council is a financial report and summaries which provide an overview of year to date budget performance for operating activities and capital works. Variances greater than 10% or \$20,000, whichever is the greater, within each nature and type category on the Statement of Comprehensive Income are reported on in the body of the report. Also included are end of year forecasts by nature and type for operating activities and end of year forecasts for each capital works project. These forecasts are reviewed regularly in order to provide an accurate forecast of the end of year result.

REPORT

Outlined within this report are financial statements for the period ended 30 November 2017. Where possible the year to date monthly budget allocations will be reviewed in order to match the appropriate timing for the various projects budgeted to be undertaken. This will provide a better comparison between the year to date actual and year to date budget figures.

As a result of reduced Commercial tonnages received to the end of August 2017, a budget/forecast review was undertaken during September 2017 and has been reflected in the financials effective from September 2017 with the Change in Net Assets from Operations being a favourable variance of \$24,979, which was reported to Council in detail at the December 2017 meeting.



Item 14.2 continued

Statement of Comprehensive Income - Nature and Type (refer Attachment 1)

The year to date operating result from normal activities as at 30 November 2017 is a favourable variance of \$149,844 (18.14%) against budget. The following information is provided on key aspects of Council's year to date financial performance:

<u>Operating Income</u>	<i>Actuals for the Year</i>	An unfavourable variance of \$3,231,188 (22.49%).
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	An unfavourable variance of \$5,943,320 (17.00%).

Operating Income variances previously reported to Council:

1. Year to date User Charges of \$9,416,504 is \$2,906,235 (23.58%) below the budget of \$12,322,739. This is due to the lower than budget tonnages received from commercial operators and member Councils as at 30 November 2017. As a consequence of this decline, strategies to secure extra volume and a reforecasting of operational expenditure to match revised tonnage estimates continue to be undertaken.

The full year forecast for User Charges of \$24,181,581 is expected to be below the annual budget by \$5,532,707 (18.62%).

2. The full year forecast for Special Charges of \$416,717 is expected to be below the annual budget by \$50,934 (10.89%). This relates specifically to the Community Waste Education levy which forms part of the member Council's disposal rate and is attributable to lower than budget tonnages forecast to be received from member Councils for the 2017/2018 financial year.
3. The full year forecast for Interest Municipal Cash Investments is expected to be above the annual budget by \$40,000 (10.00%). This is attributable to the higher level of funds available as at 30 June 2017 compared to budget together with a higher average interest rate expected to be received (2.68% as at 30 November 2017) compared to the budgeted rate of 2.54%.
4. Year to date Other Income of \$605,421 is \$313,159 (34.09%) below the budget of \$918,580. This is mainly attributable to a forecast lower level of sales of ferricrete (\$61,656 compared to a budget of \$130,620), woodwaste products sales (\$299,701 compared to a budget of \$354,165), greenwaste products sales (\$62,186 compared to a budget of \$103,540) and the timing of royalty payments from the sale of landfill gas (\$14,385 compared to a budget of \$175,000).

The full year forecast for Other Income of \$2,159,342 is expected to be below the annual budget by \$325,320 (13.09%). This is mainly attributable to a forecast lower than expected level of sales of woodwaste products sales (\$658,446 compared to a budget of \$850,000) and greenwaste products sales (\$114,000 compared to a budget of \$248,499).

There were no further significant Operating Income variances as at 30 November 2017.

<u>Operating Expenditure</u>	<i>Actuals for the Year</i>	A favourable variance of \$3,381,032 (24.96%).
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	A favourable variance of \$1,900,491 (5.58%).

Operating Expenditure variances previously reported to Council:

1. Year to date Salary Expenses of \$3,098,262 is \$514,926 (14.25%) below the budget of \$3,613,188. This variance is attributable to the timing of filling vacant positions and budgeted positions.



Item 14.2 continued

2. Year to date Contract Expenses of \$1,211,694 is \$1,336,906 (52.46%) below the budget of \$2,548,600 due to the timing of various projects from different business units. Major variances from the Waste Services directorate include:

- Operate and Maintain Class IV Cell - Leachate Removal - \$312,500;
- Rehabilitate Class III Cells - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$119,913;
- Monitor Environmental Impacts - \$109,330;
- Operate and Maintain Plant - Waste Management Facilities - \$108,958;
- Operate and Maintain Leachate Project - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$101,477;
- Crush and Screen Lateritic Caprock- \$85,856; and
- Undertake Greenwaste Waste Stream Audits - \$20,830.

Other projects where the expenditures are lower than budget for various directorates/business units include: Corporate Services (\$260,347), Environmental Services (\$44,708) and Regional Development (\$99,230).

3. Year to date Material Expenses of \$361,696 is \$69,649 (16.15%) below the budget of \$431,345 due to the timing of various projects from different business units. Projects where the expenditures are lower than budget for various directorates/business units include: Corporate Services (\$49,580) and Waste Services (\$18,601).
4. Year to date Miscellaneous Expenses of \$4,249,474 is \$1,352,908 (24.15%) below the budget of \$5,602,382. The variance is mainly attributable to a lower than budgeted landfill levy payable (\$3,909,488 compared to a budget of \$5,198,225) as a result of the reduced tonnages from commercial operators and lower than budgeted tonnages from member Councils.
5. Year to date Costs Allocated of \$466,274 is \$57,273 (10.94%) below the budget of \$523,547. This variance relates specifically to the internal costs allocated between the Resource Recovery C & I Project and the Red Hill Landfill Facility Class III cell and is as a result of the low level of tonnages received through the C & I facility and the resulting residuals. This variance is predominantly offset against Costs Allocated (Other Expenses).

There were no further significant Operating Expenditure variances as at 30 November 2017.

<u>Other Revenues and Expenses (Net)</u>	<i>Actuals for the Year</i>	An unfavourable variance of \$144,337 (6.04%).
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	An unfavourable variance of \$167,837 (3.33%).

Other Revenues and Expenses variances previously reported to Council:

1. Year to date User Charges of \$256,697 is \$305,803 (54.36%) below the budget of \$562,500. The variance is predominantly due to the lower level of tonnages received through the Hazelmere C&I facility. The full year forecast for User Charges of \$945,000 is expected to be below the annual budget by \$405,000 (30.00%).
2. Full Year Secondary Waste Charge of \$4,286,232 has been forecast to be \$523,888 (10.89%) below the budget of \$4,810,120. This variance is attributable to the lower level of tonnages compared to budget that has been forecast to be received from member Councils for the 2017/2018 financial year.
3. The full year forecast for Interest Restricted Cash Investments is expected to be above the annual budget by \$240,374 (13.66%). This is attributable to the higher level of funds available as at 30 June 2017 compared to budget together with a higher average interest rate expected to be received for the 2017/2018 financial year (2.68% as at 30 November 2017) compared to the budgeted rate of 2.54%.



Item 14.2 continued

4. Year to date Reimbursements of \$137,076 is \$137,056 above the budget of \$20. This variance relates to the reimbursement of shared expenses from the Mindarie Regional Council for the Resource Recovery Facility tender together with a reimbursement of costs associated with the Wood Waste to Energy cable installation that were not previously budgeted for. Full Year Reimbursements of \$150,050 has been forecast to be \$150,000 above the budget of \$50.
5. Year to date Other Revenue of \$76,546 is \$68,539, (47.24%) below the budget of \$145,085. This relates specifically to the sale of products from the Hazelmere C & I Project which is not as yet generating sufficient material for sale.

The full year forecast for Other Revenue of \$711,928 is expected to be below the annual budget by \$504,963 (41.50%). This is attributable to the lower than budget forecast for the sale of products from the Hazelmere C & I Project (\$105,625) and lower than budget forecast for the sale of electricity from the Woodwaste to Energy facility which is not expected to be commissioned until April/May 2018 (\$434,338).
6. Year to date Salary Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$166,615 is \$68,336 (29.09%) below the budget of \$234,951. The variance is attributable to budgeted positions not filled due to the timing of Resource Recovery Park projects.
7. Full Year Contract Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$774,940 has been forecast to be below the budget of \$1,280,297 by \$505,357 (39.47%). This variance is due to the timing of the various Resource Recovery projects and the associated consultancy expenditure.
8. Full Year Material Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$64,159 has been forecast to be \$58,209 (47.57%) below the budget of \$122,368. This variance is due to the timing of the various Resource Recovery projects.
9. Full Year Insurance Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$19,184 has been forecast to be \$37,983 (66.44%) below the budget of \$57,167. This relates specifically to the insurance premium for the Woodwaste to Energy facility which is not due to be commissioned until April/May 2018.
10. Year to date Miscellaneous Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$4,207 is \$33,446 (88.83%) below the budget of \$37,653. This relates predominantly to the Woodwaste to Energy facility which is not due to be commissioned until April/May 2018. Full Year Miscellaneous Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$251,264 has been forecast to be \$232,363 (48.05%) below the budget of \$483,627.
11. Year to date Costs Allocated (Other Expenses) of \$421,610 is \$71,213 (14.45%) below the budget of \$492,823. This variance relates specifically to the internal costs allocated between the Resource Recovery C & I Project and the Red Hill Landfill Facility Class III cell and is as a result of the low level of tonnages received through the C & I facility and the resulting residuals. This variance is predominantly offset against Costs Allocated (Operating Expenditure).

There were no further significant Other Revenues and Expenses variances as at 30 November 2017.

**Other
Comprehensive
Income**

Actuals for the Year

A favourable variance of \$4,235,645.

End of Year Forecast

A favourable variance of \$4,235,645.

Council at its meeting held on 24 August 2017, resolved as follows:

“THAT COUNCIL APPROVES USE OF RETAINED FUNDS FROM THE EARLY COLLECTION OF CARBON TAX IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAZELMERE RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK AND/OR THE RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY PROJECT.”

As a result the amount of \$4,235,645 was transferred from the Non-Current Carbon Pricing Provision in the Statement of Financial Position and recognised as income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. This has resulted in an overall surplus variance of \$24,979 in the Change in Net Assets from Operations forecast to \$6,000,199 compared to the budget of \$5,975,220.



Item 14.2 continued

Capital Expenditure Statement (refer Attachment 2)

<u>Capital Expenditure</u>	<i>Actuals for the Year</i>	A favourable variance of \$73,753.
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	A favourable variance of \$7,113,239.

Capital Expenditure variances:

A favourable variance of \$73,753 existed as at 30 November 2017 when compared to the budget of \$1,117,000. The year to date budget provisions are used as a guide only as expenditure of a capital nature is undertaken as and when required.

Major capital expenditure as at 30 November 2017 include:

- Construct Resource Recovery Park - Wood Waste to Energy Utilities/Infrastructure - \$399,487;
- Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Site Infrastructure - \$211,737; and
- Purchase Vehicles - Ascot Place & Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$121,387.

A budget/forecast review was undertaken on the Capital Expenditure budgets during September 2017 in order to reflect the actual timing of various projects and match expenditure requirements in relation to tonnage forecasts.

Full Year Capital Expenditure has been forecast to be \$7,113,239 (27.40%) below the budget of \$25,956,194.

Significant reductions to capital budgets where savings are expected to be achieved or where project expenditure has been deferred and/or carried forward include the following:

- Construct Class III Cell - Farm Stage 3 - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$3,665,000;
- Purchase / Replace Plant - Hazelmere - \$1,300,000;
- Construct Class III Cell - Stage 15B - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$901,222;
- Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Community Reuse Store - \$500,000;
- Construct Roads/Carparks - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$309,201;
- Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Site Workshop - \$250,000;
- Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Reuse Store Car Park - \$250,000;
- Construct Access Road to Lots 8, 9 & 10 - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$225,000;
- Construct Drainage Diversion & Infrastructures - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$220,000;
- Purchase Information Technology & Communications Equipment - \$212,248;
- Construct Water Storage Dam - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$150,000;
- Design & Construct Class IV Cell - Stage 2 - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$150,000; and
- Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Community Transfer Station - \$110,000.

This is offset by an increase in the following Capital Expenditure budget provision following a review of the capital expenditure program:

- Resource Recovery Park Wood Waste to Energy Utilities/Infrastructure - \$631,757;
- Purchase Resource Recovery Park C & I facility Plant & Equipment - \$500,000; and
- Purchase Resource Recovery Park Wood Waste to Energy Plant & Equipment - \$150,367.



Item 14.2 continued

Statement of Financial Position (refer Attachment 3)

The Statement of Financial Position shows the overall impact of actual balances compared with budget provisions and end of year forecasts for operating and capital works activities.

Total Equity as at 30 November 2017 totals \$182,467,042. This is an increase of \$7,457,271 from the 30 June 2017 equity of \$175,009,772 and represents the net change in assets from operations.

It has been forecast that Total Equity as at 30 June 2018 will be above the original budget of \$180,984,991 by \$24,979. It is expected that with on-going budget/forecast reviews this value will continually be changing.

Statement of Cash and Investments (refer Attachment 4)

The level of cash and investments in the Municipal Fund as at 30 November 2017 is \$27,745,787 and Restricted Cash amount to \$66,367,633.

The net movement for the month is an increase of \$1,240,254.

It has been forecast that Total Cash and Investments as at 30 June 2018 will be above the original budget of \$77,306,043 by \$6,906,342.

Investment Report (refer Attachment 5)

Term deposits valued at \$13,700,000 matured during November 2017. These were reinvested into further term deposits together with additional surplus funds.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 3 - Good Governance

3.3 To provide responsible and accountable governance and management of the EMRC

3.4 To continue to improve financial and asset management practices

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

As outlined within the report and attachments.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

Member Council	Implication Details
Town of Bassendean	} Nil
City of Bayswater	
City of Belmont	
City of Kalamunda	
Shire of Mundaring	
City of Swan	



Item 14.2 continued

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Statement of Comprehensive Income by Nature and Type (Ref: D2018/01586)
2. Capital Expenditure Statement (Ref: D2018/01587)
3. Statement of Financial Position (Ref: D2018/01588)
4. Statement of Cash and Investments (D2018/01589)
5. Investment Report (Ref: D2018/01590)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Capital Expenditure Statement, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash and Investments and the Investment Report for the period ended 30 November 2017.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Nature and Type

NOVEMBER 2017

Year to Date				Full Year			
Actual	Budget	Variance		Forecast	Budget	Variance	
Operating Income							
\$9,416,504	\$12,322,739	(\$2,906,235)	(U)	User Charges	\$24,181,581	\$29,714,288	(\$5,532,707) (U)
\$179,324	\$192,890	(\$13,566)	(U)	Special Charges	\$416,717	\$467,651	(\$50,934) (U)
\$338,772	\$343,861	(\$5,089)	(U)	Contributions	\$568,943	\$589,972	(\$21,029) (U)
\$128,806	\$125,711	\$3,095	(F)	Operating Grants	\$506,845	\$560,175	(\$53,330) (U)
\$231,219	\$211,580	\$19,639	(F)	Interest Municipal Cash Investments	\$440,000	\$400,000	\$40,000 (F)
\$238,472	\$254,345	(\$15,873)	(U)	Reimbursements	\$749,688	\$749,688	\$0 (F)
\$605,421	\$918,580	(\$313,159)	(U)	Other	\$2,159,342	\$2,484,662	(\$325,320) (U)
\$11,138,518	\$14,369,706	(\$3,231,188)	(U)	Total Operating Income	\$29,023,116	\$34,966,436	(\$5,943,320) (U)
Operating Expenditure							
\$3,098,262	\$3,613,188	\$514,926	(F)	Salary Expenses	\$8,697,489	\$8,911,576	\$214,087 (F)
\$1,211,694	\$2,548,600	\$1,336,906	(F)	Contract Expenses	\$5,772,914	\$6,129,201	\$356,287 (F)
\$361,696	\$431,345	\$69,649	(F)	Material Expenses	\$1,013,844	\$1,036,679	\$22,835 (F)
\$93,675	\$111,335	\$17,660	(F)	Utility Expenses	\$310,277	\$310,517	\$240 (F)
\$242,844	\$250,475	\$7,631	(F)	Fuel Expenses	\$620,156	\$615,656	(\$4,500) (U)
\$115,862	\$118,215	\$2,353	(F)	Insurance Expenses	\$253,086	\$260,979	\$7,893 (F)
\$1,190,560	\$1,311,683	\$121,123	(F)	Depreciation Expenses	\$4,279,422	\$4,312,811	\$33,389 (F)
\$4,249,474	\$5,602,382	\$1,352,908	(F)	Miscellaneous Expenses	\$12,208,817	\$13,513,783	\$1,304,966 (F)
\$64,866	\$80,015	\$15,149	(F)	Provision Expenses	\$195,753	\$204,047	\$8,294 (F)
(\$466,274)	(\$523,547)	(\$57,273)	(U)	Costs Allocated	(\$1,220,122)	(\$1,263,122)	(\$43,000) (U)
\$10,162,659	\$13,543,691	\$3,381,032	(F)	Total Operating Expenditure	\$32,131,636	\$34,032,127	\$1,900,491 (F)
\$975,859	\$826,015	\$149,844	(F)	OPERATING RESULT FROM NORMAL ACTIVITIES	\$3,108,520	\$934,309	(\$4,042,829) (U)
Surplus	Surplus				Deficit	Surplus	

Notes:

1. User Charges - include member Councils and casual users pertaining to waste, risk management and environmental services fees and charges;
2. Special Charges - Waste Education Levy;
3. Contributions - member Councils' contributions to projects and services;
4. Operating Grants - grant income predominantly from government agencies;
5. Other Operating Income - includes income from the sale of products; and
6. Miscellaneous Expenses - includes the landfill levy expense of \$3,909,488 as at 30 November 2017.
7. Other Comprehensive Income on page 2 of this report is inclusive of \$4,235,645 of retained residual carbon tax previously collected now being utilised for the Resource Recovery Project (refer Council meeting 24/8/17 - TAC Item 11.2)

(F) denotes Favourable variance and (U) denotes Unfavourable variance

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Nature and Type

NOVEMBER 2017

Year to Date				Full Year			
Actual	Budget	Variance		Forecast	Budget	Variance	
Other Revenues							
\$256,697	\$562,500	(\$305,803)	(U)	User Charges	\$945,000	\$1,350,000	(\$405,000) (U)
\$1,844,476	\$1,984,162	(\$139,686)	(U)	Secondary Waste Charge	\$4,286,232	\$4,810,120	(\$523,888) (U)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	Operating Grants	\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)
\$766,132	\$734,145	\$31,987	(F)	Interest Restricted Cash Investments	\$2,000,000	\$1,759,626	\$240,374 (F)
\$137,076	\$20	\$137,056	(F)	Reimbursements	\$150,050	\$50	\$150,000 (F)
\$152,773	\$149,924	\$2,849	(F)	Proceeds from Sale of Assets	\$605,924	\$605,924	\$0 (F)
\$76,546	\$145,085	(\$68,539)	(U)	Other	\$711,928	\$1,216,891	(\$504,963) (U)
\$3,233,700	\$3,575,836	\$342,136	(U)	Total Other Revenues	\$8,699,134	\$9,742,611	(\$1,043,477) (U)
Other Expenses							
\$166,615	\$234,951	\$68,336	(F)	Salary Expenses	\$573,425	\$578,888	\$5,463 (F)
\$194,729	\$175,380	(\$19,349)	(U)	Contract Expenses	\$774,940	\$1,280,297	\$505,357 (F)
\$4,274	\$16,850	\$12,576	(F)	Material Expenses	\$64,159	\$122,368	\$58,209 (F)
\$6,793	\$13,570	\$6,777	(F)	Utility Expenses	\$88,513	\$92,584	\$4,071 (F)
\$0	\$4,165	\$4,165	(F)	Fuel Expenses	\$2,000	\$10,000	\$8,000 (F)
\$8,218	\$23,805	\$15,587	(F)	Insurance Expenses	\$19,184	\$57,167	\$37,983 (F)
\$32,443	\$40,210	\$7,767	(F)	Depreciation Expenses	\$291,128	\$315,322	\$24,194 (F)
\$4,207	\$37,653	\$33,446	(F)	Miscellaneous Expenses	\$251,264	\$483,627	\$232,363 (F)
\$149,044	\$146,325	(\$2,719)	(U)	Carrying Amount of Assets Disposed Of	\$571,325	\$571,325	\$0 (F)
\$421,610	\$492,823	\$71,213	(F)	Costs Allocated	\$1,190,122	\$1,190,122	\$0 (F)
\$987,933	\$1,185,732	\$197,799	(F)	Total Other Expenses	\$3,826,060	\$4,701,700	\$875,640 (F)
\$2,245,767	\$2,390,104	\$144,337	(U)	OPERATING RESULT FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES	\$4,873,074	\$5,040,911	\$167,837 (U)
Surplus	Surplus			Surplus	Surplus		
\$3,221,626	\$3,216,119	\$5,507	(F)	NET RESULT	\$1,764,554	\$5,975,220	\$4,210,666 (U)
Surplus	Surplus			Surplus	Surplus		
Realised/Unrealised (Gain)/Loss From Change in Fair Value of Investments							
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	Unrealised (Gain)/Loss	\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	Realised (Gain)/Loss	\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	Total (Gain)/Loss from change in Fair Value of Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)
Other Comprehensive Income							
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	Revaluation of Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)
\$4,235,645	\$0	\$4,235,645	(F)	Other Comprehensive Income	\$4,235,645	\$0	\$4,235,645 (F)
\$4,235,645	\$0	\$4,235,645	(F)	Total Other Comprehensive Income	\$4,235,645	\$0	\$4,235,645 (F)
\$7,457,271	\$3,216,119	\$4,241,152	(F)	CHANGE IN NET ASSETS FROM OPERATIONS	\$6,000,199	\$5,975,220	\$24,979 (F)
Surplus	Surplus			Surplus	Surplus		



CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

NOVEMBER 2017

Year to Date						Full Year		
Actual	Budget	Variance		On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Forecast	Budget	Variance
Governance and Corporate Services								
\$85,499	\$90,000	\$4,502 (F)		\$0	Purchase Vehicles - Ascot Place (24440/00)	\$173,706	\$173,706	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)		\$0	Purchase Furniture Fittings & Equipment - Corporate Services (24510/01)	\$31,500	\$31,500	\$0 (F)
\$34,326	\$50,000	\$15,674 (F)		\$0	Purchase Information Technology & Communication Equipment (24550/00)	\$468,802	\$681,050	\$212,248 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)		\$0	Purchase Art Works (24620/00)	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)		\$0	Capital Improvement Administration Building - Ascot Place (25240/01)	\$257,000	\$257,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)		\$0	Upgrade Security Equipment - Ascot Place (25530/01)	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0 (F)
\$119,825	\$140,000	\$20,176 (F)		\$0		\$971,008	\$1,183,256	\$212,248 (F)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

NOVEMBER 2017

Year to Date			On (F) = Favourable variation Order (U) = Unfavourable variation	Full Year		
Actual	Budget	Variance		Forecast	Budget	Variance

Environmental Services

\$770	\$0	(\$770) (U)	\$0	Purchase Other Equipment - Environmental Services (24590/05)	\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)
\$770	\$0	(\$770) (U)	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)

Resource Recovery

\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Community Transfer Station (24259/06)	\$0	\$110,000	\$110,000 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Site/Administration Office (24259/07)	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Community Reuse Store (24259/08)	\$0	\$500,000	\$500,000 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - MRF Building - Hazelmere (24259/09)	\$15,000	\$35,000	\$20,000 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Weighbridge Office (24259/12)	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Site Workshop (24259/13)	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Weighbridges (x2) (24392/02)	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$0 (F)
\$211,737	\$230,000	\$18,263 (F)	\$6,253	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Site Infrastructure (24399/01)	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0 (F)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

NOVEMBER 2017

Year to Date					Full Year		
Actual	Budget	Variance	On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Forecast	Budget	Variance
Resource Recovery							
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct Resource Recovery Park - Reuse Store Infrastructure (Car Park) (24399/07)	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000 (F)
\$399,487	\$200,000	(\$199,487) (U)	\$188,175	Wood Waste to Energy Utilities/Infrastructure - Resource Recovery Park (24399/11)	\$831,757	\$200,000	(\$631,757) (U)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Resource Recovery Park - Wood Waste to Energy Plant & Equipment (24410/03)	\$2,142,000	\$1,991,633	(\$150,367) (U)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Resource Recovery Park C & I Building - Plant & Equipment (24410/04)	\$500,000	\$0	(\$500,000) (U)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Other Equipment - Resource Recovery (24590/07)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0 (F)
\$611,224	\$430,000	(\$181,224) (U)	\$194,428		\$7,115,757	\$6,963,633	(\$152,124) (U)

Waste Management

\$9,620	\$10,000	\$380 (F)	\$17,500	Construct Waste Management Facility Buildings - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24250/01)	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0 (F)
\$38,486	\$40,000	\$1,514 (F)	\$49,998	Construct Class III Landfill Cell Farm Stage 3 - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24310/13)	\$100,204	\$3,765,204	\$3,665,000 (F)
\$14,164	\$120,500	\$106,336 (F)	\$6,800	Construct Class III Cell Stage 15B - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24310/18)	\$710,000	\$1,611,222	\$901,222 (F)
\$29,389	\$140,000	\$110,611 (F)	\$10,479	Construct Class III Leachate Pond - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24320/01)	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$0 (F)
\$13,311	\$25,000	\$11,689 (F)	\$3,320,861	Leachate Project - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24320/02)	\$2,355,958	\$2,423,169	\$67,211 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Design and Construct Class IV Cell Stage 2 - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24330/04)	\$350,000	\$500,000	\$150,000 (F)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

NOVEMBER 2017

Year to Date						Full Year		
Actual	Budget	Variance		On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Forecast	Budget	Variance
Waste Management								
\$22,605	\$25,000	\$2,395 (F)	\$0	Construct Stormwater and Siltation Ponds - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24350/01)		\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct Roads / Carparks - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24370/00)		\$20,000	\$329,201	\$309,201 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct Access Road to Lots 8 9 10 - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24370/02)		\$250,000	\$475,000	\$225,000 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct Drainage Diversion and Earthworks Infrastructures - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24380/00)		\$200,000	\$420,000	\$220,000 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct Water Storage Dams - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24393/00)		\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000 (F)
\$20,526	\$21,000	\$474 (F)	\$0	Construct Litter Fence - Redhill Landfill Facility (24394/05)		\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0 (F)
\$302	\$500	\$198 (F)	\$0	Construct Hardstand and Road - Hazelmere (24395/01)		\$53,706	\$53,706	\$0 (F)
\$14,015	\$15,000	\$986 (F)	\$0	Construct Monitoring Bores - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24396/00)		\$40,000	\$60,000	\$20,000 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Washdown bay Upgrade - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24399/04)		\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Truck Washdown Bay for Member Councils - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24399/05)		\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Air Supply lines - Waste Management Structures - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24399/10)		\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0 (F)
\$39,497	\$40,000	\$503 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Plant - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24410/00)		\$3,589,497	\$3,589,497	\$0 (F)
\$6,323	\$10,000	\$3,677 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Plant - Hazelmere (24410/01)		\$580,000	\$1,880,000	\$1,300,000 (F)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

NOVEMBER 2017

Year to Date					Full Year		
Actual	Budget	Variance	On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Forecast	Budget	Variance
Waste Management							
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Plant for Leachate Project - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24410/08)	\$530,000	\$530,000	\$0 (F)
\$35,044	\$40,000	\$4,956 (F)	\$24,200	Purchase / Replace Minor Plant and Equipment-Red Hill Landfill Facility (24420/00)	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$0 (F)
\$22,290	\$10,000	(\$12,290) (U)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Minor Plant and Equipment - Hazelmere (24420/02)	\$34,519	\$10,000	(\$24,519) (U)
\$1,189	\$2,000	\$812 (F)	\$0	Purchase Minor Plant for Leachate Project - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24420/06)	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0 (F)
\$35,888	\$36,000	\$112 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Vehicles - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24430/00)	\$69,276	\$69,276	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Office Equipment - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24510/08)	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Fire Fighting System/Equipment - Hazelmere (24520/07)	\$13,400	\$13,400	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Security System - Red Hill Waste Management Facility (24530/08)	\$83,000	\$83,000	\$0 (F)
\$2,650	\$5,000	\$2,350 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Security System - Hazelmere (24530/10)	\$49,130	\$49,130	\$0 (F)
\$6,130	\$7,000	\$870 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Other Equipment - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24590/00)	\$424,000	\$424,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Miscellaneous Equipment - Hazelmere (24590/02)	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase/Replace Other Equipment - Engineering and Waste Management (24590/03)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0 (F)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

NOVEMBER 2017

Year to Date				Full Year			
Actual	Budget	Variance		Forecast	Budget	Variance	
Waste Management							
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Office Furniture and Fittings - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24610/08)	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Office Furniture and Fittings-Hazelmere (24610/10)	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Miscellaneous Furniture and Fittings - Red Hill Education Programme (24690/01)	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Refurbish Environmental Education Centre - Redhill Landfill Facility (25253/00)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Refurbish Plant - Red Hill Landfill Facility (25410/00)	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Refurbish Plant - Hazelmere (25410/01)	\$30,000	\$70,000	\$40,000 (F)
\$311,428	\$547,000	\$235,572 (F)	\$3,429,838		\$10,756,190	\$17,809,305	\$7,053,115 (F)
\$1,043,247	\$1,117,000	\$73,753 (F)	\$3,624,266	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	\$18,842,955	\$25,956,194	\$7,113,239 (F)

NOVEMBER 2017

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CASH AND INVESTMENTS

NOVEMBER 2017

Actual June 2017	Actual Year to Date	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Full Year			
			Forecast	Budget	Variance	
Municipal Cash and Investments						
2,096,479	2,858,929	Cash at Bank - Municipal Fund 01001/00	2,469,334	2,062,992	406,342	(F)
3,450	3,450	Cash on Hand 01019/00 - 02	3,450	3,450	0	(F)
24,153,474	24,883,408	Investments - Municipal Fund 02021/00	8,947,076	2,447,076	6,500,000	(F)
26,253,403	27,745,787	Total Municipal Cash	11,419,860	4,513,518	6,906,342	(F)
Restricted Cash and Investments						
1,372,015	1,392,596	Restricted Investments - Plant and Equipment 02022/01	653,438	653,438	0	(F)
2,314,792	2,349,514	Restricted Investments - Post Closure Site Rehabilitation Red Hill 02022/02	2,502,154	2,502,154	0	(F)
6,238,460	6,332,038	Restricted Investments - Future Development 02022/03	20,530,086	20,530,086	0	(F)
885,502	898,785	Restricted Investments - Environmental Monitoring Red Hill 02022/04	987,123	987,123	0	(F)
13,506	13,709	Restricted Investments - Environmental Insurance Red Hill 02022/05	11,811	11,811	0	(F)
14,378	14,593	Restricted Investments - Risk Management 02022/06	14,747	14,747	0	(F)
563,778	572,235	Restricted Investments - Class IV Cells Red Hill 02022/07	74,900	74,900	0	(F)
195,232	198,161	Restricted Investments - Regional Development 02022/08	141,786	141,786	0	(F)
48,550,081	49,278,341	Restricted Investments - Secondary Waste Processing 02022/09	45,920,296	45,920,296	0	(F)
4,344,485	4,409,653	Restricted Investments - Class III Cells 02022/10	800,946	800,946	0	(F)
72,594	73,682	Restricted Investments - Building Refurbishment (Ascot Place) 02022/11	74,456	74,456	0	(F)
169,765	(45,591)	Restricted Investments - Accrued Interest 02022/19	169,765	169,765	0	(F)
0	0	Restricted Investments - Unrealised Loss/Gain on Investments 02022/20	0	0	0	(F)
866,914	879,917	Restricted Investments - Long Service Leave 02022/90	911,018	911,018	0	(F)
65,601,501	66,367,633	Total Restricted Cash	72,792,525	72,792,525	0	(F)
91,854,904	94,113,420	TOTAL CASH AND INVESTMENTS	84,212,385	77,306,043	6,906,342	(F)

The Cash at Bank - Municipal Fund represents the balance on the last day of the relevant month. Any portion of the balance available for investment is transferred into the Investment - Municipal Fund account in the following period. Funds held in the Cash at Bank - Municipal Fund continue to accrue interest as per the Westpac commercial rates.

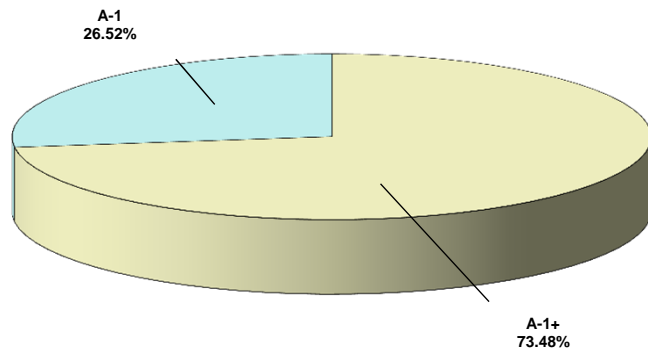
EMRC Investment Report

November 2017

I. Overall Portfolio Limits

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	% Portfolio	Investment Maximum %
AAA	A-1+	73.48%	100%
AA	A-1	26.52%	100%
		100.00%	

Investment by S&P Rating



II. Single Entity Exposure

	% Portfolio
AMP	5.52%
ANZ Banking Group	38.12%
Bankwest	13.26%
ING	9.95%
NAB	19.34%
Suncorp	11.05%
Westpac / St. George Bank	2.76%
	100.00%

III. Term to Maturity Framework

Investment Policy Guidelines			
Maturity Profile	% Portfolio	% Min	% Max
Less Than 1 Year	100.00%	40%	100%
Greater Than 1 Year	0.00%	0%	0%
	100.00%		

NB: This report is consistent with the reporting requirements of the Policy 3.3 - Management of Investments Policy



14.3 FINANCIAL REPORT FOR PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

REFERENCE: D2018/01579

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an overview of the EMRC's financial performance for the period ended 31 December 2017.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- Significant year to date budget variances greater than 10% or \$20,000, whichever is the greater, within each nature and type category on the Statement of Financial Activity as at 31 December 2017 have been identified and are reported on in the body of the report.

Recommendation(s)

That Council receives the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Capital Expenditure Statement, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash and Investments and the Investment Report for the period ended 31 December 2017.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Corporate Services

BACKGROUND

It is a requirement of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* (r.34) that a Local Government is to prepare and present to Council financial reports in such a form as the Local Government considers to be appropriate.

The 2017/2018 Budget was presented in a format that separated operating income and expenditure from other revenue and expenses to provide improved disclosure of Council's underlying operating result.

Submitted to each meeting of Council is a financial report and summaries which provide an overview of year to date budget performance for operating activities and capital works. Variances greater than 10% or \$20,000, whichever is the greater, within each nature and type category on the Statement of Comprehensive Income are reported on in the body of the report. Also included are end of year forecasts by nature and type for operating activities and end of year forecasts for each capital works project. These forecasts are reviewed regularly in order to provide an accurate forecast of the end of year result.

REPORT

Outlined within the report are financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2017. Where possible the year to date monthly budget allocations will be reviewed in order to match the appropriate timing for the various projects budgeted to be undertaken. This will provide a better comparison between the year to date actual and year to date budget figures.

As a result of reduced Commercial tonnages received to the end of August 2017, a budget/forecast review was undertaken during September 2017 and has been reflected in the financials effective from September 2017 with the Change in Net Assets from Operations being a favourable variance of \$24,979, which was reported to Council in detail at the December 2017 meeting.



Item 14.3 continued

Statement of Comprehensive Income - Nature and Type (refer Attachment 1)

The year to date operating result from normal activities as at 31 December 2017 is an unfavourable variance of \$39,381 (3.51%) against budget. The following information is provided on key aspects of Council's year to date financial performance:

<u>Operating Income</u>	<i>Actuals for the Year</i>	An unfavourable variance of \$4,058,934 (23.31%).
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	An unfavourable variance of \$5,943,320 (17.00%).

Operating Income variances previously reported to Council:

1. Year to date User Charges of \$11,373,999 is \$3,495,712 (23.51%) below the budget of \$14,869,711. This is due to the lower than budget tonnages received from commercial operators and member Councils as at 31 December 2017. As a consequence of this decline, strategies to secure extra volume and a reforecasting of operational expenditure to match revised tonnage estimates continue to be undertaken.

The full year forecast for User Charges of \$24,181,581 is expected to be below the annual budget by \$5,532,707 (18.62%).

2. The full year forecast for Special Charges of \$416,717 is expected to be below the annual budget by \$50,934 (10.89%). This relates specifically to the Community Waste Education levy which forms part of the member Council's disposal rate and is attributable to lower than budget tonnages forecast to be received from member Councils for the 2017/2018 financial year.
3. The full year forecast for Interest Municipal Cash Investments is expected to be above the annual budget by \$40,000 (10.00%). This is attributable to the higher level of funds available as at 30 June 2017 compared to budget together with a higher average interest rate expected to be received (2.67% as at 31 December 2017) compared to the budgeted rate of 2.54%.
4. Year to date Other Income of \$709,187 is \$533,109 (42.91%) below the budget of \$1,242,296. This is mainly attributable to a forecast lower level of sales of ferricrete (\$68,254 compared to a budget of \$156,744), woodwaste products sales (\$354,965 compared to a budget of \$424,998), greenwaste products sales (\$72,799 compared to a budget of \$124,248) and the timing of royalty payments from the sale of landfill gas (\$14,385 compared to a budget of \$350,000).

The full year forecast for Other Income of \$2,159,342 is expected to be below the annual budget by \$325,320 (13.09%). This is mainly attributable to a forecast lower than expected level of sales of woodwaste products sales (\$658,446 compared to a budget of \$850,000) and greenwaste products sales (\$114,000 compared to a budget of \$248,499).

There were no further significant Operating Income variances as at 31 December 2017.

<u>Operating Expenditure</u>	<i>Actuals for the Year</i>	A favourable variance of \$4,019,553 (24.68%).
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	A favourable variance of \$1,900,491 (5.58%).

Operating Expenditure variances previously reported to Council:

1. Year to date Salary Expenses of \$3,567,179 is \$722,323 (16.84%) below the budget of \$4,289,502. This variance is attributable to the timing of filling vacant positions and budgeted positions.



Item 14.3 continued

2. Year to date Contract Expenses of \$1,555,264 is \$1,495,986 (49.03%) below the budget of \$3,051,250 due to the timing of various projects from different business units. Major variances from the Waste Services directorate include:

- Operate and Maintain Class IV Cell - Leachate Removal - \$375,000;
- Rehabilitate Class III Cells - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$143,276;
- Monitor Environmental Impacts - \$139,180;
- Operate and Maintain Leachate Project - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$125,308;
- Operate and Maintain Plant - Waste Management Facilities - \$118,539;
- Crush and Screen Lateritic Caprock- \$39,082; and
- Undertake Greenwaste Waste Stream Audits - \$24,171.

Other projects where the expenditures are lower than budget for various directorates/business units include: Corporate Services (\$194,922), Environmental Services (\$62,145) and Regional Development (\$129,472).

3. Year to date Material Expenses of \$409,156 is \$108,458 (20.95%) below the budget of \$517,614 due to the timing of various projects from different business units. Projects where the expenditures are lower than budget for various directorates/business units include: Corporate Services (\$65,855) and Waste Services (\$36,344).
4. Year to date Miscellaneous Expenses of \$5,116,320 is \$1,640,073 (24.27%) below the budget of \$6,756,393. The variance is mainly attributable to a lower than budgeted landfill levy payable (\$4,717,502 compared to a budget of \$6,237,870) as a result of the reduced tonnages from commercial operators and lower than budgeted tonnages from member Councils.
5. Year to date Costs Allocated of \$530,485 is \$94,567 (15.13%) below the budget of \$625,052. This variance relates specifically to the internal costs allocated between the Resource Recovery C & I Project and the Red Hill Landfill Facility Class III cell and is as a result of the low level of tonnages received through the C & I facility and the resulting residuals. This variance is predominantly offset against Costs Allocated (Other Expenses).

There were no further significant Operating Expenditure variances as at 31 December 2017.

<u>Other Revenues and Expenses (Net)</u>	<i>Actuals for the Year</i>	An unfavourable variance of \$243,733 (8.51%).
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	An unfavourable variance of \$167,837 (3.33%).

Other Revenues and Expenses variances previously reported to Council:

1. Year to date User Charges of \$265,433 is \$409,567 (60.68%) below the budget of \$675,000. The variance is predominantly due to the lower level of tonnages received through the Hazelmere C&I facility. The full year forecast for User Charges of \$945,000 is expected to be below the annual budget by \$405,000 (30.00%).
2. Full Year Secondary Waste Charge of \$4,286,232 has been forecast to be \$523,888 (10.89%) below the budget of \$4,810,120. This variance is attributable to the lower level of tonnages compared to budget that has been forecast to be received from member Councils for the 2017/2018 financial year.
3. The full year forecast for Interest Restricted Cash Investments is expected to be above the annual budget by \$240,374 (13.66%). This is attributable to the higher level of funds available as at 30 June 2017 compared to budget together with a higher average interest rate expected to be received for the 2017/2018 financial year (2.67% as at 31 December 2017) compared to the budgeted rate of 2.54%.



Item 14.3 continued

4. Year to date Reimbursements of \$137,076 is \$137,052 above the budget of \$24. This variance relates to the reimbursement of shared expenses from the Mindarie Regional Council for the Resource Recovery Facility tender together with a reimbursement of costs associated with the Wood Waste to Energy cable installation that were not previously budgeted for. Full Year Reimbursements of \$150,050 has been forecast to be \$150,000 above the budget of \$50.
5. Year to date Other Revenue of \$75,563 is \$98,539, (56.60%) below the budget of \$174,102. This relates specifically to the sale of products from the Hazelmere C & I Project which is not as yet generating sufficient material for sale.

The full year forecast for Other Revenue of \$711,928 is expected to be below the annual budget by \$504,963 (41.50%). This is attributable to the lower than budget forecast for the sale of products from the Hazelmere C & I Project (\$105,625) and lower than budget forecast for the sale of electricity from the Woodwaste to Energy facility which is not expected to be commissioned until April/May 2018 (\$434,338).
6. Year to date Salary Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$190,820 is \$88,111 (31.59%) below the budget of \$278,931. The variance is attributable to budgeted positions not filled due to the timing of Resource Recovery Park projects.
7. Full Year Contract Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$774,940 has been forecast to be below the budget of \$1,280,297 by \$505,357 (39.47%). This variance is due to the timing of the various Resource Recovery projects and the associated consultancy expenditure.
8. Full Year Material Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$64,159 has been forecast to be \$58,209 (47.57%) below the budget of \$122,368. This variance is due to the timing of the various Resource Recovery projects.
9. Full Year Insurance Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$19,184 has been forecast to be \$37,983 (66.44%) below the budget of \$57,167. This relates specifically to the insurance premium for the Woodwaste to Energy facility which is not due to be commissioned until April/May 2018.
10. Year to date Miscellaneous Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$4,404 is \$40,727 (90.24%) below the budget of \$45,131. This relates predominantly to the Woodwaste to Energy facility which is not due to be commissioned until April/May 2018. Full Year Miscellaneous Expenses (Other Expenses) of \$251,264 has been forecast to be \$232,363 (48.05%) below the budget of \$483,627.
11. Year to date Costs Allocated (Other Expenses) of \$473,160 is \$115,026 (19.56%) below the budget of \$588,186. This variance relates specifically to the internal costs allocated between the Resource Recovery C & I Project and the Red Hill Landfill Facility Class III cell and is as a result of the low level of tonnages received through the C & I facility and the resulting residuals. This variance is predominantly offset against Costs Allocated (Operating Expenditure).

There were no further significant Other Revenues and Expenses variances as at 31 December 2017.

**Other
Comprehensive
Income**

Actuals for the Year

A favourable variance of \$4,235,645.

End of Year Forecast

A favourable variance of \$4,235,645.

Council at its meeting held on 24 August 2017, resolved as follows:

“THAT COUNCIL APPROVES USE OF RETAINED FUNDS FROM THE EARLY COLLECTION OF CARBON TAX IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAZELMERE RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK AND/OR THE RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY PROJECT.”

As a result the amount of \$4,235,645 was transferred from the Non-Current Carbon Pricing Provision in the Statement of Financial Position and recognised as income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. This has resulted in an overall surplus variance of \$24,979 in the Change in Net Assets from Operations forecast to \$6,000,199 compared to the budget of \$5,975,220.



Item 14.3 continued

Capital Expenditure Statement (refer Attachment 2)

<u>Capital Expenditure</u>	<i>Actuals for the Year</i>	A favourable variance of \$403,340.
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	A favourable variance of \$7,113,239.

Capital Expenditure variances:

A favourable variance of \$403,340 existed as at 31 December 2017 when compared to the budget of \$1,648,147. The year to date budget provisions are used as a guide only as expenditure of a capital nature is undertaken as and when required.

Major capital expenditure as at 31 December 2017 include:

- Construct Resource Recovery Park - Wood Waste to Energy Utilities/Infrastructure - \$528,752;
- Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Site Infrastructure - \$216,375; and
- Purchase Vehicles - Ascot Place & Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$121,387.

A budget/forecast review was undertaken on the Capital Expenditure budgets during September 2017 in order to reflect the actual timing of various projects and match expenditure requirements in relation to tonnage forecasts.

Full Year Capital Expenditure has been forecast to be \$7,113,239 (27.40%) below the budget of \$25,956,194.

Significant reductions to capital budgets where savings are expected to be achieved or where project expenditure has been deferred and/or carried forward include the following:

- Construct Class III Cell - Farm Stage 3 - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$3,665,000;
- Purchase / Replace Plant - Hazelmere - \$1,300,000;
- Construct Class III Cell - Stage 15B - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$901,222;
- Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Community Reuse Store - \$500,000;
- Construct Roads/Carparks - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$309,201;
- Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Site Workshop - \$250,000;
- Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Reuse Store Car Park - \$250,000;
- Construct Access Road to Lots 8, 9 & 10 - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$225,000;
- Construct Drainage Diversion & Infrastructures - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$220,000;
- Purchase Information Technology & Communications Equipment - \$212,248;
- Construct Water Storage Dam - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$150,000;
- Design & Construct Class IV Cell - Stage 2 - Red Hill Landfill Facility - \$150,000; and
- Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Community Transfer Station - \$110,000.

This is offset by an increase in the following Capital Expenditure budget provision following a review of the capital expenditure program:

- Resource Recovery Park Wood Waste to Energy Utilities/Infrastructure - \$631,757;
- Purchase Resource Recovery Park C & I facility Plant & Equipment - \$500,000; and
- Purchase Resource Recovery Park Wood Waste to Energy Plant & Equipment - \$150,367.



Item 14.3 continued

Statement of Financial Position (refer Attachment 3)

The Statement of Financial Position shows the overall impact of actual balances compared with budget provisions and end of year forecasts for operating and capital works activities.

Total Equity as at 31 December 2017 totals \$182,946,796. This is an increase of \$7,937,025 from the 30 June 2017 equity of \$175,009,772 and represents the net change in assets from operations.

It has been forecast that Total Equity as at 30 June 2018 will be above the original budget of \$180,984,991 by \$24,979. It is expected that with on-going budget/forecast reviews this value will continually be changing.

Item 14.3 continued

Statement of Cash and Investments (refer Attachment 4)

The level of cash and investments in the Municipal Fund as at 31 December 2017 is \$28,493,327 and Restricted Cash amount to \$66,508,687.

The net movement for the month is an increase of \$888,594.

It has been forecast that Total Cash and Investments as at 30 June 2018 will be above the original budget of \$77,306,043 by \$6,906,342.

Investment Report (refer Attachment 5)

Term deposits valued at \$6,000,000 matured during December 2017. These were reinvested into further term deposits together with additional surplus funds.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 3 - Good Governance

3.3 To provide responsible and accountable governance and management of the EMRC

3.4 To continue to improve financial and asset management practices

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

As outlined within the report and attachments.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

Member Council	Implication Details
Town of Bassendean	} Nil
City of Bayswater	
City of Belmont	
City of Kalamunda	
Shire of Mundaring	
City of Swan	



Item 14.3 continued

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Statement of Comprehensive Income by Nature and Type (Ref: D2018/01618)
2. Capital Expenditure Statement (Ref: D2018/01619)
3. Statement of Financial Position (Ref: D2018/01620)
4. Statement of Cash and Investments (D2018/01621)
5. Investment Report (Ref: D2018/01622)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Capital Expenditure Statement, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash and Investments and the Investment Report for the period ended 31 December 2017.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Nature and Type

DECEMBER 2017

Year to Date				Full Year			
Actual	Budget	Variance		Forecast	Budget	Variance	
Operating Income							
\$11,373,999	\$14,869,711	(\$3,495,712)	(U)	User Charges	\$24,181,581	\$29,714,288	(\$5,532,707) (U)
\$215,955	\$234,197	(\$18,242)	(U)	Special Charges	\$416,717	\$467,651	(\$50,934) (U)
\$343,772	\$362,791	(\$19,019)	(U)	Contributions	\$568,943	\$589,972	(\$21,029) (U)
\$131,845	\$126,152	\$5,693	(F)	Operating Grants	\$506,845	\$560,175	(\$53,330) (U)
\$292,682	\$277,496	\$15,186	(F)	Interest Municipal Cash Investments	\$440,000	\$400,000	\$40,000 (F)
\$283,083	\$296,814	(\$13,731)	(U)	Reimbursements	\$749,688	\$749,688	\$0 (F)
\$709,187	\$1,242,296	(\$533,109)	(U)	Other	\$2,159,342	\$2,484,662	(\$325,320) (U)
\$13,350,523	\$17,409,457	(\$4,058,934)	(U)	Total Operating Income	\$29,023,116	\$34,966,436	(\$5,943,320) (U)
Operating Expenditure							
\$3,567,179	\$4,289,502	\$722,323	(F)	Salary Expenses	\$8,697,489	\$8,911,576	\$214,087 (F)
\$1,555,264	\$3,051,250	\$1,495,986	(F)	Contract Expenses	\$5,772,914	\$6,129,201	\$356,287 (F)
\$409,156	\$517,614	\$108,458	(F)	Material Expenses	\$1,013,844	\$1,036,679	\$22,835 (F)
\$149,602	\$152,202	\$2,600	(F)	Utility Expenses	\$310,277	\$310,517	\$240 (F)
\$292,957	\$301,770	\$8,813	(F)	Fuel Expenses	\$620,156	\$615,656	(\$4,500) (U)
\$126,903	\$136,438	\$9,535	(F)	Insurance Expenses	\$253,086	\$260,979	\$7,893 (F)
\$1,503,201	\$1,611,786	\$108,585	(F)	Depreciation Expenses	\$4,279,422	\$4,312,811	\$33,389 (F)
\$5,116,320	\$6,756,393	\$1,640,073	(F)	Miscellaneous Expenses	\$12,208,817	\$13,513,783	\$1,304,966 (F)
\$78,272	\$96,018	\$17,746	(F)	Provision Expenses	\$195,753	\$204,047	\$8,294 (F)
(\$530,485)	(\$625,052)	(\$94,567)	(U)	Costs Allocated	(\$1,220,122)	(\$1,263,122)	(\$43,000) (U)
\$12,268,368	\$16,287,921	\$4,019,553	(F)	Total Operating Expenditure	\$32,131,636	\$34,032,127	\$1,900,491 (F)
\$1,082,155	\$1,121,536	(\$39,381)	(U)	OPERATING RESULT FROM NORMAL ACTIVITIES	\$3,108,520	\$934,309	(\$4,042,829) (U)
Surplus	Surplus				Deficit	Surplus	

Notes:

1. User Charges - include member Councils and casual users pertaining to waste, risk management and environmental services fees and charges;
2. Special Charges - Waste Education Levy;
3. Contributions - member Councils' contributions to projects and services;
4. Operating Grants - grant income predominantly from government agencies;
5. Other Operating Income - includes income from the sale of products; and
6. Miscellaneous Expenses - includes the landfill levy expense of \$4,717,502 as at 31 December 2017.
7. Other Comprehensive Income on page 2 of this report is inclusive of \$4,235,645 of retained residual carbon tax previously collected now being utilised for the Resource Recovery Project (refer Council meeting 24/8/17 - TAC Item 11.2)

(F) denotes Favourable variance and (U) denotes Unfavourable variance

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Nature and Type

DECEMBER 2017

Year to Date

Full Year

Actual Budget Variance

Forecast Budget Variance

Other Revenues

\$265,433	\$675,000	(\$409,567)	(U)	User Charges	\$945,000	\$1,350,000	(\$405,000)	(U)
\$2,221,250	\$2,409,053	(\$187,803)	(U)	Secondary Waste Charge	\$4,286,232	\$4,810,120	(\$523,888)	(U)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	Operating Grants	\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)
\$907,186	\$880,774	\$26,412	(F)	Interest Restricted Cash Investments	\$2,000,000	\$1,759,626	\$240,374	(F)
\$137,076	\$24	\$137,052	(F)	Reimbursements	\$150,050	\$50	\$150,000	(F)
\$197,773	\$194,924	\$2,849	(F)	Proceeds from Sale of Assets	\$605,924	\$605,924	\$0	(F)
\$75,563	\$174,102	(\$98,539)	(U)	Other	\$711,928	\$1,216,891	(\$504,963)	(U)
\$3,804,280	\$4,333,877	\$529,597	(U)	Total Other Revenues	\$8,699,134	\$9,742,611	(\$1,043,477)	(U)

Other Expenses

\$190,820	\$278,931	\$88,111	(F)	Salary Expenses	\$573,425	\$578,888	\$5,463	(F)
\$220,088	\$209,056	(\$11,032)	(U)	Contract Expenses	\$774,940	\$1,280,297	\$505,357	(F)
\$5,435	\$20,220	\$14,785	(F)	Material Expenses	\$64,159	\$122,368	\$58,209	(F)
\$8,197	\$21,284	\$13,087	(F)	Utility Expenses	\$88,513	\$92,584	\$4,071	(F)
\$0	\$4,998	\$4,998	(F)	Fuel Expenses	\$2,000	\$10,000	\$8,000	(F)
\$9,785	\$28,566	\$18,781	(F)	Insurance Expenses	\$19,184	\$57,167	\$37,983	(F)
\$39,040	\$48,222	\$9,182	(F)	Depreciation Expenses	\$291,128	\$315,322	\$24,194	(F)
\$4,404	\$45,131	\$40,727	(F)	Miscellaneous Expenses	\$251,264	\$483,627	\$232,363	(F)
\$234,126	\$226,325	(\$7,801)	(U)	Carrying Amount of Assets Disposed Of	\$571,325	\$571,325	\$0	(F)
\$473,160	\$588,186	\$115,026	(F)	Costs Allocated	\$1,190,122	\$1,190,122	\$0	(F)
\$1,185,055	\$1,470,919	\$285,864	(F)	Total Other Expenses	\$3,826,060	\$4,701,700	\$875,640	(F)

\$2,619,225	\$2,862,958	\$243,733	(U)	OPERATING RESULT FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES	\$4,873,074	\$5,040,911	\$167,837	(U)
Surplus	Surplus				Surplus	Surplus		

\$3,701,380	\$3,984,494	\$283,114	(U)	NET RESULT	\$1,764,554	\$5,975,220	\$4,210,666	(U)
Surplus	Surplus				Surplus	Surplus		

Realised/Unrealised (Gain)/Loss From Change in Fair Value of Investments

\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	Unrealised (Gain)/Loss	\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	Realised (Gain)/Loss	\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	Total (Gain)/Loss from change in Fair Value of Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)

Other Comprehensive Income

\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	Revaluation of Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)
\$4,235,645	\$0	\$4,235,645	(F)	Other Comprehensive Income	\$4,235,645	\$0	\$4,235,645	(F)
\$4,235,645	\$0	\$4,235,645	(F)	Total Other Comprehensive Income	\$4,235,645	\$0	\$4,235,645	(F)

\$7,937,025	\$3,984,494	\$3,952,531	(F)	CHANGE IN NET ASSETS FROM OPERATIONS	\$6,000,199	\$5,975,220	\$24,979	(F)
Surplus	Surplus				Surplus	Surplus		



CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

DECEMBER 2017

Year to Date						Full Year		
Actual	Budget	Variance		On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Forecast	Budget	Variance
Governance and Corporate Services								
\$85,499	\$90,000	\$4,502 (F)		\$0	Purchase Vehicles - Ascot Place (24440/00)	\$173,706	\$173,706	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)		\$0	Purchase Furniture Fittings & Equipment - Corporate Services (24510/01)	\$31,500	\$31,500	\$0 (F)
\$34,326	\$70,000	\$35,674 (F)		\$0	Purchase Information Technology & Communication Equipment (24550/00)	\$468,802	\$681,050	\$212,248 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)		\$0	Purchase Art Works (24620/00)	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)		\$0	Capital Improvement Administration Building - Ascot Place (25240/01)	\$257,000	\$257,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)		\$0	Upgrade Security Equipment - Ascot Place (25530/01)	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0 (F)
\$119,825	\$160,000	\$40,176 (F)		\$0		\$971,008	\$1,183,256	\$212,248 (F)



CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

DECEMBER 2017

Year to Date			On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Full Year		
Actual	Budget	Variance			Forecast	Budget	Variance

Environmental Services

\$770	\$0	(\$770) (U)	\$0	Purchase Other Equipment - Environmental Services (24590/05)	\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)
\$770	\$0	(\$770) (U)	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)

Resource Recovery

\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Community Transfer Station (24259/06)	\$0	\$110,000	\$110,000 (F)
\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Site/Administration Office (24259/07)	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Community Reuse Store (24259/08)	\$0	\$500,000	\$500,000 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - MRF Building - Hazelmere (24259/09)	\$15,000	\$35,000	\$20,000 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Weighbridge Office (24259/12)	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$0 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Site Workshop (24259/13)	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000 (F)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Weighbridges (x2) (24392/02)	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$0 (F)
\$216,375	\$280,000	\$63,625 (F)	\$6,253	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park - Site Infrastructure (24399/01)	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0 (F)



CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

DECEMBER 2017

Year to Date				Full Year			
Actual	Budget	Variance		On (F) = Favourable variation Order (U) = Unfavourable variation	Forecast	Budget	Variance
Resource Recovery							
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct Resource Recovery Park - Reuse Store Infrastructure (Car Park) (24399/07)	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000 (F)
\$528,752	\$200,000	(\$328,752) (U)	\$188,175	Wood Waste to Energy Utilities/Infrastructure - Resource Recovery Park (24399/11)	\$831,757	\$200,000	(\$631,757) (U)
\$0	\$82,000	\$82,000 (F)	\$0	Purchase Resource Recovery Park - Wood Waste to Energy Plant & Equipment (24410/03)	\$2,142,000	\$1,991,633	(\$150,367) (U)
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Resource Recovery Park C & I Building - Plant & Equipment (24410/04)	\$500,000	\$0	(\$500,000) (U)
\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000 (F)	\$0	Purchase Other Equipment - Resource Recovery (24590/07)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0 (F)
\$745,128	\$569,000	(\$176,128) (U)	\$194,428		\$7,115,757	\$6,963,633	(\$152,124) (U)

Waste Management

\$9,620	\$11,000	\$1,380 (F)	\$17,500	Construct Waste Management Facility Buildings - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24250/01)	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0 (F)
\$43,879	\$40,000	(\$3,879) (U)	\$49,998	Construct Class III Landfill Cell Farm Stage 3 - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24310/13)	\$100,204	\$3,765,204	\$3,665,000 (F)
\$14,108	\$0	(\$14,108) (U)	\$0	Construct Class III Cell Stage 15 - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24310/16)	\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)
\$14,164	\$260,500	\$246,336 (F)	\$102,255	Construct Class III Cell Stage 15B - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24310/18)	\$710,000	\$1,611,222	\$901,222 (F)
\$47,015	\$165,000	\$117,985 (F)	\$20,957	Construct Class III Leachate Pond - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24320/01)	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$0 (F)
\$42,283	\$47,647	\$5,364 (F)	\$3,320,861	Leachate Project - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24320/02)	\$2,355,958	\$2,423,169	\$67,211 (F)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

DECEMBER 2017

Year to Date				On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Full Year			
Actual	Budget	Variance				Forecast	Budget	Variance	
Waste Management									
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	\$0	Design and Construct Class IV Cell Stage 2 - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24330/04)	\$350,000	\$500,000	\$150,000	(F)
\$22,605	\$25,000	\$2,395	(F)	\$0	Construct Stormwater and Siltation Ponds - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24350/01)	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0	(F)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	\$0	Construct Roads / Carparks - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24370/00)	\$20,000	\$329,201	\$309,201	(F)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	\$0	Construct Access Road to Lots 8 9 10 - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24370/02)	\$250,000	\$475,000	\$225,000	(F)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	\$0	Construct Drainage Diversion and Earthworks Infrastructures - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24380/00)	\$200,000	\$420,000	\$220,000	(F)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	\$0	Construct Water Storage Dams - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24393/00)	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	(F)
\$20,526	\$50,000	\$29,474	(F)	\$0	Construct Litter Fence - Redhill Landfill Facility (24394/05)	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	(F)
\$1,861	\$10,500	\$8,639	(F)	\$0	Construct Hardstand and Road - Hazelmere (24395/01)	\$53,706	\$53,706	\$0	(F)
\$14,015	\$21,000	\$6,986	(F)	\$0	Construct Monitoring Bores - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24396/00)	\$40,000	\$60,000	\$20,000	(F)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	\$0	Washdown bay Upgrade - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24399/04)	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	(F)
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	\$0	Truck Washdown Bay for Member Councils - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24399/05)	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	(F)
\$0	\$12,500	\$12,500	(F)	\$0	Air Supply lines - Waste Management Structures - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24399/10)	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	(F)
\$39,497	\$80,000	\$40,503	(F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Plant - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24410/00)	\$3,589,497	\$3,589,497	\$0	(F)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

DECEMBER 2017

Year to Date						Full Year			
Actual	Budget	Variance		On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Forecast	Budget	Variance	
Waste Management									
\$6,323	\$10,000	\$3,677 (F)	\$0		Purchase / Replace Plant - Hazelmere (24410/01)	\$580,000	\$1,880,000	\$1,300,000 (F)	
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0		Purchase Plant for Leachate Project - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24410/08)	\$530,000	\$530,000	\$0 (F)	
\$35,044	\$60,000	\$24,956 (F)	\$24,524		Purchase / Replace Minor Plant and Equipment-Red Hill Landfill Facility (24420/00)	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$0 (F)	
\$22,290	\$10,000	(\$12,290) (U)	\$0		Purchase / Replace Minor Plant and Equipment - Hazelmere (24420/02)	\$34,519	\$10,000	(\$24,519) (U)	
\$1,189	\$2,000	\$812 (F)	\$0		Purchase Minor Plant for Leachate Project - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24420/06)	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0 (F)	
\$35,888	\$36,000	\$112 (F)	\$0		Purchase / Replace Vehicles - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24430/00)	\$69,276	\$69,276	\$0 (F)	
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0		Purchase / Replace Office Equipment - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24510/08)	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0 (F)	
\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000 (F)	\$0		Purchase Fire Fighting System/Equipment - Hazelmere (24520/07)	\$13,400	\$13,400	\$0 (F)	
\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000 (F)	\$0		Purchase / Replace Security System - Red Hill Waste Management Facility (24530/08)	\$83,000	\$83,000	\$0 (F)	
\$2,650	\$10,000	\$7,350 (F)	\$0		Purchase / Replace Security System - Hazelmere (24530/10)	\$49,130	\$49,130	\$0 (F)	
\$6,130	\$27,000	\$20,870 (F)	\$0		Purchase / Replace Other Equipment - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24590/00)	\$424,000	\$424,000	\$0 (F)	
\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000 (F)	\$0		Purchase / Replace Miscellaneous Equipment - Hazelmere (24590/02)	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0 (F)	
\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000 (F)	\$0		Purchase/Replace Other Equipment - Engineering and Waste Management (24590/03)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0 (F)	

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

DECEMBER 2017

Year to Date						Full Year		
Actual	Budget	Variance		On (F) = Favourable variation Order (U) = Unfavourable variation		Forecast	Budget	Variance
Waste Management								
\$0	\$1,500	\$1,500 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Office Furniture and Fittings - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24610/08)	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0	(F)
\$0	\$500	\$500 (F)	\$0	Purchase Office Furniture and Fittings-Hazelmere (24610/10)	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0	(F)
\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000 (F)	\$0	Purchase Miscellaneous Furniture and Fittings - Red Hill Education Programme (24690/01)	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	(F)
\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000 (F)	\$0	Refurbish Environmental Education Centre - Redhill Landfill Facility (25253/00)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	(F)
\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000 (F)	\$0	Refurbish Plant - Red Hill Landfill Facility (25410/00)	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	(F)
\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000 (F)	\$0	Refurbish Plant - Hazelmere (25410/01)	\$30,000	\$70,000	\$40,000	(F)
\$379,085	\$919,147	\$540,062 (F)	\$3,536,095		\$10,756,190	\$17,809,305	\$7,053,115	(F)

\$1,244,807	\$1,648,147	\$403,340 (F)	\$3,730,523	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	\$18,842,955	\$25,956,194	\$7,113,239	(F)
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DECEMBER 2017

X:\SYNERGYSOFT REPORTS\MONTHLY BUDGET\GL COUNCIL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION PORTRAIT.RPT



CASH AND INVESTMENTS

DECEMBER 2017

Actual June 2017	Actual Year to Date	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Full Year			
			Forecast	Budget	Variance	
Municipal Cash and Investments						
2,096,479	2,679,381	Cash at Bank - Municipal Fund 01001/00	2,469,334	2,062,992	406,342	(F)
3,450	3,450	Cash on Hand 01019/00 - 02	3,450	3,450	0	(F)
24,153,474	25,810,495	Investments - Municipal Fund 02021/00	8,947,076	2,447,076	6,500,000	(F)
26,253,403	28,493,327	Total Municipal Cash	11,419,860	4,513,518	6,906,342	(F)
Restricted Cash and Investments						
1,372,015	1,394,626	Restricted Investments - Plant and Equipment 02022/01	653,438	653,438	0	(F)
2,314,792	2,352,940	Restricted Investments - Post Closure Site Rehabilitation Red Hill 02022/02	2,502,154	2,502,154	0	(F)
6,238,460	6,341,270	Restricted Investments - Future Development 02022/03	20,530,086	20,530,086	0	(F)
885,502	900,095	Restricted Investments - Environmental Monitoring Red Hill 02022/04	987,123	987,123	0	(F)
13,506	13,729	Restricted Investments - Environmental Insurance Red Hill 02022/05	11,811	11,811	0	(F)
14,378	14,615	Restricted Investments - Risk Management 02022/06	14,747	14,747	0	(F)
563,778	573,069	Restricted Investments - Class IV Cells Red Hill 02022/07	74,900	74,900	0	(F)
195,232	198,450	Restricted Investments - Regional Development 02022/08	141,786	141,786	0	(F)
48,550,081	49,350,190	Restricted Investments - Secondary Waste Processing 02022/09	45,920,296	45,920,296	0	(F)
4,344,485	4,416,082	Restricted Investments - Class III Cells 02022/10	800,946	800,946	0	(F)
72,594	73,790	Restricted Investments - Building Refurbishment (Ascot Place) 02022/11	74,456	74,456	0	(F)
169,765	(1,369)	Restricted Investments - Accrued Interest 02022/19	169,765	169,765	0	(F)
0	0	Restricted Investments - Unrealised Loss/Gain on Investments 02022/20	0	0	0	(F)
866,914	881,200	Restricted Investments - Long Service Leave 02022/90	911,018	911,018	0	(F)
65,601,501	66,508,687	Total Restricted Cash	72,792,525	72,792,525	0	(F)
91,854,904	95,002,014	TOTAL CASH AND INVESTMENTS	84,212,385	77,306,043	6,906,342	(F)

The Cash at Bank - Municipal Fund represents the balance on the last day of the relevant month. Any portion of the balance available for investment is transferred into the Investment - Municipal Fund account in the following period. Funds held in the Cash at Bank - Municipal Fund continue to accrue interest as per the Westpac commercial rates.

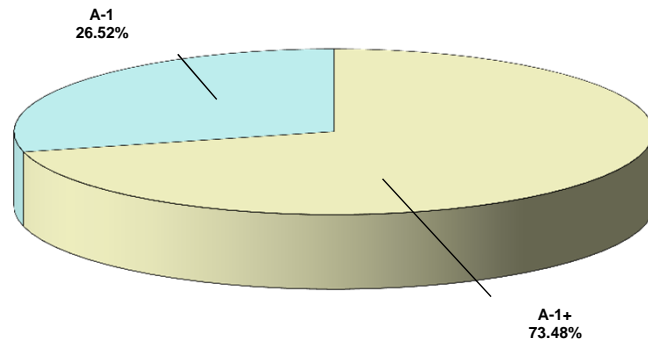
EMRC Investment Report

December 2017

I. Overall Portfolio Limits

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	% Portfolio	Investment Maximum %
AAA	A-1+	77.05%	100%
AA	A-1	22.95%	100%
		<u>100.00%</u>	

Investment by S&P Rating



II. Single Entity Exposure

	% Portfolio
AMP	0.00%
ANZ Banking Group	37.70%
Bankwest	13.11%
ING	9.85%
NAB	19.13%
Suncorp	13.11%
Westpac / St. George Bank	7.10%
	<u>100.00%</u>

III. Term to Maturity Framework

Investment Policy Guidelines			
Maturity Profile	% Portfolio	% Min	% Max
Less Than 1 Year	100.00%	40%	100%
Greater Than 1 Year	0.00%	0%	0%
	<u>100.00%</u>		

NB: This report is consistent with the reporting requirements of the Policy 3.3 - Management of Investments Policy



14.4 REVIEW OF DELEGATED POWERS AND DUTIES

REFERENCE: D2018/00078

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to complete the annual statutory review of the exercise of powers and discharge of duties as delegated by Council.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- It is a requirement of section 5.18 of the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) that the delegations made by the Council to Committees are reviewed in every financial year.
- It is a requirement of section 5.46 of the Act that the delegations made by the Council to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) are reviewed in every financial year.
- The delegation of powers and duties remaining current are submitted for review and are recommended to be reaffirmed by Council.

Recommendation(s)

That Council re-affirms the delegated powers and duties as listed in the report.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Corporate Services

BACKGROUND

It is a requirement of section 5.18 of the Act that the delegations made by the Council to Committees are reviewed at least once in every financial year.

It is a requirement of section 5.46 of the Act that the delegations made by the Council to the CEO are reviewed at least once in every financial year.



Item 14.4 continued

REPORT

The list of Council decisions to delegate its powers or duties to a Committee or to the CEO are listed below. Only the decisions which are still current are being recommended to Council for review and to be re-affirmed.

The following is the list of current delegations required to be re-affirmed by Council:

Delegation Number	Date of Original Delegation	Description of Delegation	Delegated to	Reference
C2/97	29/08/1996	Power to pay accounts between meetings.	CEO	Current
C11/2014	04/12/2014	That Council pursuant to Section 5.42 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> , amends the delegation to the Chief Executive Officer with respect to payments from the municipal or trust funds, to include a condition that the Chief Executive Officer is to provide a brief description outlining the nature of each transaction and payment made from municipal or trust funds on a monthly basis.	CEO	D2014/12979 17.2 Notice of Motion (Council)
C7/2001	22/02/2001	Authority to approve legal services to the value of \$5,000 in accordance with Council Policy Legal Representation Costs Indemnity Policy.	CEO	Current
C1/2005	19/05/2005	Finalise the sale of the land, within Lot 12, required for the Hills Spine Road and Perth – Adelaide Highway, to the Western Australian Planning Commission.	CEO	Current DMDOC/34306 (TAC Report) DMDOC/32855 (Council)
C1/2006	20/07/2006	The CEO, in consultation with the Chairman, is delegated authority to approve interstate and local travel related expenditure associated with pursuing lobbying and advocacy issues of an urgent nature, in accordance with Council Policy 1.8 – Lobbying and Advocacy Policy.	CEO	Current DMDOC/107688 (CEOAC Report) DMDOC/52370 (Council)
C2/2006	24/08/2006	That the CEO make appointments to the position of Acting Chief Executive Officer based on the EMRC employee holding the substantive position of Director and appointments being for a period of not longer than six (6) weeks.	CEO	Current DMDOC/55573 (Report) DMDOC/54252 (Council)



Item 14.4 continued

Delegation Number	Date of Original Delegation	Description of Delegation	Delegated to	Reference
C1/2008	21/02/2008	The Investment Committee has only those delegated powers and duties of Council associated with the EMRC Investment Portfolio, that have not been delegated to the CEO inclusive of, but not limited to: (a) the acceptance of tenders for the provision of advice and services; and (b) to deal with any legal proceedings that may need to be initiated.	Investment Committee	Current Investment Committee Terms of Reference DMDOC/118164 DMDOC/78490 (Report) DMDOC/77280 (Council)
C1/2010	18/02/2010	That Council, by an absolute majority in accordance with section 5.42 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> , delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to enter into contracts for the sale of EMRC generated products to a maximum contract value of \$3,000,000 (ex GST)	CEO	Current DMDOC/126570 (Report) DMDOC/123820 (Council)
C1/2014	20/02/2014	That Council: 1. By absolute majority acting pursuant to section 5.42 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> , delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to accept tenders conditional upon: (a) Provision having been made in the current budget for the purchase of the particular item or as authorised by Council in advance.	CEO	Current D2014/00706 (Report) D2013/02643 (Council)
C1/2015	19/02/2015	By absolute majority in accordance with section 5.42 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> , delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to donate EMRC product to the value of \$10,000 p.a.	CEO	Current D2015/02243 (Report) D2015/00181 (Council)
C4/2015	20/08/2015	That Council, by absolute majority, in accordance with Section 5.42(1) of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> , delegate authority, to the CEO, to invite tenders on its behalf.	CEO	Current D2015/13575 (Report) D2015/10208 (Council)



Item 14.4 continued

Delegation Number	Date of Original Delegation	Description of Delegation	Delegated to	Reference
C5/2016	24/03/2016	<p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. By absolute majority in accordance with section 5.45 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>, amends delegation C1/2014 increasing the authority limit of the Chief Executive Officer to accept tenders to \$400,000 excluding GST. 4. By absolute majority in accordance with section 5.42 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>, delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to exercise the option to extend any contract awarded under a tender with further extension periods following the initial contract period, subject to satisfactory performance. 5. Receives a report detailing the list of items approved under delegated authority as they arise at the next ordinary meeting of council. 	CEO	<p>Current</p> <p>D2016/03708 (Report)</p> <p>D2016/01544 (Council)</p>
C6/2016	23/06/2016	<p>That Council by absolute majority in accordance with section 5.42 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate and enter into contracts for waste disposal related to operations at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility and Hazelmere Resource Recovery Park.</p>	CEO	<p>Current</p> <p>D2016/08210 (Report)</p> <p>D2016/06161 (Council)</p>
C2/2017	18/05/2017	<p>That:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The CEO be authorised to enter into a contract, on behalf of the EMRC, with Monadelphous Engineering Associates Pty Ltd in accordance with their submitted tender, subject to any minor variations that may be agreed on between the CEO and Monadelphous Engineering Associates Pty Ltd. 	CEO	<p>D2017/04913 (TAC Report)</p> <p>D2017/07164 (Council Report)</p>



14.4 continued

Delegation Number	Date of Original Delegation	Description of Delegation	Delegated to	Reference
C3/2017	18/05/2017	That Council: 2. Grant the CEO delegated authority to accept quotations from HAAS or its authorised suppliers for the supply of spare parts and periodic equipment repairs of the HAAS timber grinder.	CEO	D2017/05958 (TAC Report) D2017/07166 (Council Report)
C6/2017	07/09/2017	That: 4. The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to sign the Waste Supply Agreement with HZI Consortium under the Common Seal. 6. The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to sign the Financier Side Deed with the Security Trustee under the Common Seal. 8. The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to sign the Participants Agreement for a Waste Supply Agreement under the Common Seal with each of the EMRC member Councils.	CEO	D2017/12794 (Council Report)

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 3 – Good Governance

3.3 To provide responsible and accountable governance and management of the EMRC

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil



Item 14.4 continued

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

Member Council	Implication Details
Town of Bassendean	} Nil
City of Bayswater	
City of Belmont	
City of Kalamunda	
Shire of Mundaring	
City of Swan	

ATTACHMENT(S)

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simply Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council re-affirms the delegated powers and duties as listed in the report.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR



14.5 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S PERFORMANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE (CEOPRC) – TERMS OF REFERENCE

REFERENCE: D2018/00080

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to consider the terms of reference in relation to the membership and composition of the Chief Executive Officer Performance Review Committee.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- The Chief Executive Officer Performance Review Committee (CEOPRC) was established in 2006. The CEOPRC has six (6) members. Deputies are not appointed to the CEOPRC as per the Committee's Terms of Reference.
- At the meeting held on 7 December 2017 Cr Palmer advised her intent to raise a notice of motion requesting amendment to the CEOPRC to allow the appointment of a deputy member from each of the member Councils.
- The continuity of members during the annual performance review of the CEO is important to ensure that a balanced, objective and procedurally fair process is followed. The attendance of a deputy would potentially impact on the outcome as the deputy may not have attended previous discussions.
- Council has regularly reviewed the CEOPRC composition and Terms of Reference without making any material changes, remaining comfortable with the procedural fairness aspects of the membership arrangements, i.e. no deputies.

Recommendation(s)

That Council makes no amendment to the Chief Executive Officer Performance Review Committee Terms of Reference and membership composition.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Manager Human Resources

BACKGROUND

The EMRC Policy 2.1, *Committees of Council* (Policy 2.1), provides for the establishment of a Chief Executive Officer Performance Review Committee (CEOPRC). The EMRC Policy 4.1, *Chief Executive Officer – Appointment and Performance Review Policy* (Policy 4.1) provides for the appointment and review of the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act).

The Chief Executive Officer Performance Review Committee (CEOPRC) was established in 2006. The CEOPRC has six (6) members. Deputies are not appointed to the CEOPRC as per the Committee's Terms of Reference.



Item 14.5 continued

A Special Council meeting was held on 9 November 2017 when EMRC Councillors were sworn in and subsequently appointed to various EMRC Committees. The following Councillors were appointed to the CEOPRC (Ref: D2017/1223):

Town of Bassendean	Cr Wilson
City of Bayswater	Cr Palmer
City of Belmont	Cr Powell
City of Kalamunda	Cr O'Connor
Shire of Mundaring	Cr Daw
City of Swan	Cr McDonnell

During discussion Cr McKenna queried the rationale behind no deputies being appointed to the CEOPRC and he was advised that this is in accordance with Policy 4.1 and the CEOPRC's Terms of Reference.

At the meeting held on 7 December 2017 Cr Palmer advised her intent to raise the following notice of motion:

"THAT COUNCIL AMEND THE TERMS OF REFERENCE AND MEMBERSHIP COMPOSITION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PERFORMANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE TO ALLOW THE APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY MEMBER FROM EACH OF THE MEMBER COUNCILS."

The Chairman advised that the matter was being dealt with administratively and would be subject to a separate report (refer below).

REPORT

In accordance with s.5.38 of the *Local Government Act 1995* the CEO's performance is to be reviewed at least once in relation to every year of employment, and EMRC Policies 2.1 and 4.1 support this legislative requirement.

Council has conducted regular reviews of Policies 2.1 and 4.1, with no material changes made to either policy. The most recent review was undertaken on 18 September 2014. The CEOPRC Terms of Reference (attached) were also reviewed in 2014 in conjunction with the review of policy 4.1. Council did not make any material changes to either the two policies or the CEOPRC Terms of Reference (Ref: D2014/10191).

It has always been considered that the continuity of members during the annual performance review of the CEO is important to ensure that a balanced and objective process is followed, which is procedurally fair. The attendance of a deputy would potentially impact on the outcome as the deputy may not have attended previous discussions.

The CEO's Contract of Employment Clause 5 outlines the procedure to be followed when conducting a performance review, and as part of the process all EMRC Councillors are provided the opportunity to input into the process. This includes completion of a questionnaire as well as face-to face interviews with the Consultant assisting the CEOPRC.

From a discussion held with Council support officers from the EMRC's member Councils it has been ascertained that deputies are not appointed to any of their CEO performance review committees other than the City of Bayswater. A discussion has also been held with the Consultant assisting the CEOPRC who advises that the appointment of a deputy to a CEO performance review committee is quite unusual. He also advises that as the full Council has the opportunity to input into CEO performance review process the appointment of a deputy is not necessary.

Council has regularly reviewed the CEOPRC composition and Terms of Reference without making any material changes, remaining comfortable with the procedural fairness aspects of the membership arrangements, i.e. no deputies.



Item 14.5 continued

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Policy 2.1 Committees of Council

Policy 4.1 Chief Executive Officer – Appointment and Performance Review Policy

Key Result Area 3 – Good Governance

3.3 To provide responsible and accountable governance and management of the EMRC

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

Member Council	Implication Details
Town of Bassendean	} Nil
City of Bayswater	
City of Belmont	
City of Kalamunda	
Shire of Mundaring	
City of Swan	

ATTACHMENT(S)

Chief Executive Officer Performance Review Committee Terms of Reference (D2018/00737)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council makes no amendment to the Chief Executive Officer Performance Review Committee Terms of Reference and membership composition.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR

TERMS OF REFERENCE

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS PERFORMANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVES OF COMMITTEE:

The Chief Executive Officers Performance Review Committee (CEORC) is a formally appointed committee of Council and is responsible to that body. It has been established to conduct an annual review of the Chief Executive Officer's (CEO) performance, remuneration, contract terms and conditions, with the assistance of an external facilitator;

2. RESPONSIBILITIES

To ensure that the review of performance of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for the EMRC is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act (1995) and Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 and EMRC's policies.

3. DUTIES

The duties of the Committee will include the following:

- (a) Review the Chief Executive Officer's (CEO) performance with the appropriate provisions contained within the CEO's Contract of Employment and agreed performance objectives;
- (b) Prepare and table the concluded Performance Review Report to the Council for consideration and actioning;
- (c) Review the CEO's performance on an on-going basis if the Council or the CEO perceives that there is a need to do so;
- (d) Determine the Performance Objectives to be met by the CEO for the following year and refer them to Council for consideration and actioning;
- (e) Review the CEO's remuneration package, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the CEO's Contract of Employment and refer the recommendations to Council for consideration and actioning
- (f) Review the CEO's Contract of Employment and make recommendations to council in relation to varying the contract as and when necessary
- (g) Appoint a consultant to assist it in its functions.

4. MEMBERSHIP:

4.1. The Committee will comprise of six Councillors.

4.2. The Committee will have no deputy members.

4.3. Members will be appointed for a period of two years following each ordinary Council election.

5. MEETINGS

- 5.1. The Committee shall hold regular meetings at such times and on such days as the Council may determine by resolution.
- 5.2. Additional meetings will be convened at the discretion of the Chairperson.

6. OPERATING PROCEDURES

- 6.1. All meetings of the Committee are to be conducted in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995, associated Regulations and the *EMRC Standing Orders Local Law 1998*.
- 6.2. A quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be at least 50% of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of member of the Committee.
- 6.3. Voting
 - (a) All decisions of the Committee shall be made on the basis of a simple majority decision of the members present or, if another kind of majority has been prescribed by regulations for the particular kind of decision, by that kind of majority.
 - (b) If the decision results in a tied vote, the person presiding is to cast a second vote.
 - (c) Persons other than Committee members are not entitled to cast a vote.
 - (d) All other aspects related to voting procedure shall be consistent with relevant sections of the EMRC Standing Orders Local Law 1998
- 6.4. Other EMRC staff may attend meetings, at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer, to provide advice and information when required.

7. REPORTING

- 7.1. The Committee shall after every meeting forward the minutes of that meeting to the next Ordinary Meeting of Council, including a report explaining any specific recommendations and key outcomes.
- 7.2. The item of Council business referred to in relation to this is to be treated as confidential in accordance with s5.23(2) of the Local Government Act 1995, r14(2) of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, Standing Orders Bylaw 4.2 and Council's Policy for dealing with confidential items.

8. DELEGATED POWER

- 8.1. The Committee has no delegated powers and no authority to implement its recommendations.

Policy 2.1 Committees of Council

Policy 4.1 Chief Executive Officer - Appointment, Performance Assessment and Review Policy

Policy 1.5 Council Meeting Agenda/Minutes Confidential/Late Items

EMRC Standing Orders Local Law 2013

EMRC Code of Conduct

Administration:

Adopted / Reviewed by Council: 23 September 2010
18 September 2014

Next Review: Following the Ordinary Elections in 2017

Responsible: Chief Executive Officer



14.6 AUDIT COMMITTEE (AC) - TERMS OF REFERENCE

REFERENCE: D2018/01646

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is for the Council to review the Audit Committee Terms of Reference.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- Council established an Audit Committee at its meeting held on 19 May 2005.
- The committee was established with a comprehensive terms of reference.
- At the Special Council meeting held on 9 November 2017, the fact that the Auditor General was now responsible for local government audits was raised and it was suggested that the Audit Committee's Terms of Reference may require amendment.
- At the council meeting held on 7 December 2017, Cr Palmer advised her intent to raise a motion to review the Terms of Reference of the Audit Committee taking in to consideration the Department of Local Government Model Terms of Reference.

Recommendation(s)

That no amendment to the Audit Committee Terms of Reference is required at this point in time.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Corporate Services

BACKGROUND

The EMRC Policy 2.1, *Committees of Council* (Policy 2.1), provides for the establishment of an Audit Committee (AC) and will have the terms of reference as detailed in the attachment to this report.

At its meeting held on 19 May 2005, Council established an Audit Committee in accordance with Part 7 of the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act).

At the council meeting held on 7 December 2017 Cr Palmer advised her intent to raise the following notice of motion (Ref: D2018/00185):

"THAT THE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AUDIT COMMITTEE BE REVIEWED TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT MODEL TERMS OF REFERENCE."

The Chairman advised that the matter would be dealt with administratively and would be subject to a separate report (refer below).

REPORT

The current Department of Local Government and Communities model terms of reference, as detailed in the Local Government Operational Guidelines Number 9, was revised in September 2013.

Council has conducted regular reviews of the AC Terms of Reference with the most recent review being undertaken on 18 September 2014 in conjunction with the review of Council Policy 2.1 - Committees of Council.



Item 14.6 continued

The most significant change to the function and responsibilities impacting on the AC since then has been the Auditor General taking responsibility for the financial audits of local governments.

On 7 April 2016 Circular No 3-2016 titled "Auditing of Local Government by the Auditor General - Renewal of Audit Contracts", was issued and outlined the intention to amend the Act to allow for the Auditor General and the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) to take responsibility for the local government financial audits from 1 July 2017.

Consequently, *the Local Government Amendment (Auditing) Act 2017* (No 5 of 2017) which provides for the auditing of local governments by the Auditor General and for related purposes was proclaimed on Friday 27 October 2017 in the WA Government Gazette No. 207 page 5413.

The existing AC Terms of Reference does not make reference to the appointment of an external auditor by the AC. As it has now been legislated for the Auditor General and the OAG to take responsibility for the local government financial audits, the Terms of Reference does not need to be amended to make reference to the appointment of the external auditor.

EMRC Officers have been in contact with the OAG regarding the upcoming audit. The audit is expected to be outsourced to external auditors and we anticipate more details will be confirmed regarding the scope and planning of the audit shortly. The AC Terms of Reference will be more appropriately reviewed and amended if required when more details are provided by the Auditor General and the OAG.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Policy 2.1 Committees of Council

Key Result Area 3 – Good Governance

3.3 To provide responsible and accountable governance and management of the EMRC

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

Member Council	Implication Details
Town of Bassendean	} Nil
City of Bayswater	
City of Belmont	
City of Kalamunda	
Shire of Mundaring	
City of Swan	



Item 14.6 continued

ATTACHMENT(S)

EMRC Audit Committee Terms of Reference (D2018/01702)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That no amendment to the Audit Committee Terms of Reference is required at this point in time.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR

TERMS OF REFERENCE

AUDIT COMMITTEE

1 OBJECTIVES OF COMMITTEE:

1.1 The Audit Committee (AC) is a formally appointed committee of Council and is responsible to that body. It has been established to assist Council with:

- (a) The effective conduct of its responsibilities for financial reporting, management of risk and maintaining a reliable system of controls.
- (b) The co-ordination of relevant activities of management, compliance, internal audit, external audit and to facilitate achieving overall organisational objectives in an efficient and effective manner.
- (c) The facilitation of:
 - the enhancement of the credibility and objectivity of internal and external financial reporting;
 - effective management of financial and other risks and the protection of Council assets;
 - compliance with laws and regulations as well as use of best practice guidelines;
 - the provision of an effective means of communication between the external auditor, internal audit, management and the Council;
 - the allocation of the EMRC's finances and resources.

2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The duties of the Audit Committee include the following:

- 2.1 To review the scope of the internal audit plan and programme and the effectiveness of the function. This review should consider whether, over a period of years the internal audit plan systematically addresses:
 - (a) internal controls over revenue, expenditure, assets and liability processes
 - (b) the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of significant EMRC programmes; and
 - (c) compliance with regulations, policies, best practice guidelines, instructions and contractual arrangements.
- 2.2 Critically analyse and follow up any internal or external audit report that raises significant issues relating to risk management, internal control, financial reporting and other accountability or governance issues, and any other matters relevant under the Committee's terms of reference. Review management's response to, and actions taken as a result of the issues raised.
- 2.3 Monitor the risk exposure of Council by determining if management has appropriate risk management processes and adequate management information systems.

- 2.4 Monitor ethical standards and related party transactions by determining whether the systems of control are adequate.
- 2.5 Review Council's draft annual financial report, focusing on:
 - (a) accounting policies and practices;
 - (b) changes to accounting policies and practices;
 - (c) the process used in making significant accounting estimates;
 - (d) significant adjustments to the financial report (if any) arising from the audit process;
 - (e) compliance with accounting standards and other reporting requirements;
 - (f) significant variances from prior years.
- 2.6 Recommend adoption of the annual financial report to Council. Review any significant changes that may arise subsequent to any such recommendation but before the financial report is signed.
- 2.7 Discuss with the external auditor the scope of the audit and the planning of the audit.
- 2.8 Discuss with the external auditor issues arising from the audit, including any management letter issued by the auditor and the resolution of such matters. Identify and refer specific projects or investigations deemed necessary through the Chief Executive Officer, the internal auditor and the Council if appropriate.
- 2.9 Address issues brought to the attention of the Committee, including responding to requests from Council for advice that are within the parameters of the Committee's terms of reference.

3 MEMBERSHIP:

- 3.1 The Audit Committee will comprise of:
 - a. Six Councillors, one from each member Council.
 - b. A deputy member of the Committee will be appointed
- 3.2 Members and Deputies will be appointed for a period of two years following each ordinary Council election.
- 3.3 The Chief Executive Officer and the Director Corporate Services will attend all meetings except when the Committee chooses to meet in camera.
- 3.4 An Internal Auditor (whether a member of staff or contractor) will attend meetings where internal audit reports are being considered by the committee

4 MEETINGS

- 4.1 The Audit Committee will meet as required at the discretion of the chairperson of the committee and at least three times per year to coincide with:
 - a. approval of strategic and annual plans
 - b. approval of the annual budget; and

- c. the auditor's report on the annual financial report.
- 4.2 Additional meetings will be convened at the discretion of the Chairperson.

5 OPERATING PROCEDURES

- 5.1 All meetings of the AC are to be conducted in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995, associated Regulations and the *EMRC Standing Orders Local Law 1998*.
- 5.2 A quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be at least four of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of members of the Committee.
- 5.3 Voting
 - a. All decisions of the Committee shall be made on the basis of a simple majority decision of the members present or, if another kind of majority has been prescribed by regulations for the particular kind of decision, by that kind of majority.
 - b. If the decision results in a tied vote, the person presiding is to cast a second vote.
 - c. Persons other than Committee members are not entitled to cast a vote.
 - d. All other aspects related to voting procedure shall be consistent with relevant sections of the EMRC Standing Orders Local Law 1998
- 5.4 Other EMRC staff or member Council staff may attend meetings, at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer and/or the Committee Chairperson, to provide advice and information when required.
- 5.5 Representatives of the External Auditor will be invited to attend meetings at the discretion of the Committee but MUST attend meetings considering the draft annual financial report and results of the external audit.

6 REPORTING

- 6.1 The Committee shall after every meeting forward the minutes of that meeting to the next Ordinary Meeting of Council, including a report explaining any specific recommendations and key outcomes

7 DELEGATED POWER

- 7.1 The Committee does not have authority to implement actions in areas over which management has responsibility and does not have any delegated financial responsibility.

Related Documentation:

Policy 1.2 Meetings
Policy 2.1 Committees of Council
Policy 3.1 Annual Financial Reporting
Policy 7.1 Risk Management Policy
EMRC Standing Orders Local Law 2013
EMRC Code of Conduct

Administration:

Adopted / Reviewed by Council: 23 September 2010
18 September 2014
Next Review: Following the Ordinary Elections in 2017
Responsible: Director Corporate Services



14.7 STATE WASTE STRATEGY REVIEW

REFERENCE: D2018/01121

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to seek Council approval of a draft submission on the Western Australian Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Consultation paper.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- The Waste Authority is seeking stakeholder and community feedback on a consultation paper to inform its review of the State Waste Strategy.
- Submissions must be received by 5:00pm on 1 March 2018.
- The EMRC has developed a draft submission with input from member Council TAC officers.

Recommendation(s)

That the EMRC submission on the Western Australian Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Consultation Paper, forming the attachment to this report be submitted to the Waste Authority by the closing date for submissions.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services

BACKGROUND

Under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* (WARR Act), the Waste Authority is required, at least every five years, to review the waste strategy and, where necessary, prepare a draft revised waste strategy for the Minister for Environment's consideration following a period of public consultation led by the Authority.

The Consultation Paper was issued in December 2017 for submissions, via an online survey or in writing, with the cut off for submissions being 5:00pm on 1 March 2018.

REPORT

The EMRC has prepared a draft submission on the Western Australian Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Consultation paper with input from Waste Services staff and member Council TAC officers (Attachments 1 and 2).

WALGA is also preparing a submission and formed a State Waste Strategy Working Group to have input on the issues concerning local government. The Director Waste Services is a member of this working group.



Item 14.7 continued

The Waste Authority has conducted workshops in the metropolitan and regional centres as part of this consultation.

The EMRC submission is drafted to comment on relevant sections of the Consultation Paper (Attachment 3) and to respond to the statements made and the questions raised.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 1 – Environmental Sustainability

- 1.1 To provide sustainable waste disposal operations
- 1.2 To improve regional waste management

Key Result Area 3 - Good Governance

- 3.1 To provide advice and advocacy on issues affecting Perth's Eastern Region

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The State Waste Strategy is a long term strategy for continuous improvement in waste services, waste avoidance and resource recovery. It sets targets for waste reduction, resource recovery and the diversion of waste from landfill.

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

Member Council	Implication Details
Town of Bassendean	} Nil
City of Bayswater	
City of Belmont	
City of Kalamunda	
Shire of Mundaring	
City of Swan	

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy – EMRC Submission (D2018/01677)
2. Case Study Council Bin Configuration Sydney Region (D2018/01679)
3. Western Australian Waste Avoidance And Resource Recovery Strategy Consultation Paper (Ref: D2018/01990)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority



Item 14.7 continued

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the EMRC submission on the Western Australian Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Consultation Paper, forming the attachment to this report be submitted to the Waste Authority by the closing date for submissions.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR



Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council
1st Floor Ascot Place, 226 Great Eastern Hwy,
Belmont, Western Australia 6104
PO Box 234 Belmont Western Australia 6984

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Consultation paper

Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council Submission

Submission due: 01/03/2018

Submitted via email: wastestrategyreview@wasteauthority.wa.gov.au

Perth's Eastern Region is an area of Perth defined by the boundaries of six local governments: Town of Bassendean, City of Bayswater, City of Belmont, City of Kalamunda, Shire of Mundaring and the City of Swan. The region constitutes around one-third of Perth's metropolitan area encompassing a land area of about 2,100 square kilometres and an estimated population of 365,500 people.

Strategically located, Perth's Eastern Region hosts Western Australia's major air, road and rail transport hubs for movement of freight and passengers throughout Perth, intrastate, interstate and overseas. The major industrial areas of Malaga, Welshpool, Kewdale, Hazelmere, Forrestfield, Bayswater and Bassendean play key roles in transport, storage, manufacturing and logistics servicing the state's construction and resource sectors.

Perth's Eastern Region is undergoing rapid expansion and growth with major capital investments including intermodal freight terminal development, major airport and road redevelopment, and education and health investment. Increasingly, the inner city areas are becoming home to large national and international companies seeking office and commercial accommodation within close proximity of the city and major transport routes.

The EMRC welcomes the release of the *Western Australian Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy – Consultation Paper* to assist in the review process of the Waste Strategy and commends the Waste Authority on its efforts to set long-term strategic direction for waste in Western Australia. The EMRC believes the Consultation Paper is a good first step in the review process of waste avoidance and resource recovery and ultimately the review of the *Western Australian Waste Strategy: Creating the right environment*. The EMRC has reviewed the Consultation Paper and has provided comments where appropriate.

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Consultation paper

The management of waste in Western Australia (Roles and Responsibilities) – Pages 11, 12

The United Nations provides leadership and guidance on waste management through the Global Partnership on Waste Management and the OECD Council adopted a *Recommendation on the Environmentally Sound Management of Waste* back in 2004

Given the Consultation Paper makes reference to the United Nations Global Partnership on Waste Management, it is suggested that the new strategy also references the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, specifically “Goal 12: *Responsible consumption and production*, and Target 12.5 Substantially Reduce Waste Generation; *By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse*”.

Local governments and regional councils

“Deliver municipal waste services, provide information, infrastructure and incentives to encourage behaviour change and plan for the management of waste within their districts”.

It is suggested that the statement (shown above), as referenced in the section for Local Governments and Regional Councils, does not accurately reflect the full range of services provided by local and/or regional councils and would be better reflected as follows:

Local governments and regional councils deliver a wide range of municipal and community waste services, including waste and recycling collection, litter control, recycling drop off centres, plus a level of enforcement for illegal dumping. Regional councils provide a wide variety of waste management services including sorting, recycling, processing (green waste), resource recovery and landfilling. The EMRC provides best practice landfilling services at its Red Hill Waste Management Facility together with a free drop off service for recycling of household recyclables and household hazardous waste and processing of greenwaste into mulch and soil improver. At its Hazelmere Resource Recovery Park, the EMRC provides waste sorting for commercial and industrial waste, processing and recycling of timber waste and mattresses. A wood waste to energy plant is under construction and a community reuse store, drop off and transfer station plus a materials recovery facility is planned.

Community and charity groups

“Lead the delivery of clean-up activities and awareness campaigns, as well as delivering community recycling enterprises, such as op-shops and Mission Australia’s ‘Soft Landing’ enterprise which recycles used mattresses”.

As the strategy is an overarching document, the EMRC does not believe that referencing a specific not-for-profit organisation and enterprise (refer page 12), such as Mission Australia's

“Soft Landing”, is appropriate in the document. There are many other organisations and initiatives which may merit mentioning, and choosing one in particular seems preferential.

Principles that should underpin the waste strategy – Page 19

Principle 1: Intergenerational equity

Any state-wide strategy should be aimed at the long term benefits for the community, both for the present and the future. The EMRC supports the Brundtland Report definition that; *"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."*

Principle 2: Shared responsibility and system stewardship

The EMRC supports this principle. Governments at all levels working collaboratively with industry and the community is critical in managing the state's resources equitably. Within the concept of shared responsibility, governments should ensure that any rules and regulations are consistent across the whole industry. For example, the Landfill Levy is a necessary element to progress the recovery and recycling industry but the rules and conditions are not consistent and favour some sectors over others. The landfill levy needs to be applied statewide.

Principle 3: The economic, environmental and social costs of waste generation and disposal are considered in decision-making

The true cost of waste should be considered with an understanding of the specific issues that Western Australia has to deal with, particularly with regard to disposal and transport costs. Due to our distance to state, national and international markets, some wastes may be better being converted locally to energy or some other product using another process, rather than being sent off-shore to be recycled.

The cost of landfill remediation is a cost that responsible operators like the EMRC establish cash backed financial reserves for, in order to rehabilitate landfill cells on completion (capping and revegetation) and then for on-going post closure management. In this way these costs are not an expense to the community and governments, they just need to be planned for and appropriate budget allocations made.

When discussing the true cost of waste, transport costs should also factor in the social and environmental impacts, especially for transportation of metropolitan waste to country landfills. This causes unnecessary traffic congestion, poses safety risks and increases vehicle emissions from large trucks.

Principle 4: Behaviour change to minimise waste generation

The EMRC is a strong advocate of this principle. However, to achieve this, there should be continued and strong focus on education in schools, homes and businesses and a focus around regulations on product design and product packaging to minimise waste generation.

Principle 5: The waste hierarchy

The principle of the waste hierarchy is a sound plan and certainly something to aim towards, however the actual outcome will vary for all commodities and all situations.

Landfill is considered to be the last resort for waste disposal but it is an essential part of an integrated waste system that includes recycling, waste to energy and resource recovery. Landfill cells are highly engineered and actively regulated by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and they will always be needed as back up for Alternative Waste Treatment (AWT) facilities when they are shut down for maintenance or in breakdown situations, or for the purpose of receiving residues from AWT as well as hazardous waste.

The circular economy diagram shown on page 17 is very confusing and the adaptation from the Ellen MacArthur Foundation has not worked. According to the Foundation, the idea is not to minimise the cradle to grave flow but to generate cyclical, cradle to cradle “metabolisms”. The Waste Authority has not clearly captured this in its circular economy diagram. The EMRC is concerned about how this concept will deal with glass containers, the heaviest component of the household recycling bin, and where/how plastics would be recycled.

The circular economy model is an ideal world concept but it ignores the reality of markets for these products which are sporadic at best.

Principle 6: Continuous improvement

Continuous improvement is important, and targets and benchmarks should be aligned with what is best for our local community and locations globally, and should be continually reviewed in line with the changes around us.

This principle needs to include waste regulation performance. In other words we need the regulator of waste management needs to be responsive, appropriately resourced and benchmarking its performance against agreed KPI's.

Questions: Have the correct principles been identified?

The EMRC considers that the principles listed are largely valuable and deemed valid, however the descriptions given for the principles seem to be open to interpretation. Consideration should be given to how the principles will be interpreted and utilised.

Are there other principles that you consider should be included?

Although consideration has been given towards the avoidance of unnecessary consumption, the principles should contain greater focus on improving the design and standards of packaging and products to help increase recovery rates. This is a long term issue and needs support across all levels of government as well as the private sector.

The EMRC suggests that consideration be given to including the principle: *“User pays and polluter pays – where those who generate waste bear the full lifecycle cost of managing their waste”*. With movement towards a circular economy this should be included as it is the basis for holistic producer responsibility schemes.

Foundations for the waste strategy – Pages 20,21

The EMRC suggests that consideration should be given to how the foundations for implementation will align with the principles and achieve the objectives of the strategy.

Planning

For a coordinated approach to the management of waste, planning is a key element. The identification of key infrastructure requirements for today's needs and future expected needs will highlight the required facilities needed to meet demand. Identification and reserving of areas of land for waste facilities will reduce the risk of urban creep and proximity issues. Inclusion of sufficient buffer zones is also a key requirement and with good planning a reduction or duplication of services or over-concentration of facilities within a localised area can be overcome.

Planning taking into account the entire waste infrastructure across the Perth metropolitan and rural areas will also need to focus on development approvals, ensuring the correct type and adequate waste processing facilities and network of cost effective facilities are available to everyone.

Planning should have regard for the most appropriate metropolitan and rural locations for waste facilities (including efficiently run, existing facilities, such as the Red Hill Waste Management Facility) and also consider transportation and proximity of residents to ensure the best outcomes for the state. State planning of waste facilities should also form part of an overall national framework throughout Australia in order to achieve national standards.

The Strategic Waste Infrastructure Plan completed during the term of the previous State government needs to be reviewed by the Waste Authority in considering the infrastructure requirements for the future.

Engagement and education

The EMRC agrees that a range of engagement and education programs are needed, including long term education programs tailored for schools and communities.

It is vital that consistent messages are developed and promoted collaboratively, and consistent systems are developed which the messages support. There have been examples where, in the metropolitan area, different regional council areas have varied recycling collection systems and the messages have been broadcast wider than the region it relates to, therefore confusing people.

Large scale education programs are needed, that focus on key messages and common areas of waste minimisation and regular messaging is needed to reinforce behaviours. The majority of programs to date have been relatively small. The cost of advertising on TV and in papers has become prohibitive which has led to local governments and regional councils not undertaking regular messaging.

People often have rose-tinted glasses on when considering their own waste and waste issues. The reality is everyone needs to take responsibility for the waste they produce. This is why refuse/avoid & reduce is so important in waste education. Education needs to be embedded in all projects and programs aimed at waste minimisation and built in from the start, not as an afterthought.

The strategy mentions that 'a range of programs are needed' and talks about evaluation, however, the implementation and the costs to do this seems to be managed almost entirely by local government. There are very few federal or state programs that really benefit and help local government. Systems need to be put in place that recognise the work local governments and regional councils do and actually help fund them strategically.

Regulation, compliance and enforcement

Compliance and enforcement of waste to landfill and avoidance of the waste levy must be a priority to meet the waste targets and the strategy objectives. Responsible operators are currently disadvantaged by the perverse behaviours of those not playing within the regulatory framework.

The introduction of waste tracking for compliance and regulations to ensure material must pass through a processing facility prior to disposal to landfill will require a robust regulatory framework that will eventually increase resource recovery and reduce waste avoidance. Further enforcement is needed and penalties for non-compliance need to be actioned.

Councils have the ability and authority to access peoples' details from vehicle registration plates for parking infringements, however cannot access these same details for waste issues and illegal dumping. This is an area that needs addressing.

The amount of money received in waste levy fees compared to the amount of money actually utilised for waste programs is miniscule. The levy and the way it is distributed needs a total overhaul.

Better practice guidance

To develop better practice outcomes there needs to be a focus on working with local government and industry service providers to promote source separation and develop collection and processing capacity. Accompanying this is the need to develop a consistent set of better practice guidelines for the variety of collection and processing services that operate throughout the State for municipal and commercial and industrial wastes and C&D wastes. This will result in a consistent clear message to industry and the community to assist in improved performance against recycling targets and reduce unnecessary waste to landfill.

In WA different bin systems/sizes and in some cases different bin colours exist (yes one council has blue recycling bins with yellow lids). There are anomalies in terms of accessing transfer stations, accessibility of tip shops/reuse areas and the variety of materials accepted. The EMRC strongly encourages consistency in terms of better practice guidance and guidelines.

Knowledge and data

To improve community knowledge about recycling, we need to ensure the messages on what is required from them are clear and uniform.

Data collection and reporting needs to continuously improve. Without good data collection decision making is hindered substantially as the consistency and reliability of this data will influence decisions made. Local Government is generally a good source of waste management data especially in the areas of recycling and waste management due to the regular audit processes undertaken. Private sector waste management data is generally not available because of "commercial confidentiality". This is another example of the uneven playing field.

Consideration needs to be given to who else within industry is collecting the same or similar data and how readily available it is to complete the informed decision making process. The Waste Authority must have access to all waste data and must make this available to the public and the waste industry.

Economic incentives

Effective regulation particularly on imported products and packaging is required across the nation to reduce waste generation. This could be achieved by progression of the product stewardship framework.

There needs to be a coordinated national approach towards the implementation of the CDS system to resolve litter control issues and to improve recycling. Economic incentives for use of recycled products and recovered material is increasingly more important particularly with the ban of recycled materials into China.

The Waste Authority must take the lead to lobby government and the regulatory bodies to remove barriers and implement incentives for the use of materials, be it recovered glass via the recycling system or use of C&D material in construction.

By making funding available through the collected waste levy for strategic approved projects this will assist industry to develop local alternatives to disposal to landfill and create a local industry lead solution to the use of recycled materials.

Questions: Are these the right foundations for our waste strategy? Are there others that you consider should be included?

There could be more of a focus on innovation and technology, as well as working more closely with key stakeholders (waste industry, community & government sector) to further develop initiatives to reduce, reuse and recycle.

With low commodity prices, is the 3 bin system now the best overall long term environmental outcome for this state? Requirements for additional trucks, fuel usage, cost, transport of commodities overseas? An in depth study on as this should be carried out if it has not already been done?

The foundations proposed within the document have the right combination of elements to cover the fundamental requirements for a base from which to develop the strategy.

Planning when combined with regulation and compliance will form the springboard from which best practice guidelines can be developed to inform the industry. State wide consistent engagement and education will provide the community with a better understanding which will assist in meeting waste reduction targets. By providing economic incentives local solutions can be a driver for change to reduce offshore burden and for the state to assume responsibility for managing the waste.

Questions: Are these the right foundations for our waste strategy? Are there others that you consider should be included?

Under the Better Practice Guidance, the strategy refers to the Better Bins program and we know this promotes the roll out of a third bin for greenwaste or greenwaste and food waste (FOGO). However the evidence for the benefits of a greenwaste bin or a FOGO bin is not presented as a justification of this cost impost on households.

A NSW case study by John Cook using the most recently available data (2014/2015) demonstrates that a 2 bin system can perform better than a 3 bin system (refer attachment 2). From this comprehensive case study covering 7 different bin configuration/waste management combinations in a metropolitan region of 4.3 million people, it can be concluded that increasing the number of bins with kerbside collection of Council waste does not generally increase the amount of Resource Recovery / Landfill Diversion.

So rather than prescriptive systems (like 3 bin systems) for trying to drive change in the waste sector, it must be an outcome based solution.

Economic incentives can provide change to waste behaviour but the market is the ultimate determinant. So if waste derived products such as MGB greenwaste or recycled C&D products are not accepted or valued in the market they will fail or need to be propped up artificially. The State Government needs to take the lead here, especially in the reuse of waste derived products for road base.

WA's Opportunities for improvement – page 23

Valuing waste

There is only value in waste when there is an economic, social or environmental return from the collection and processing of the material. The CDS scheme is valuable example of incentivising the intrinsic value of a waste. However unless there is an economic and sustainable avenue for the collected material the circular economy model falls flat.

Collaboration and shared responsibility

All levels of Government should be collaborating and the sharing responsibility of waste.

Local Government plays a lead role, however are regularly criticised for their waste charges. Most times local governments are managing waste at cost – as their job is to provide services to ratepayers – however the State Government through the Landfill Levy is making a surplus that feeds into consolidated revenue.

Local Governments bare the brunt of public criticism over waste issues and are left to provide the majority of waste services and supporting programs for household waste, all with

very little funding from Landfill Levy proceeds via the Waste Authority and with minimal resources.

Local and regional governments are also doing a lot of the heavy lifting when it comes to resource recovery. The State Government could help by hypothecating more of the landfill levy funds to the development of waste infrastructure and resource recovery facilities. This type of funding has stopped since the last round of Regional Funding grants. The Waste Authority's Community Grants Scheme gives back up to \$1 million per year spread over numerous small grants and has no impact on infrastructure development as this is an excluded cost.

Harnessing markets

This is the key to improving the whole resource recovery industry, particularly in light of China (up to now a major market for our recycled material) closing the door on any overseas recycled material from the end of 2018. Competition is critical but the commodity market is very volatile worldwide and WA has no market of its own for the materials.

The strategy paper is overstating the State Governments' ability to harness markets through policy and regulatory settings. The international market for commodities determines the fate of a lot of recycled material from MRF's as evidenced by China's decision.

The State Government has made some poor investment decisions in the past such as with the Colmax glass recycling grant which could have been avoided with further due diligence in the selection process. There is still an opportunity to recycle glass into usable products but it needs some research and the development of a business case all of which could be funded from the WARR account.

Removing barriers

The State Government through the Waste Authority must do all that it can to make it easier to bring on new technology, and to encourage the use of recycled materials such as recycled road base. It is recommended that the State Government review government policies that make it difficult or unviable to use recycled products

Technology and innovation

There is a need for all key stakeholders to do more to encourage new technology and innovation and to learn from best practice nationally or globally. Examples include looking at technology to make the 3 bin system more efficient, improve telematics and truck designs, bin sensors to send alerts when bins need emptying and driverless trucks.

The strategy paper states that technologies for material sorting and resource recovery are “rapidly changing”. This is overstating the rate of change. Particularly in AWT field, technology change is very slow from concept to commercialisation.

Waste disposal

Well designed and operated landfill sites are critical to the overall waste industry but the standards must be of the highest possible industry standard and be consistent.

Other opportunities

The Waste Authority needs to consider regulating on extended producer responsibilities for problematic waste and low value materials and to strive towards more consistency across all areas of waste.

Everyone in the industry should be working from the same set of rules, including recycling standards, bin make up and collection and payment of landfill levy fees. The waste industry needs to be continually reviewed and to have future planning in place to deal with future waste products (solar panels) and other problematic waste (gas bottles, fire extinguishers).

Questions: Are there other opportunities for Western Australia to improve its waste performance?

It is recommended that the Waste Authority provide greater funding for local governments to run waste education initiatives and to ensure consistent messaging and uniform management of recycling / refuse, including in public places, occurs.

There needs to be a much stronger focus on marketing recycled products and commodities and getting all tiers of government and the private sector areas working together to drive this.

The distribution and utilisation of the Landfill Levy needs to be overhauled and prioritisation of such funds allocated to those who are operating ‘best practice’ waste facilities.

Scope of the strategy - Page 24

Questions: Should the scope of the waste strategy be broadened to include other types and sources of waste?

The focus upon the management of hazardous waste is important, considering that there is a tendency for these materials to be stockpiled and/or dumped illegally, due to disposal costs and inconvenience however, consideration could be given to a new category ‘problematic waste’, waste that is not in the main waste streams and not really hazardous e.g. oil, batteries, fire extinguishers, gas cylinders, automotive fluids, paint /solvents, fluorescent lights, batteries (dry and wet cell) etc.

Further, the consultation paper only refers to solid waste (page 13 – Waste Streams) and in this regard there should be reference to liquid wastes, such as those covered by Household Hazardous Waste programs e.g. paint and pesticides and all other forms of liquid or semi solid waste.

The waste strategy should also be broadened to include medical waste given this category of waste is becoming quite common in municipal waste bin collections due to homes/care centres/individuals utilising normal waste bins for medical waste, which could include bodily fluids and needles/syringes.

International and national initiatives

Australia and more particularly Western Australia should seize the opportunity to learn from national and international experts on 'best practice' initiatives and operations which could be implemented in WA or nationally. Such examples could include, but not necessarily be limited to, product stewardship for medicines and mattresses as outlined in the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and the New Zealand example of its distribution model of landfill levies, which is currently around 90%.

Introduce legislation and financial costs to reduce plastic pollution.

The UK has introduced a charge on disposable plastic bags in supermarkets resulting in a significant change in UK's public behaviour. There is also a *Deposit Return Scheme* where every time you buy a plastic bottle, you pay a deposit, which is refunded when you return it to the store. They are then sorted and recycled before being refilled by drink companies, when the cycle continues. In countries such as Germany and Denmark that already have these systems, more than 90% of plastic bottles are now recycled and litter is often reduced by up to 80%. This can cut costs for Local Governments significantly as demonstrated in the UK where studies found that Councils could save up to £35 million a year due to reduced littering and landfill charges as well as lower recycling costs.

There is a need to economically incentivise recycling of waste to improve return rates for products that require collecting separately or are potentially hazardous such as batteries, mobile phones etc. The City of Freiburg in Germany has extended this concept of deposits to other problematic items such as coffee cups, managing to prevent thousands of cups from becoming waste.

The waste hierarchy in Denmark is recycling as the highest, followed by incineration with energy recovery and last is landfilling. This is supported by regulatory and economic instruments as follows:

Regulatory means

Waste is regulated by Acts, Orders and Agreements.

Agreements are used as an instrument to meet environmental targets in the waste area. One example is an agreement with Contractors on selective demolition of building materials and another example is with Councils on CFC containing refrigerators.

Economic incentives

Economic incentives include a deposit and return system being established for a number of packaging types such as packages for beer, and carbonated soft drinks. This prevents approximately 390,000 tonnes of waste each year, equating to 20% of the total amount of domestic waste from households.

Packaging waste

Packaging waste makes up around 7% of all waste and is made up of glass, paper/cardboard and plastic. The highest recycling rate is achieved for cardboard and paper packaging where 66% is recycled and has been reached partly through a voluntary agreement between the Ministry of Environment and Energy, the Confederation of Danish Industries, the Danish Plastics Federation and the Packaging Industries.

Priority waste materials Page 25

Questions: Have the highest priority wastes for Western Australia been identified?

Yes, the highest priority wastes have been identified.

How will market and processing based factors affect the inclusion of these priority materials in the waste strategy?

Some of the potential market and processing based factors that may affect the inclusion of these priority materials in the waste strategy include:-

- High transport and processing costs.
- The grade of the recyclable product; if it is poor quality or contaminated the market will not accept it or penalise the seller.
- Market volatility - global economy, politics, commodity prices.
- Whether a market exists for the product and the presence of competition within the industry.

Glass will remain problematic until such time as the market for recycled glass improves along with the processing and applications for the use of recycled glass. In addition to this there also needs to be greater support and promotion for the use of recycled C&D materials.

The EMRC suggests that a specific group needs to be established to work closely with private enterprise and governments of all persuasions to identify and assist in development of markets for all recycled materials.

The waste strategy also needs to have a focus on 'hard to dispose of' items, hazardous wastes and waste that is currently "not cost effective" to dispose of e.g. motor oil containers. A waste solution, other than landfill, should also be considered for products such as solar panels and other new and emerging technology products.

Clearly the market and processing factors affecting priority materials should be covered off in the waste strategy. Given markets have a tendency to fluctuate, and in some cases disappear altogether, there should be a focus on sustainable markets and new and emerging markets.

Waste strategy objectives – Page 26 to 39

The waste strategy objectives appear to be reasonable but it is unclear how will they be linked to the foundations. The EMRC assumes that the Waste Authority will consider each of the foundations when creating a project/plan/facility. From an education perspective it is essential to integrate education with any project, rather than leave it as an afterthought.

Objective 1: Minimise environmental impact

Questions: Are these the right objectives for the waste strategy?

On page 29, the paper states that "we are applying the waste levy and enforcing compliance at waste premises under the waste avoidance and resource recovery legislation and the Environmental Protection Act 1986". On page 9 under the waste reform agenda discussion, reference is made to "opportunities to improve the operation of the waste levy as an economic lever and create a level playing field in the waste industry...."

Clearly this isn't happening and the private sector has admitted to the Minister for Environment recently that they haven't been paying the landfill levy and that "they thought everyone was doing this". This is clear evidence that the private landfill operators are avoiding paying the landfill levy and have been doing so for some time, as has been suspected. Local government owned landfill operators, including the EMRC charge for the landfill levy, collect the landfill levy and pay the quarterly instalment of the landfill levy on time every time (approximately \$10 million per annum in the EMRC's case).

Other waste businesses have avoided paying the landfill levy by claiming to recycle construction and demolition waste and in some cases simply taking the gate fees, stockpiling waste on site and then going into receivership or administration leaving huge legacies for the state to deal with.

So the playing field between local/regional governments and the private sector is **not a level one** and the State Government seems incapable of improving this situation. The private sector will keep trying different ways to avoid paying the landfill levy and the enforcement branch are unable to get ahead of this.

Evading payment of the levy is an offence under section 78 of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 with a penalty by way of a fine of \$10,000 and treble the levy amount evaded or attempted to be evaded.

This is not working, so the penalties need to be substantially increased to at least a fine of \$100,000 per offence, include imprisonment as part of the penalty and the ability of the Department of Water and Environment Regulation to revoke their operating licence. At the same time enforcement of the levy compliance needs serious enhancement.

Private sector operators, who have admitted levy avoidance to the Minister for Environment need to be publicly named and shamed, forced to repay the levy avoided with penalties and then shut down or heavily scrutinised if allowed to continue operations as part of the enforcement regime.

Furthermore, in order to better manage metropolitan waste, the Waste Authority and DWER need to review the boundaries for the levy and include the Peel region as part of the landfill levy catchment and as stated above implement a state-wide landfill levy system. They also need to stop licensing new rural landfills because there are sufficient metropolitan landfills to deal with the waste generated.

The EMRC believes penalties and infringements should be complemented by a prohibition on waste transported from the metropolitan area using the **proximity principle** developed by the EPA in NSW. Under this regulation, the transportation of waste is restricted to a distance of 150 kilometres or less from the premises of origin of that waste (other than restricted solid waste). In the WA context, that distance should be around 60 kilometres from the premises of origin of the waste because of the difference between WA and NSW.

Objective 2: Reduce waste generation

Do you have any other ideas about how we can minimise environmental risks and impacts from waste?

A detailed, whole of WA, waste network study including waste facilities, waste practices and waste collection should be carried out. This would provide a benchmark to see where improvements might be made and where 'best practice' is already occurring. In addition to this additional monitoring and education around poor waste practices, including penalty provisions, should be a focus.

Are there other actions that should be undertaken to minimise environmental impact?

The EMRC suggests that industry should ensure high standards of design and control of landfill and recycling facilities are enforced and that all operators of waste sites are mandated to comply, regardless of the location.

What targets do you consider should be used for this objective?

Obtain consistency across all operators, regardless of whether they are private or government enterprises and consistency across urban and rural areas. The EMRC also suggests that the Waste Authority targets to reduce incidents of littering and illegal dumping be considered.

Objective 2: Reduce waste generation

Questions: Do you have any other ideas about how we can reduce our waste generation?

The EMRC considers education and community awareness through targeted campaigns throughout the year are appropriate. In terms of campaigns these should also target the manufacturing, construction and retail/food industries in regards to their unnecessary use of packaging and also target high wastage industries to implement waste minimisation plans as a part of their approval processes, to address the amount of wastage associated with their particular industry.

Are there other actions that should be undertaken to reduce waste generation?

Yes. The EMRC recommends that food waste should be targeted. This is an area where changes can easily be implemented resulting in significant reduction of waste generation as well as being more socially responsible. France has banned food waste in supermarkets by outlawing the destruction of unsold food products. Supermarkets are forced to donate any unsold, but still edible, food goods to charity or for use as animal feed or farming compost.

Packaging waste can easily be reduced by imposing a levy or some other economic disincentives to manufacturers for excessive packaging waste. Shopping centres could act as collection points once customers have purchased their items, to remove the excess packaging and place it in receptacles that are either returned to the packaging company or the company that produced the goods.

Are these the right targets for Objective 2 of the waste strategy?

The EMRC considers the national average to be a good target but WA needs to be aware of its own specific restraints and take these into account when setting targets.

Objective 3: Increase waste recovery

Questions: Do you have any other ideas about how we can increase resource recovery?

Government should communicate and work with local communities to educate them around the benefits of reducing contamination rates and liaise with industry and continue to support local governments in regards to resource recovery initiatives. Government could also provide a greater level of support to treatment options that are superior to landfill in terms of the waste hierarchy.

The EMRC suggests that waste recovery needs to be made more convenient for people and this includes the provision of more outlets for this to occur. Shopping centres and schools could be advantageous and convenient points for collection of easily portable recyclable items such as bottles, cans, batteries and mobile phones.

Government could work with industry around products such as recycled road base, which has the potential to be a significant market if specifications are amended to accommodate the use of recycled materials. This would have the potential to reinvigorate the industry, be good for business, good for employment Australia wide and reduce landfill substantially.

Are there other actions that should be undertaken to increase resource recovery?

Understanding markets for commodities and the future trends in these markets are actions that should be taken into consideration to increase resource recovery.

Are these the right targets for objective 3 of the waste strategy?

Although the target of 65% waste reduction by 2020 is desirable, given the current rate and challenges, this may not be achievable by the target date. Solutions need to be outcomes based in order to achieve waste reduction targets and this includes understanding markets for commodities.

Closing comments

This consultation paper is a good starting point for engaging and consulting on the issue of waste with a focus on continuously improving the waste avoidance and recovery in Western Australia. It requires everyone's involvement and commitment and willingness to continually change for the long term.

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Dear Stephen Fitzpatrick
 EMRC

2nd February 2018

Case Study Resource Recovery / Landfill Diversion as Function of Council Bin Configurations and Waste Management options in the Sydney Region

1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The average resource recovery / landfill diversion for each group of Councils was as follows for the Council reported data for the 2014-15 year.

Group	Bins and MBT	Number of Councils	Maximum% Resource Recovery	Average% Resource Recovery	Minimum% Resource Recovery
2A	Yellow, Red, MBT	4	65.5	62.4	59.8*
2B	Yellow, Red, Bundled green waste	1	28.3	28.3	28.3
2C	Yellow, Red, Bundled green waste, MBT	1	68.6	68.6	68.6
3A	Yellow, Green, Red	20	59.8	40.7	29
3B	Yellow, Green, Red, MBT	9	73.1	61.2	41.2
3C	Yellow, FOGO, Red, MBT for 1 (Max) of 2	2	59.9	50.4	40.9
4	Blue, Yellow, Green, Red	3	52.6	47.9	41.3

*Adjusted for that part of year that Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) was utilized at one council

From this comprehensive case study covering 7 different bin configuration/waste management combinations in a metropolitan region of 4.3 million people, it can be concluded that increasing the number of bins with kerbside collection of Council waste does not generally increase the amount of Resource Recovery / Landfill Diversion.

GRAPH 2, also shows maximum, average and minimum resource recovery for each group. For the 2 bin council group 2A, the weighted average resource recovery was 62.9. This compares with the three bin system 3B, also with MBT treatment on the red bin of 60.8%.

Some of the best results are not in higher socio economic areas, using only 2 bins, with further treatment of the red bin.

There is considerable potential for significant further increases in Resource Recovery / Landfill Diversion both with 2 bin and 3 bin systems with further treatment of residues with Energy from Waste systems.

The different systems in Sydney have evolved over many years through incentives to increase landfill diversion, innovation, trials and Councils learning from each other's experience. Systems are different in different parts of the area due to differences in population density, size of single dwelling plots, extent of high rise, success in education programmes et alia. It appears rational to continue to encourage the end results desired rather than regulate or unduly try and influence systems used in large metropolitan areas.

The two, food and organic bin (FOGO) collections in Sydney, rank 8th equal (with MBT) and 29th (no MBT) out of the 40 Councils studied. Some FOGO systems in NSW have achieved higher rates of recovery of organics but this basically relates to rural areas not comparable with large metropolitan areas. In the metropolitan area, it is understood that the organic products derived from FOGO systems are used in the similar markets to other organic products.

2 INTRODUCTION

The March 2017 report, NSW Local Government Waste and Resource Recovery Data Report 2014 – 15, as reported by Councils and its Appendices 1-9 contain detailed information on the bin configurations for each Council, tonnage in, resources recovered and residues for each bin system. The report appears to provide a comprehensive and realistic picture of overall resource recovery as it includes residues going to landfill for all the systems used. The EPA reserves the right to be attributed as the author of the original material in the following manner: © State of NSW and Environmental Authority 2016.

There is no comparative data on the resource recovery / landfill diversion performance of different bin collection and waste treatment options in EPA report. Data for the Sydney metropolitan councils has been extracted and is show in the tables and graphs in this case study.

To provide a useful case study report for Perth Metropolitan area, data from each council in the Sydney Metropolitan area has been arranged in 7 groups relating to numbers and types of bins and whether mechanical biological processing (MBT) of the red bin was also included in their waste management system.

The kerbside collection in Sydney was launched through the then Waste Management Authority as an initial 5 year programme from January 1991 with the help of funding from a \$2/tonne landfill levy. The hypothecated levy, which increased over time to cover the increasing recycling tonnage, allowed for \$20 per tonne to be paid to Councils for each tonne recycled upon receipt of weighbridge dockets from each Council. The programme was very popular with all the Sydney Councils. They did not have any problem with paying more for disposal as that revenue went back into recycling.

The Government never regulated the type of bins or systems used. Different systems evolved in different areas of the region, in part because parts of the region are quite different to other parts but also because of innovation and Councils learning from each other's experience.

3 COUNCIL DATA FROM 2014-15 REARRANGED IN GROUPS OF DIFFERENT BIN CONFIGURATIONS AND WASTE TREATMENT OPTIONS

TABLE 1 – shows resource recovery/landfill diversion arranged in groups of councils with similar bin configuration / waste management systems.

TABLE 2 - shows the waste management cases in order of number of bins. Councils with MBT on the red bin are in separate groups:

TWO BINS

CASE 2A, Four councils with two recycling bins, yellow recycling and red residue bins treated at one of the MBT plants in Sydney. Of the 40 Sydney councils, total population circa 4.3 million, this group has a population of about 750,000. It contains the 6th, 8th and =12th best councils in Sydney for resource recovery / landfill diversion (65.5, 63.5 and 59.8 % respectively). The fourth Council of this group, only reported a 20% recovery from its residual waste processing apparently as the red bin waste was only treated with MBT for part of the year. The total resource recovery figure has been adjusted to 60.9%(9th) to reflect the overall recovery for the part of the year that MBT was part of their system. Including this fourth Council, the average of these four council was a very credible 62.4%. Also of interest is the group contains Blacktown, the largest Councils in Sydney, with a population of 332,000. These councils are performing well in waste management particularly when considering generally they are not amongst the higher socio economic Councils.

There is also the opportunity for the application of energy from waste systems for the residue from the MBT plants in the future which would significantly increase the overall resource recovery further.

CASE 2B, One Council, Botany is in this group that has two bins, yellow and red plus a green waste tied and bundled service weekly on demand. Overall resource recovery rate was 28.3%

CASE 2C, One Council, North Sydney, is in this group that has two bins, yellow and red with MBT of the red bin plus tied and bundled green waste service fortnightly on demand. At 68.6% overall resource recovery, this is the 3rd best performing Council in the group of forty.

THREE BINS

CASE 3A, This is the largest group with 20 Councils, with three bins, yellow, green (garden waste) and red. Resource recovery varies from a maximum of 59.8%, =12th best to a

minimum of 29%. The average is 40.7%. There is also the opportunity to considerably increase resource recovery in the future with energy from waste treatment of the red bin.

CASE 3B, This is the second largest group with 9 Councils, with three bins, yellow, green and red plus MBT treatment on the red bin. The maximum resource recovery is 73.1% at the edge of the region and the minimum is 41.2%. The group includes the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, =6th and = 10th in the top ten Councils. The average is 61.2% which is considerably higher than Case 3A thanks to the additional resource recovery from MBT.

CASE 3C, There are 2 Councils in this group with a yellow bin, a food and organics bin (FOGO), a red bin with MBT treatment (in one case). The maximum resource recovery is 59.9%, =10th best in Sydney and the minimum is 40.9%. The average was 50.4%

FOUR BINS

CASE 4A, There are three Councils in this group, with four bins, blue for paper, yellow for containers, green and red. The resource recovery is lower than case 3B as there is no treatment of the red bin. The 4 bin option was an interesting development but adds to the complexity of the system, cross contamination and more glass breakage due to less cushioning of the glass. The maximum resource recovery was 52,6 % and the minimum 41%. The average was 47.9%.

GRAPHS OF RESOURCE RECOVERY / LANDFILL DIVERSION

GRAPH 1, This shows maximum, *weighted* average and minimum resource recovery for each group. One could not conclude in general that increasing the number of bins increases resource recovery. In fact, for the 2 bin Council group 2A, the average resource recovery would be 62.9. This compares with the three bin system, also with MBT treatment on the red bin of 60.8%.

GRAPH 2, This shows maximum, average and minimum resource recovery for each group.

Table 1- Resource recovery/landfill diversion arranged in groups of councils with similar bin configuration / waste management systems

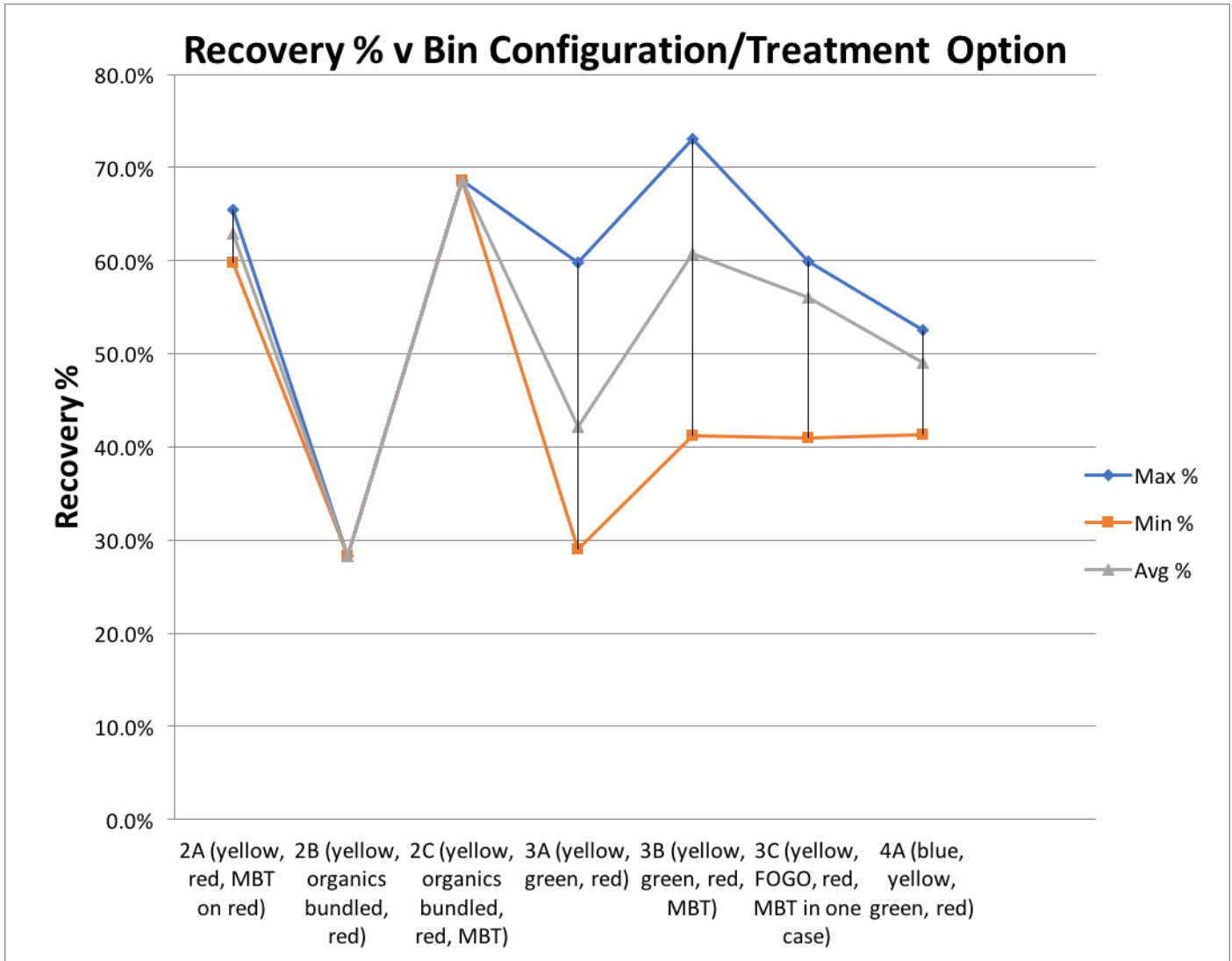
(extracted from appendices © State of NSW and Environmental Authority 2016)

CASE STUDY - LANDFILL DIVERSION AS A FUNCTION OF BIN CONFIGURATION										
BIN CONFIGURATION		COUNCIL	LANDFILL DIVERSION			Tonnes Generated	Tonnes Recovered	K/J		Weighted percentage recovered
Recycling is yellow			Max	Average	Min					
Organics is green										
Residue is Red										
Food and Garden organics is FOGO										
2A	Yellow Red MBT on Red									
		Blacktown	63.5				136615	86783	63.5%	
		Fairfield	60.9				26124	15918	60.9%	
		Hollroyd	65.5				46966	30751	65.5%	
		Rockdale	59.8				48912	29259	59.8%	
	4	249.7	65.5	62.4	59.8	258617	162711	249.8%	62.9%	
2B	Yellow Organics tied and bundled Red									
		Botany Bay	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	16904	4789		28.3%
	1									
2C	Yellow Organics tied and bundled Red MBT on Red									
		North Sydney	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	22930	15740		68.6%
	1									
3A	Yellow Green Red									
		Ashfield	30.1				17563	5285	30.1%	
		Auburn	35.9				38160	13680	35.8%	
		Bankstown	39.4				89251	35168	39.4%	
		Baulkham Hills	41.6				86200	35867	41.6%	
		Burwood	34				13639	4638	34.0%	
		Canterbuury	32.6				61285	19993	32.6%	
		Hawkesbury	33.9				36031	12217	33.9%	
		Hornsby	46.9				73890	34691	46.9%	
		Hunters Hill	41.3				5394	2228	41.3%	
		Hurstville	43.6				29875	13039	43.6%	
		Kogorah	40.3				25108	10106	40.3%	
		Ku-ring-gai	54				57644	31136	54.0%	
		Leichhardt	39.4				20708	8156	39.4%	
		Manly	49.2				18387	9048	49.2%	
		Marrickville	39.8				31002	12354	39.8%	
		Pittwater	59.8				35109	21009	59.8%	
		Ryde	43.2				46049	19916	43.2%	
		Strathfield	29				14064	4078	29.0%	
		Sutherland	46.8				105249	49277	46.8%	
		Waverley	33.5				25243	8458	33.5%	
	20	814.3	59.8	40.7	29	829,851	350,344		42.2%	
3B	Yellow Green Red MBT on Red									
		Camden	69.5				35106	24411	69.5%	
		Campbelltown	68.2				71834	48971	68.2%	
		Canada Bay	47.6				33567	15975	47.6%	
		Liverpool	66.3				81630	54080	66.3%	
		Parramatta	41.2				68920	28375	41.2%	
3C	Yellow FOGO Red MBT on Red for Penrith but not Woolahra	Randwick	59.3				52028	30853	59.3%	
		Sydney	65.5				63026	41292	65.5%	
		Willoughby	59.9				31690	18986	59.9%	
		Wollondilly	73.1				25450	18611	73.1%	
		9	550.6	73.1	61.2	41.2	463251	281554		60.8%
		Penrith	59.9				89496	53643	59.9%	
		Woolahra	40.9				23650	9667	40.9%	
	2	100.8	59.9	50.4	40.9	113146	63310		56.0%	
4A	Blue									
	Green Red									
		Lane Cove	52.6				15721	8272	52.6%	
		Mosman	41.3				12388	5117	41.3%	
	3	143.6	52.6	47.9	41.3	101279	49768		49.1%	
	40									

Table 2 – Details of Bin Configurations for each of 7 Groups of Bin Figuration /Waste Management Systems

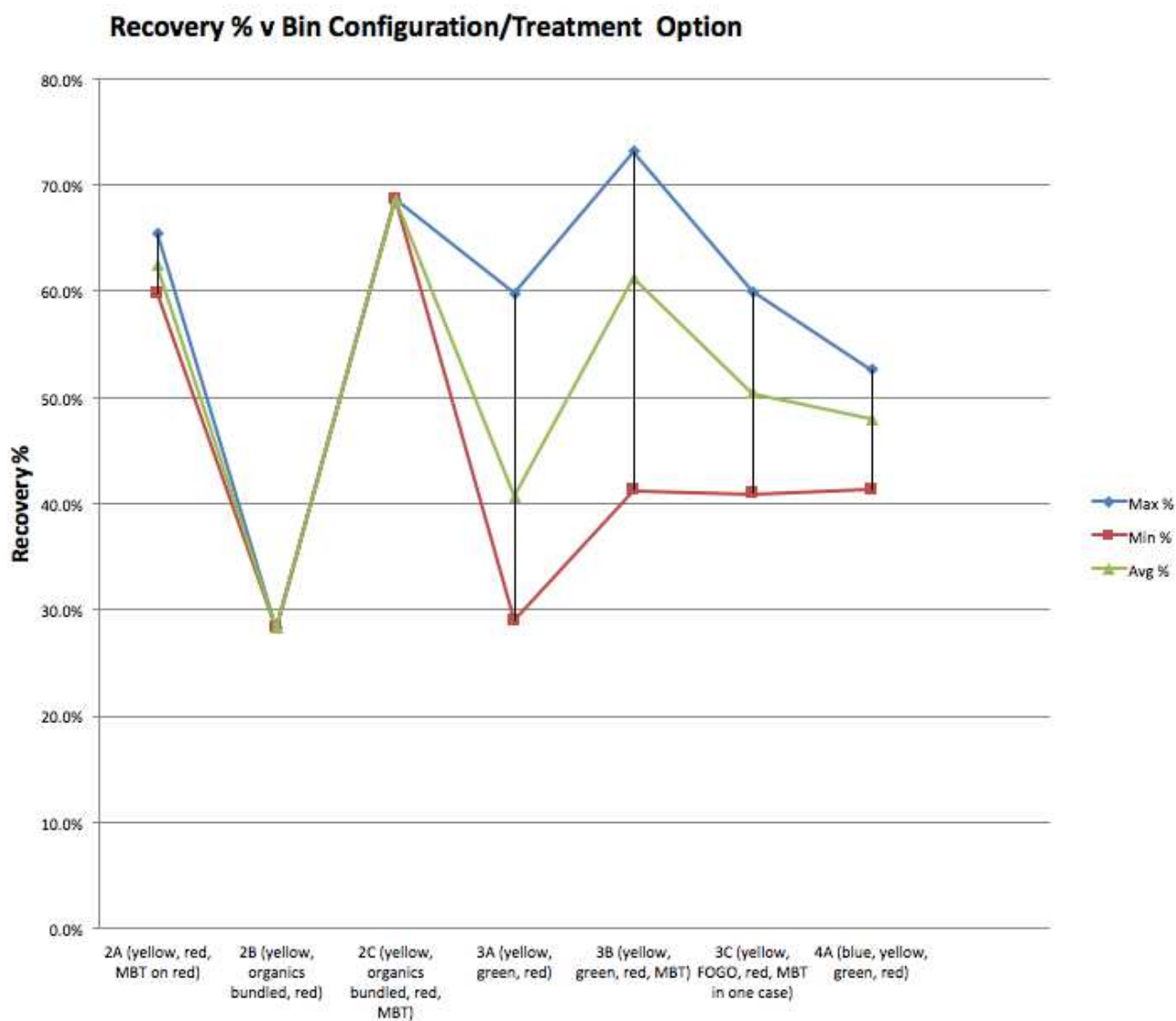
Number of Bins	Waste Management Case	Bin Configuration and Waste Management Option								Landfill Diversion			
		Yellow	Blue		Organics tied and bundled	Green	FOGO	Red	MBT on Red	Maximum	Weighted average	Average	Minimum
2	2A	x						x	x	65.5	62.9	62.4	59.8
2	2B	x			x			x		28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3
2	2C	x			x			x	x	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6
3	3A	x				x		x	cs	59.8	42.2	40.7	29
3	3B	x				x		x	x	73.1	60.8	61.2	41.2
3	3C	x					x	x	x	59.9	56	50.4	40.9
4	4A		x	x		x		x		52.6	49.1	47.9	41.3

Graph 1 – Weighted Average Resource Recovery for each Bin Configuration / Waste Management Case Graph



		max	min	weighted average
2A (yellow, red, MBT on red)	4	65.5%	59.8%	62.9%
2B (yellow, organics bundled, red)	1	28.3%	28.3%	28.3%
2C (yellow, organics bundled, red, MBT)	1	68.6%	68.6%	68.6%
3A (yellow, green, red)	20	59.8%	29.0%	42.2%
3B (yellow, green, red, MBT)	9	73.1%	41.2%	60.8%
3C (yellow, FOGO, red, MBT in one case)	2	59.9%	40.9%	56.0%
4A (blue, yellow, green, red)	3	52.6%	41.3%	49.1%

Graph 2 - Average Resource Recovery for each Bin Configuration / Waste Management System



		max	Min	average
2A (yellow, red, MBT on red)	4	65.5%	59.8%	62.4%
2B (yellow, organics bundled, red)	1	28.3%	28.3%	28.3%
2C (yellow, organics bundled, red, MBT)	1	68.6%	68.6%	68.6%
3A (yellow, green, red)	20	59.8%	29.0%	40.7%
3B (yellow, green, red, MBT)	9	73.1%	41.2%	61.2%
3C (yellow, FOGO, red, MBT in one case)	2	59.9%	40.9%	50.4%
4A (blue, yellow, green, red)	3	52.6%	41.3%	47.9%

Table 3 – Tonnes Collected / Recovered / Disposed for each Council and bin system
(extracted from appendices © State of NSW and Environmental Authority 2016)

Appendix 3: Total Domestic Generation (tonnes) and Recycling Rates 2014-15														
Regional Groups	ABS	Council Name	Region	DLG Group	Total Domestic Generation (tonnes)									
					Recyclables			Organics			Residual Waste			Total Domestic Generation
					Collected	Recovered	Disposed	Collected	Recovered	Disposed	Collected	Recovered	Disposed	
SSROC-16	150	Ashfield	S	2	3,715	3,355	360	2,032	1,929	102	11,816	-	11,816	17,563
WSROC-10	200	Auburn	S	2	6,759	6,368	390	6,176	6,016	159	25,225	1,296	23,930	38,160
SSROC-16	350	Bankstown	S	3	16,650	13,840	2,809	20,905	19,736	1,169	51,696	1,592	50,105	89,251
WSROC-10	500	Baulkham Hills	S	7	17,039	15,932	1,107	21,011	19,935	1,076	48,150	-	48,150	86,200
WSROC-10	750	Blacktown	S	3	23,610	21,382	2,228	-	-	-	113,005	65,400	47,604	136,615
SSROC-16	1100	Botany Bay	S	2	4,320	4,122	198	1,248	542	708	11,336	125	11,211	16,904
SSROC-16	1300	Burwood	S	2	2,692	2,395	297	2,369	2,243	127	8,578	-	8,578	13,639
MACROC-3	1450	Camden	S	6	8,083	7,840	243	8,693	8,596	97	18,330	7,975	10,355	35,106
MACROC-3	1500	Campbelltown	S	7	15,777	15,343	434	17,143	16,292	851	38,914	17,336	21,578	71,834
SSROC-16	1520	Canada Bay	S	2	8,597	8,319	278	5,167	5,090	77	19,803	2,565	17,238	33,567
SSROC-16	1550	Canterbury	S	3	11,277	9,636	1,641	10,524	9,961	563	39,484	395	39,089	61,285
WSROC-10	2850	Fairfield	S	3	11,135	9,677	1,458	1,622	1,622	-	71,517	12,686	58,831	84,274
WSROC-10	3800	Hawkesbury	E	6	7,490	6,921	569	5,564	5,295	269	22,977	-	22,977	36,031
WSROC-10	3950	Holroyd	S	3	7,626	6,750	876	1,668	1,668	-	37,672	22,333	15,339	46,966
NSROC-7	4000	Hornsby	S	7	15,921	14,980	941	19,804	18,750	1,054	38,165	962	37,203	73,890
NSROC-7	4100	Hunters Hill	S	2	1,197	1,161	36	1,127	1,067	60	3,070	-	3,070	5,394
SSROC-16	4150	Hurstville	S	3	7,258	6,901	357	6,485	6,138	347	16,132	-	16,132	29,875
SSROC-16	4500	Kogarah	S	2	5,511	4,935	576	5,439	5,171	268	14,158	-	14,158	25,108
NSROC-7	4500	Ku-ring-gai	S	3	12,934	12,407	527	19,788	18,729	1,059	24,922	-	24,922	57,644
NSROC-7	4700	Lane Cove	S	2	2,995	2,740	255	5,664	5,532	132	7,062	-	7,062	15,721
SSROC-16	4800	Leichhardt	S	2	6,071	6,020	51	2,059	1,958	101	12,577	178	12,399	20,708
WSROC-10	4900	Liverpool	S	7	16,991	15,591	1,400	15,812	15,563	249	48,827	22,926	25,901	81,630
SHOROC-4	5150	Manly	S	2	5,504	5,281	223	3,794	3,657	137	9,088	110	8,978	18,387
SSROC-16	5200	Marrickville	S	3	8,721	8,503	218	3,779	3,577	202	18,502	274	18,228	31,002
SHOROC-4	5350	Mosman	S	2	2,920	2,816	103	2,366	2,301	65	7,102	-	7,102	12,388
NSROC-7	5950	North Sydney	S	2	7,004	6,515	489	1,643	1,594	49	14,283	7,631	6,652	22,930
WSROC-10	6250	Parramatta	S	3	12,544	10,708	1,836	12,777	12,093	684	43,599	5,574	38,025	68,920
WSROC-10	6350	Penrith	S	7	20,348	18,923	1,425	32,703	30,361	2,342	36,445	4,359	32,086	89,496
SHOROC-4	6370	Pittwater	S	2	7,873	7,272	601	12,641	12,329	312	14,595	1,408	13,188	35,109
SSROC-16	6550	Randwick	S	3	13,373	12,477	896	7,002	6,867	135	31,653	11,509	20,144	52,028
SSROC-16	6650	Rockdale	S	3	10,245	9,285	960	65	65	-	38,602	19,909	18,693	48,912
NSROC-7	6700	Ryde	S	3	9,938	9,470	468	9,914	9,772	142	26,197	674	25,523	46,049
WSROC-10	7100	Strathfield	S	2	2,764	2,440	324	1,731	1,638	93	9,569	-	9,569	14,064
SSROC-16	7150	Sutherland	S	3	24,408	23,189	1,219	27,813	26,088	1,525	53,228	-	53,228	105,249
SSROC-16	7210	Sydney	S	1	15,669	14,208	1,461	1,271	1,203	68	46,086	25,881	20,205	63,026
SHOROC-4	8000	Warringah	S	3	16,719	16,163	556	21,028	20,216	812	35,443	-	35,443	73,190
SSROC-16	8050	Waverley	S	2	6,776	6,341	435	2,236	2,117	120	16,231	-	16,231	25,243
NSROC-7	8250	Willoughby	S	2	7,080	6,433	647	6,810	6,446	364	17,800	6,107	11,693	31,690
MACROC-3	8400	Wollondilly	R	6	6,831	6,764	67	5,202	5,070	132	13,417	6,778	6,640	25,450
SSROC-16	8500	Woolahra	S	2	6,276	5,853	423	4,030	3,814	216	13,344	-	13,344	23,650
Totals					398,640	369,256	29,384	336,906	321,043	15,863	1,128,601	245,983	882,618	1,864,147
NSW														
2014-15														

						Dry Recycling		Organics		Residual Waste	
Regional Groups	Regional Groups2	ABS	Council Name	Region	DLG Group	Predominant BIN Size	Frequency	Predominant BIN Size	Frequency	Predominant BIN Size	Frequency
SSROC-16		150	Ashfield	S	2	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
WSROC-10		200	Auburn	S	2	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
SSROC-16		350	Bankstown	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
WSROC-10		500	Baulkham Hills	S	7	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	140L	Weekly
WSROC-10		750	Blacktown	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly			240L	Weekly
SSROC-16		1100	Botany Bay	S	2	240L Bin	Fortnightly	Tied & Bundled	Weekly	240L	Weekly
SSROC-16		1300	Burwood	S	2	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
MACROC-3		1450	Camden	S	6	240L Bin	Weekly	240L	Weekly	120L	Weekly
MACROC-3		1500	Campbelltown	S	7	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	140L	Weekly
SSROC-16		1520	Canada Bay	S	2	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
SSROC-16		1550	Canterbury	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	140L	Weekly
WSROC-10		2850	Fairfield	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly			240L	Weekly
WSROC-10		3800	Hawkesbury	E	6	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	240L	Weekly
WSROC-10		3950	Holroyd	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly			240L	Weekly
NSROC-7		4000	Hornsby	S	7	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	140L	Weekly
NSROC-7		4100	Hunters Hill	S	2	120L Bin	Weekly	240L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
SSROC-16		4150	Hurstville	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
SSROC-16		4450	Kogarah	S	2	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
NSROC-7		4500	Ku-ring-gai	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly	360L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
NSROC-7		4700	Lane Cove	S	2	2 x 120L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	80L	Weekly
SSROC-16		4800	Leichhardt	S	2	120L Bin	Fortnightly	120L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
WSROC-10		4900	Liverpool	S	7	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	140L	Weekly
SHOROC-4		5150	Manly	S	2	120L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Month	80L	Weekly
SSROC-16		5200	Marrickville	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	140L	Weekly
SHOROC-4		5350	Mosman	S	2	2 x 120L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Month	120L	Weekly
NSROC-7		5950	North Sydney	S	2	140L Bin	Weekly	Tied & Bundled	Fortnight	55L	Weekly
WSROC-10		6250	Parramatta	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	140L	Weekly
WSROC-10		6350	Penrith	S	7	240L Bin	Fortnightly	FOGO		140L	Fortnightly
SHOROC-4		6370	Pittwater	S	2	140L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	80L	Weekly
SSROC-16		6550	Randwick	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	140L	Weekly
SSROC-16		6650	Rockdale	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly			240L	Weekly
NSROC-7		6700	Ryde	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	140L	Weekly
WSROC-10		7100	Strathfield	S	2	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
SSROC-16		7150	Sutherland	S	3	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
SSROC-16		7210	Sydney	S	1	120L Bin	Weekly	120L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
SHOROC-4		8000	Warringah	S	3	2 x 120L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	80L	Weekly
SSROC-16		8050	Waverley	S	2	140L Bin	Weekly	240L	Fortnight	140L	Weekly
NSROC-7		8250	Willoughby	S	2	240L Bin	Weekly	240L	Weekly	140L	Weekly
MACROC-3		8400	Wollondilly	R	6	240L Bin	Fortnightly	240L	Fortnight	120L	Weekly
SSROC-16		8500	Woollahra	S	2	120L Bin	Weekly	FOGO		120L	Weekly

Table 5 – Details of Councils using Mechanical Biological Treatment for their Red Bins
(extracted from appendices © State of NSW and Environmental Authority 2016)

Appendix 5: Alternative Waste Treatment (AWT) 2014-15

ABS	Council Name	Region	Sent	Recovered	Landfilled	Recovery %	Facility
750	Blacktown	S	102,691	64,280	38,411	63%	GRL Global Renewables, UR-3R, Eastern Creek
1450	Camden	S	15,056	7,975	7,081	53%	SITA Advanced Resource Recovery Technology, ARRT - Spring Farm / Jacks Gully
1500	Campbelltown	S	32,850	17,336	15,514	53%	SITA Advanced Resource Recovery Technology, ARRT - Spring Farm / Jacks Gully
1520	City of Canada Bay Council	S	4,072	2,565	1,506	63%	GRL Global Renewables, UR-3R, Eastern Creek
2850	Fairfield	S	63,432	12,686	50,746	20%	GRL Global Renewables, UR-3R, Eastern Creek
3950	Holroyd	S	32,737	20,442	12,295	62%	GRL Global Renewables, UR-3R, Eastern Creek
4900	Liverpool	S	44,952	22,926	22,026	51%	SITA SAWT, Kemps Creek
5950	North Sydney	S	12,212	7,631	4,581	62%	GRL Global Renewables, UR-3R, Eastern Creek
6250	Parramatta City Council	S	5,008	3,105	1,903	62%	GRL Global Renewables, UR-3R, Eastern Creek
6350	Penrith	S	8,718	4,359	4,359	50%	SITA SAWT, Kemps Creek
6550	Randwick City Council	S	19,915	11,423	8,492	57%	SITA SAWT, Kemps Creek
6650	Rockdale City Council	S	32,674	18,710	13,964	57%	GRL Global Renewables, UR-3R, Eastern Creek
7210	Sydney	S	42,390	25,142	17,248	59%	SITA SAWT, Kemps Creek
8250	Willoughby	S	10,322	6,107	4,215	59%	GRL Global Renewables, UR-3R, Eastern Creek
8400	Wollondilly	R	10,116	6,778	3,338	67%	SITA Advanced Resource Recovery Technology, ARRT - Spring Farm / Jacks Gully
Total			437,145	231,465	205,680	53%	

Yours sincerely,

John B Cook



Western Australian

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy

Consultation paper





Disclaimer

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This document is available in alternative formats and languages on request to the Waste Authority.

About stakeholder consultation

The Waste Authority is seeking stakeholder and community feedback on this consultation paper to inform its review of the Western Australian Waste Strategy: *Creating the right environment*.

This is your opportunity to help shape the future of waste and recycling in Western Australia.

The Waste Authority will analyse submissions before making recommendations to the Minister for Environment.

You can provide feedback through the anonymous [online survey](#) or by making a written submission.

Written submissions will be treated as public documents. Your name will be published with the submission but your contact details will be withheld.

If you do not want your submission to be published, mark it as confidential, or specifically identify the parts that you consider confidential, and include an explanation.

The Waste Authority may request that a non-confidential summary of the material is also provided. Even if your submission is treated as confidential by the Waste Authority, the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* or other applicable written law may still require its disclosure.

The Waste Authority reserves the right to delete any content that could be regarded as racially vilifying, derogatory or defamatory to an individual or an organisation before publishing a submission.



How to make a submission

► Online survey

Access the online survey at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WasteStrategy_Review

► Written submissions

Written submissions must be received by 5:00pm (WST) on **1 March 2018**. Late submissions will not be considered. Written submissions can be lodged by email to wastestrategyreview@wasteauthority.wa.gov.au.

Hard copies can be mailed to:

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

► For further information contact us

Telephone: (08) 6364 6965

Email: wastestrategyreview@wasteauthority.wa.gov.au

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Message from the Minister



Addressing the issue of waste is a high priority in the Environment portfolio of the McGowan Labor Government.

Waste, or rubbish, is what people throw away when they feel they no longer have a need for it. Almost everything we do creates waste – at home, in the community, socially and at our places of work.

The Earth's natural resources are precious and we owe it to future generations to use them wisely. Ensuring we get the maximum use out of the products and materials we consume can significantly reduce demand on our natural environment. Avoiding unnecessary consumption and reusing material will allow us to move to a low waste society. Our current behaviour will need to change if we are to achieve this.

The reality is that Western Australia's waste performance needs to be strengthened, and we intend to work with the Waste Authority, industry, the community and local governments to turn this track record around.

This Government has demonstrated its commitment to waste, introducing a number of strategic waste reform initiatives, including the introduction of a container deposit scheme and a ban on lightweight single-use plastic bags. We are also making regulatory amendments to require record keeping and annual reporting of waste and recycling data and amendments to waste categories prescribed in the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*.

This Government recognises that the waste and recycling sector makes a significant contribution to our economy. A high performing waste sector can deliver substantial benefits to the economy – through jobs, investment and keeping materials in the productive economy. If it is not well managed, waste can also have negative impacts on human health and the environment.

The review of the waste strategy provides an opportunity for all of us to work together to achieve greater environmental outcomes, create employment and build businesses. It is a strategy for all Western Australians – including all levels of government, industry, the social enterprise sector and the community. Through shared responsibility and collaboration we can achieve more.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'S' followed by a cursive 'Dawson'.

Hon Stephen Dawson MLC
Minister for Environment

Chairman's foreword



Western Australians are making progress with waste and recycling. While we are generating less waste and recycling more, there is still more work to be done to protect our unique environment from the impacts of waste and litter, and to maximise the economic benefits of good waste management.

The first Western Australian Waste Strategy: *Creating the Right Environment* was published in 2012 following stakeholder consultation and approval by the Minister for Environment under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*. Since then, total waste generation has reduced by 14 per cent, waste disposed to landfill is down 30 per cent and the amount of material recovered for recycling has increased.

Waste recycling in the commercial and industrial sector was 56 per cent in 2015–16, exceeding the State's 2015 target of 55 per cent. In the construction and demolition sector, the recycling rate increased to 57 per cent, up slightly from the previous year. However recycling rates for municipal solid waste (mainly household waste) in the Perth metropolitan region is currently at 36 per cent, which is much lower than acceptable.

The statutory review of the waste strategy provides an opportunity to reflect on our achievements and set the future direction for waste and recycling in Western Australia. This consultation paper on proposed amendments to the waste strategy has been developed for all Western Australians and the Waste Authority is seeking your views to ensure it broadly reflects the aspirations of the Western Australian community.

On behalf of the Waste Authority, I encourage you to have your say on the proposed amendments to the waste strategy to help shape how Western Australia manages its waste and recycling into the future.

A stylized, handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Geisler'.

Marcus Geisler
Waste Authority Chairman



About the Waste Authority

The Waste Authority is established under sections 8 and 9 of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* (WARR Act). It is an agent of the State and its role is to provide advice and recommendations in relation to waste matters in accordance with the Act.

At least every five years, the Waste Authority is required to review the waste strategy and, where necessary, prepare a draft revised waste strategy for the Minister for Environment's consideration following a period of public consultation led by the Authority.

Apart from the WARR Act, there is also the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Act 2007*. The Waste Authority is responsible for the administration of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account to which at least 25 per cent of the forecast waste levy is credited.

The Waste Authority also drafts an annual business plan for the Minister for Environment's approval. The business plan, which needs to be consistent with the waste strategy, sets out the Waste Authority's objectives, priorities and financial projections for the next five financial years and the Waste Authority's policy for the application of moneys from the WARR Account.

It also details the programs the Waste Authority intends to deliver over the next financial year and any other matters that the Minister requires.



Why do we need a waste strategy?

Australia is one of the richest countries in the world yet it is losing the recycling race, ranked seventeenth among Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) nations.

Australians generate 2.2 tonnes of waste per person per year and our waste generation increased by 23 per cent between 2006–07 and 2014–15 (OECD, 2017). Waste is Australia's most rapidly increasing environmental and economic metric, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (Pickin and Randell, 2017).

Western Australia's recovery rates are low compared to other Australian jurisdictions, and there are significant opportunities to create a better environment through improved waste and recycling practices and performance.

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

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

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

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

We know more can be done but we need your help to shape our next waste strategy and share the responsibility for its delivery.



The impact of waste

Decomposing waste in landfill generates methane, a potent greenhouse gas 25 times stronger than carbon dioxide. The waste and landfill sector is responsible for around two per cent of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions (Department of the Environment and Energy, 2017).

Poorly managed waste poses risks to human health and the environment. Leachate, liquid which passes through waste, can pollute groundwater and the environment. Emissions from landfill can pollute land, groundwater and the atmosphere. Exposure to waste chemicals and asbestos can harm human health. If not well managed, waste can attract vermin, generate odours and spread disease.

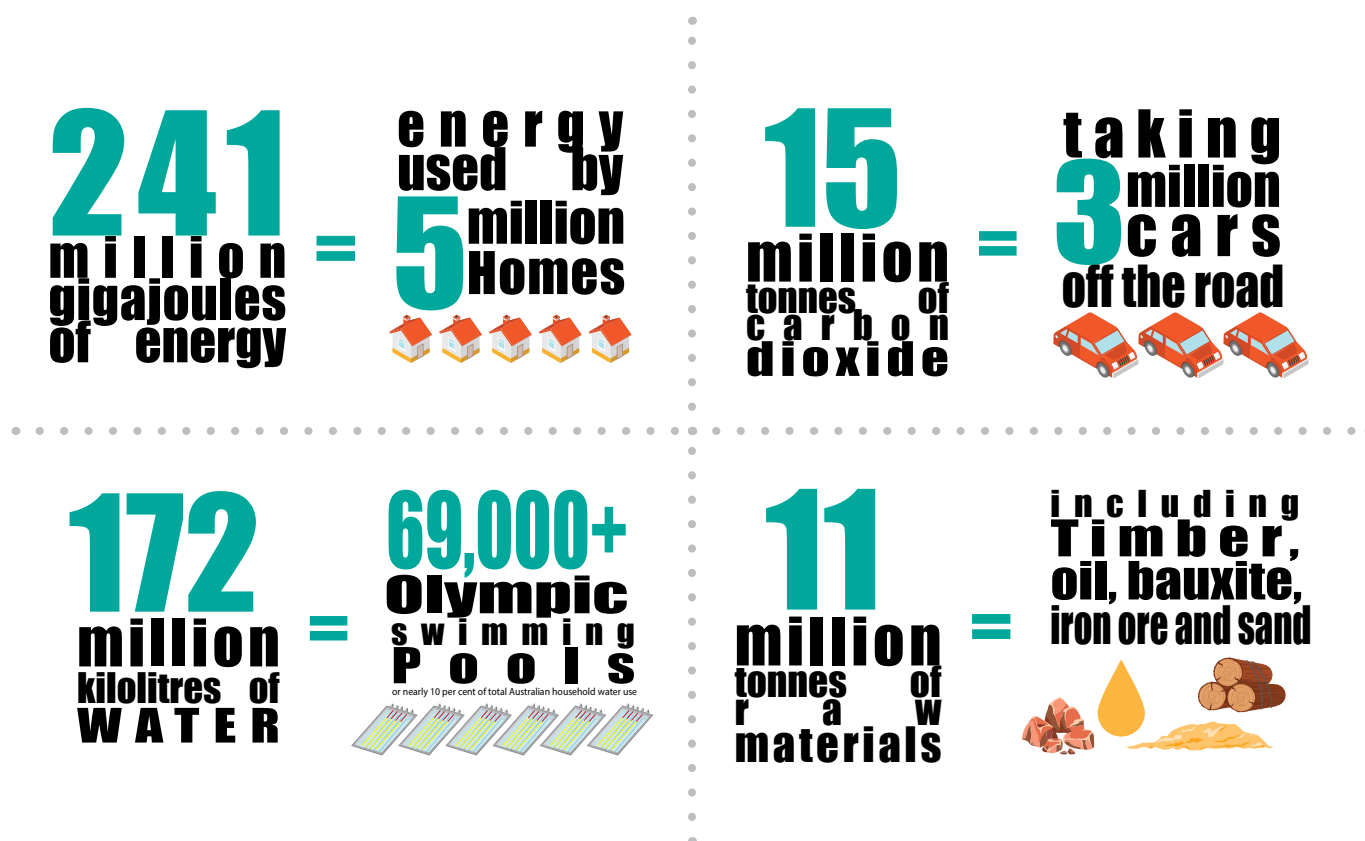
Illegally dumped waste and littering causes significant direct harm to human health and the environment and costs state and local government millions of dollars each year to manage, enforce and clean up.

The process of extracting raw materials also has direct impacts on our environment. For example, the use of limestone in road building requires the clearing of land which can impact on flora, fauna, water and groundwater, as well as contributing to greenhouse gas emissions.



The benefits of improved waste management

Avoiding waste generation and recovering waste reduces the demand for raw materials, energy and water. This protects and conserves resources for future generations. Based on performance in 2008–09, it is estimated that recycling in Australia saved:



Source: Net Balance, 2012

In 2010–11, the Australian waste management services industry was estimated to generate \$10.4 billion of activity, and the value of recycled materials was estimated to be \$5.4 billion (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014).

The benefits of moving towards a circular economy include a reduction in impacts on the environment and resource costs, and an increase in productivity and employment.

The waste reform agenda

Waste is an issue of significant public concern. A range of waste initiatives are currently underway to ensure waste management and resource recovery in Western Australia reflects best practice. In formulating reform proposals, waste management approaches of other jurisdictions were considered.

Through separate consultation processes, the Government has sought feedback on proposed reforms to address indefinite stockpiling of waste and associated financial and environmental risks and provide certainty to industry regarding waste management and the waste levy.

There are also opportunities to improve the operation of the waste levy as an economic lever and create a level playing field in the waste industry, with the aim that the levy does not act as a disincentive to reuse and recycling that is environmentally acceptable.

Regulatory amendments are proposed by the Government to strengthen the relationship between the waste framework and the environmental protection regime. Through robust and effective regulation that delivers on objectives and principles of the waste strategy and WARR Act we can support implementation of the waste hierarchy.

The Government has also identified the need to improve the quality and reliability of data on waste to inform regulatory decisions and policy to address inconsistent waste measurement methods and inaccuracy of volumetric survey method of waste measurement.



You can find out more about these waste reforms at:
www.der.wa.gov.au/our-work/consultation

About this consultation paper

The Government is seeking to make Western Australia into a sustainable low-waste society in which human health and the environment are valued and protected.

The Western Australian Waste Strategy: *Creating the Right Environment*, published in 2012, set a long-term strategic direction and identified priorities for waste in the State.

The lessons learned over the past five years show us that one of the most fundamental principles to becoming a low waste society is shared responsibility.

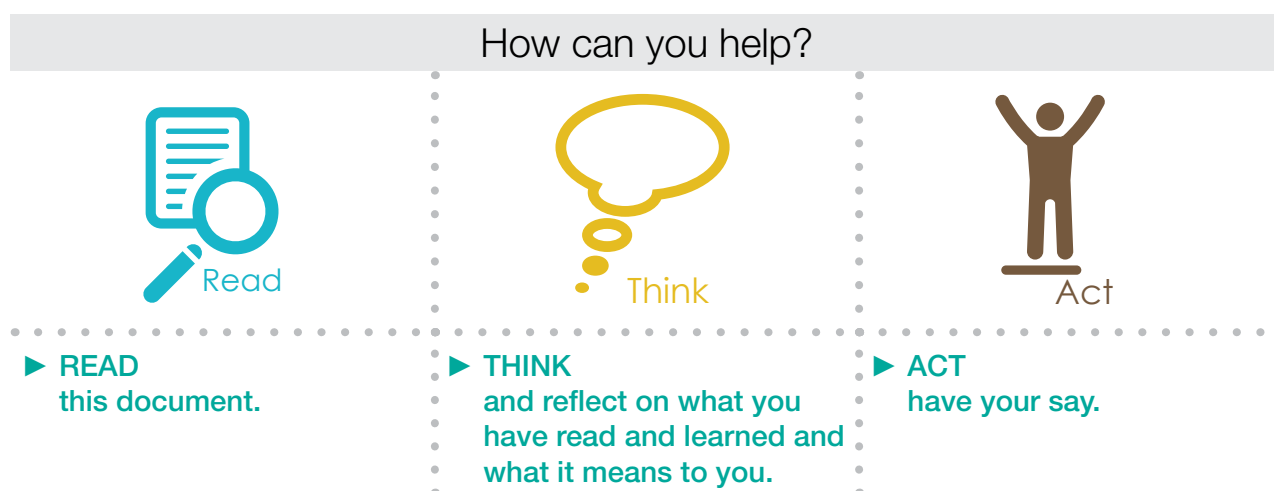
As a community, we need to build on progress to address challenges and take advantage of opportunities. Working together, we can improve our state's waste avoidance and recovery performance.

To prepare this consultation paper we looked at research and lessons learned from our progress in achieving the targets in the current waste strategy and experience elsewhere. It describes how waste is currently managed in Western Australia and summarises our waste performance.

This consultation paper also sets out proposed amendments to the waste strategy (page 16 onwards) that:

- rename the existing objectives as foundations;
- introduce new objectives;
- refine the focus and establish priority areas;
- introduce the circular economy; and
- establish the principles which we consider should underpin better practice approaches to waste management.

This consultation paper includes questions to seek your feedback and input on the above proposed amendments.



Your input is welcome on any aspect of the strategy, and a series of questions is included to guide feedback around key issues. Responses can be made through the [online survey](#). Alternatively, if you wish to provide evidence and reasons to support your views, you can make a written submission.

The management of waste in Western Australia

Roles and responsibilities

We are all responsible for avoiding waste to reduce its generation (how much) and the fate of waste (whether it is recycled, processed or disposed of to landfill).

The United Nations provides leadership and guidance on waste management through the Global Partnership on Waste Management and the OECD Council has adopted a *Recommendation on the Environmentally Sound Management of Waste*.

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for national legislation, strategies and policy frameworks for waste to give effect to obligations under international agreements. State and territory governments regulate and manage waste, and influence behaviours in accordance with legislation, policies and programs.

Local governments provide household waste collection and recycling services, manage and operate landfill sites, and deliver education and awareness programs.

Industry and business, community groups, households and individuals provide services and influence others, and have responsibilities for their own waste behaviours.



State Government

The system steward and provides waste management leadership. It aims to create an environment which encourages businesses to invest in the waste and recycling sector to support a productive economy through levies and incentives. State government agencies can lead by implementing best practice waste management processes.

Waste Authority

Established under legislation to provide waste management leadership and advice to Government and the community, and deliver programs to avoid and recover waste. It administers the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account and reports on performance.

Western Australian Planning Commission and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

Deal with urban, rural and regional land-use planning and land development matters, including those related to waste.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Administers the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*, *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Act 2007* and their regulations. It delivers strategic waste policy and legislation, environmental regulation, compliance and enforcement in respect of waste premises, levy collection, illegal dumping enforcement and provides services to the Waste Authority.

Local governments and regional councils

Deliver municipal waste services, provide information, infrastructure and incentives to encourage behaviour change and plan for the management of waste within their districts.

Commonwealth Government

Deals with compliance with international conventions, administers the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* and related schemes and works with jurisdictions to identify and address issues which warrant nationally consistent approaches. It also establishes forums for cross-jurisdictional collaboration to improve national waste policy outcomes.

Business and industry

Provide waste collection, sorting, processing (reuse or safe disposal) and information services and make investment and business decisions to provide waste services. They also generate waste as part of their production processes.

Community and charity groups

Lead the delivery of clean-up activities and awareness campaigns, as well as delivering community recycling enterprises, such as op-shops and Mission Australia's 'Soft Landing' enterprise which recycles used mattresses.

Individuals

Make personal decisions that impact on the generation of waste and the extent to which materials are reused and recycled.

Waste streams

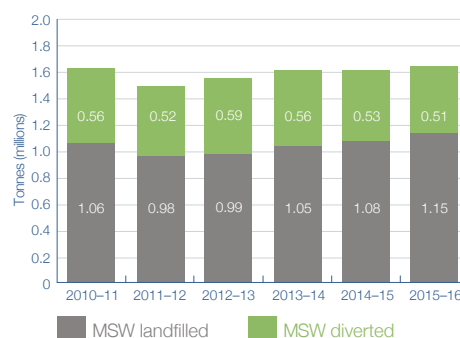
Most jurisdictions, both in Australia and internationally, categorise solid waste into three streams.

Municipal solid waste

Municipal solid waste (MSW)

Municipal solid waste is primarily waste collected from households and local governments through waste and recycling collections. It includes biodegradable material, recyclable materials such as bottles, paper, cardboard and aluminium cans, and a wide range of nondegradable material including paint, appliances, old furniture and household lighting.

MSW diverted and landfilled, Western Australia

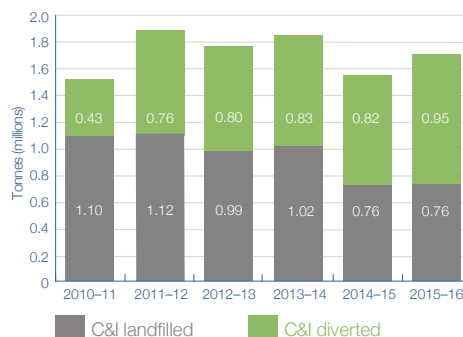


Commercial and industrial waste

Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste

Commercial and industrial waste is waste that is produced by institutions and businesses. It includes waste from schools, restaurants, offices, retail and wholesale businesses and industries including manufacturing.

C&I waste diverted and landfilled, Western Australia

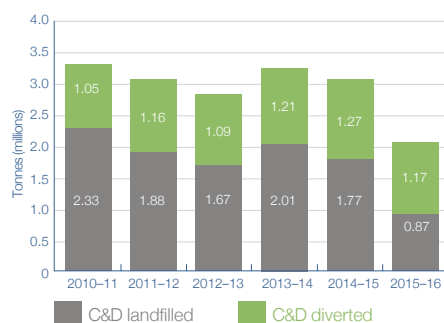


Construction and demolition waste

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste

Construction and demolition waste refers to waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction and maintenance and excavation of land associated with construction activities. The C&D waste stream usually covers only some of the generation, disposal and recycling of C&D wastes, these materials can also be found in the MSW and C&I streams.

C&D waste diverted and landfilled, Western Australia



Our waste performance

Western Australians generate more municipal waste per capita than most comparable nations in the OECD and our performance in waste and recycling also lags that of most other Australian jurisdictions.

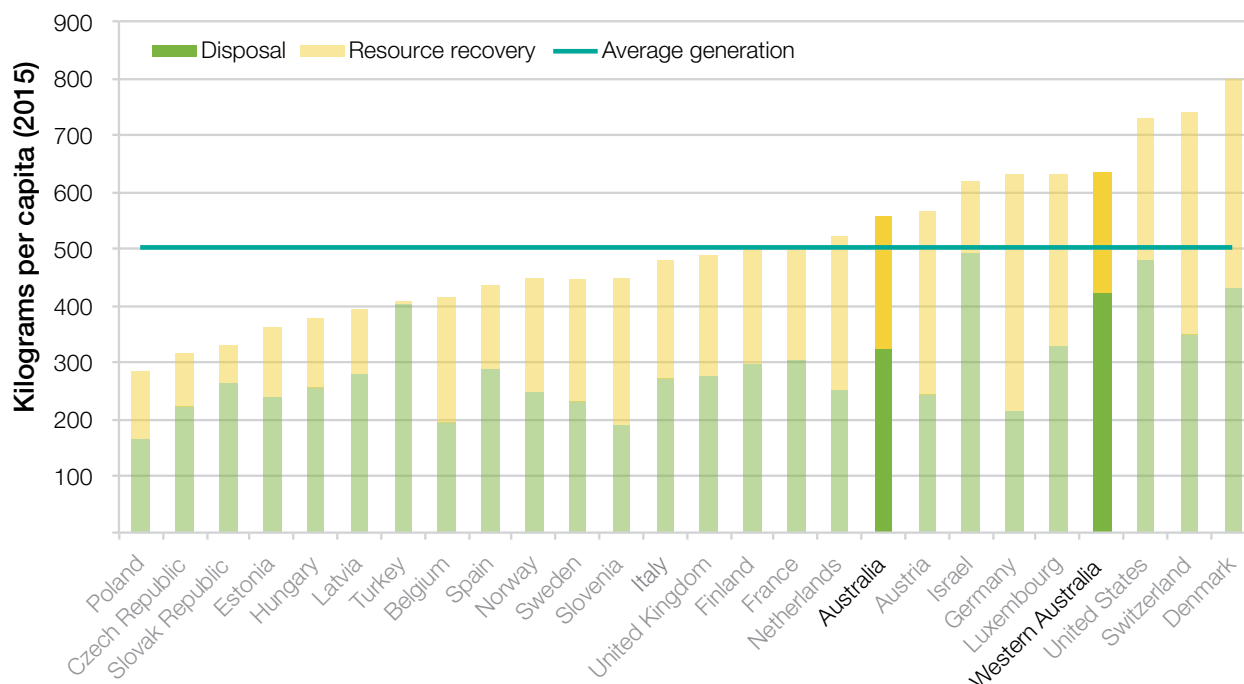


Figure 1: Municipal waste generated, disposed and recovered per capita, OECD member countries and Western Australia (OECD, 2017) (USA data is 2014)

National data for 2014–15 shows that on a per capita basis, Western Australians generate more waste than people in other Australian states and territories (2,623 kilograms per capita per annum), dispose of the second highest amount of waste to landfill (1,358 kilograms per capita per annum) and have the equal second lowest rate of resource recovery (48 per cent) (Pickin and Randell, 2017).

Although Western Australia's geographical and economic characteristics contribute to these differences, we can do better.



Western Australia is a vast state with a relatively small centralised population and markets. This, coupled with its distance to end markets, can impact investment in waste and recycling infrastructure.

Seventy-four per cent of the state's population lives in the Perth metropolitan region which accounts for 75 per cent of the waste material recovered in 2015–16 (ASK Waste Management, 2017).

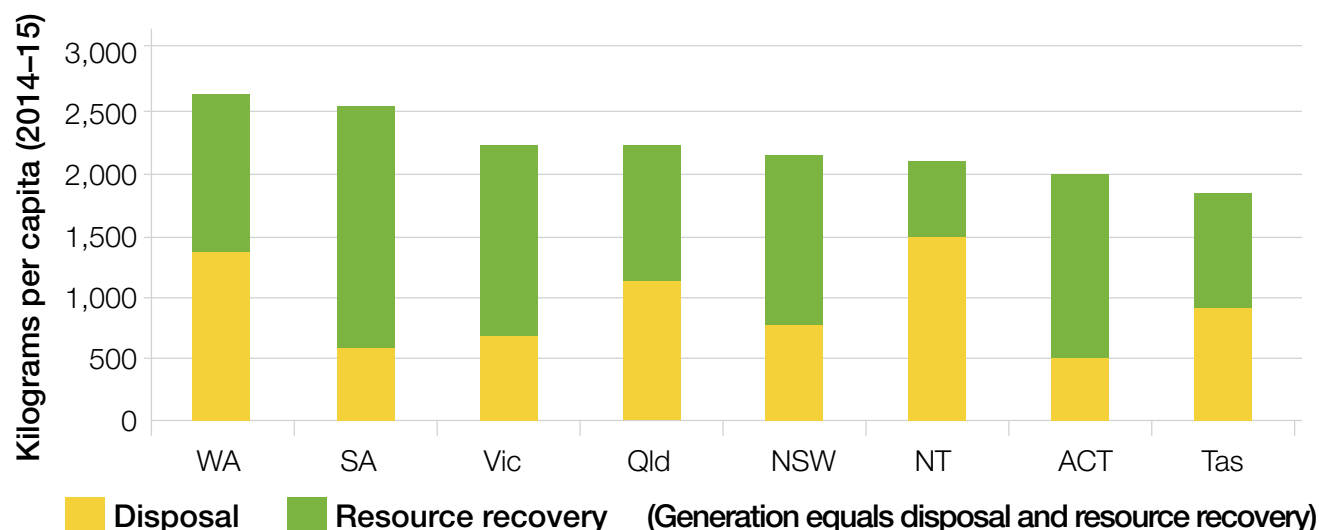


Figure 2: Waste disposal and resource recovery by state (Pickin and Randell, 2017)

It's not all bad news though. Western Australia's waste generation, disposal of waste to landfill and resource recovery rates are trending in a favourable direction. This has been driven by increases in the waste levy, and supported by government programs and initiatives, industry investment in infrastructure and collection systems and increased community engagement and participation in managing waste and recycling.

	2010-11	2015-16	Percentage change
Waste generation			
Total	6.53 million tonnes	5.42 million tonnes	↓ 17%
Per capita	2,764 kg	2,081 kg	↓ 25%
Waste to landfill	4.49 million tonnes	2.79 million tonnes	↓ 38%
Resource recovery	2.04 million tonnes	2.63 million tonnes	↑ 29%

Table 1: Changes in waste generation and landfill in Western Australia, 2010-11 and 2015-16 (ASK Waste Management, 2017)



Further detail on Western Australia's waste performance is available at www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/programs/data.

Waste strategy framework

The circular economy

Many jurisdictions, including the European Union, are adopting circular economy principles to guide economic and environmental policies and practices. Closer to home, in early 2017, South Australia released a report on the *Benefits of a Circular Economy* to encourage the development of a circular economy to achieve economic growth while producing no or minimal waste and pollution.

Building on the waste hierarchy, the circular economy aims to limit waste by moving away from a linear 'cradle to grave' model of material and energy use.

A circular economy is a regenerative system in which resource input and waste, emissions, and energy leakage are minimised by slowing, closing, and narrowing material and energy loops (Geissdoefer, 2017). This is achieved through long-lasting design, maintenance, repair, reuse, remanufacturing, refurbishing, and recycling (Geissdoefer, 2017) which contributes to waste avoidance.

A circular economy is self-sustaining, relying on renewable energy and keeping material resources in use, or 'circulating', as long as possible. It extracts the maximum value from resources while they are in use, then recovers and regenerates products and materials (Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), 2015).

The circular economy recognises the value of the environment and the economic impact of environmental degradation. It acknowledges that keeping materials in the productive economy creates employment, investment and economic opportunities.

Waste management plays a central role in the circular economy: it determines how the waste hierarchy is put into practice.

The waste hierarchy

The circular economy builds on the principles inherent in the waste hierarchy which prioritises options for the efficient use of resources, and it is set out in the objects of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*.

The highest priority, **avoiding** unnecessary resource consumption, thereby reducing the generation of waste, encourages the community, industry and government to reduce the amount of raw materials extracted and used.

The second priority, **resource recovery**, keeps materials in the productive economy and benefits the environment by decreasing the need for new materials and waste absorption.

Finally, the waste hierarchy recognises that some types of waste, such as hazardous chemicals or asbestos, cannot be safely recycled and direct treatment or **disposal** is the most appropriate management option.

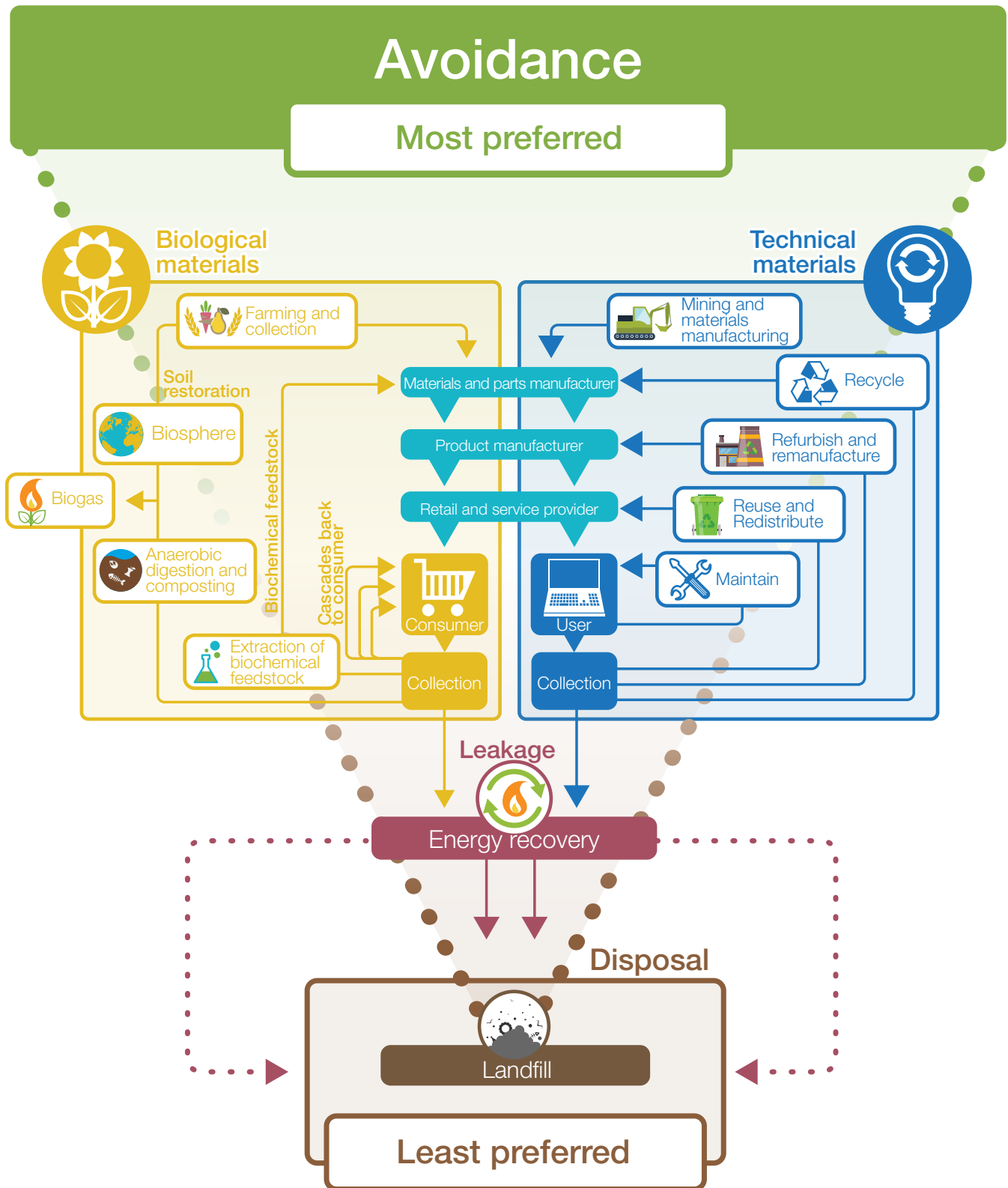



Figure 3: The waste and resource management hierarchy and the circular economy (adapted from the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2015)



*The Waste Avoidance
and Resource
Recovery Act 2007
and the Environmental
Protection Act 1986
identify principles that
we believe should
underpin the waste
strategy.*

Principles

Principle 1: Intergenerational equity

Western Australians ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of our environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations.

Principle 2: Shared responsibility and system stewardship

The state's environmental resources belong to all Western Australians and everyone has a role to play in protecting them. Effective system stewardship requires leadership by government in setting strategic objectives and working collaboratively across all levels of government, industry and the community to achieve those objectives.

Principle 3: The economic, environmental and social costs of waste generation and disposal are considered in decision-making

The true cost of waste must take into account the negative economic, environmental and social costs to government, business and the community. The cost associated with the impact of waste on the environment and human health and the scarcity of raw materials and landfill sites close to major population centres need to be considered. Transport costs and the cost of landfill remediation also need to be considered. Collectively, these are a great expense to the community and governments.

Principle 4: Behaviour change to minimise waste generation

Good management of resources benefits our society, economy and environment. Everyone should minimise the generation of waste and its discharge into the environment.

Principle 5: The waste hierarchy

Priority is to be given to the avoidance of unnecessary consumption and waste generation then recovering resources through reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery. Disposal of waste to landfill should be used as a last resort.

Principle 6: Continuous improvement

To drive continuous improvement, Western Australia's waste management performance should be benchmarked against the waste strategy objectives and targets, and the performance of others.



QUESTIONS

Have the correct principles been identified?

Are there other principles that you consider should be included?

Foundations

We will continue to see global advances in technology and improvements in waste management, along with the adoption of new approaches, such as the circular economy. We have identified that planning, engagement, regulation, better practice guidance, economic incentives and data collection and measurement are essential foundations for the successful implementation of the waste strategy.

Planning

Waste collection and processing systems vary across Western Australia limiting the potential for economies of scale and reducing opportunities for the coordination of waste for processing. Waste planning, particularly that undertaken by metropolitan and non-metropolitan local governments and regional councils, should be aligned with the waste strategy. There is no 'one size fits all' in waste management. In Western Australia, our vast distances and small population will continue to influence decision-making.

Land use planning impacts the delivery of waste services and infrastructure, and affects investment decisions. Waste management facilities are considered essential infrastructure in the Western Australian Planning Commission's *State Planning Strategy* (WAPC, 2015). Planning is required to ensure waste infrastructure needs are understood and to support increased recovery of resources from waste. Good planning also reduces environmental risks from waste facilities including landfills. It can also reduce travel time and distances, which is particularly important considering the large number of truck movements involved in transporting waste.

Infrastructure includes the 'hard' infrastructure (including land, buffers and transport networks) required to process waste and the 'soft' infrastructure (including the structures of government and regulation that apply to the management of waste). The right waste management infrastructure enables improved effectiveness and efficiency.

Engagement and education

Through community, industry and stakeholder engagement and education we can embed the behaviour change required to reduce our waste generation and increase resource recovery.

A range of programs is needed. State and local government, with the support of community and industry based groups, work collaboratively to deliver key messages that promote waste avoidance and provide information so that individuals and entities know what to do to make better waste decisions.

Evaluation of engagement and education programs identifies where additional work is required and ensures effectiveness. Similarly, the acknowledgment of success encourages the achievement of the outcomes of the waste strategy.

Regulation, compliance and enforcement

Effective regulation, including compliance and enforcement, is critical to ensuring that the environment and human health are protected. It also provides a level playing field to ensure that responsible operators are not competitively disadvantaged.

The regulatory framework provides the waste and recycling sector with clear rules and guidelines within which to operate. Western Australia's regulatory framework should be subject to ongoing review to ensure that it remains current, appropriate and addresses any regulatory issues or gaps.

This review should include consideration of regulatory approaches that have been effective elsewhere.

The waste levy influences the decisions of the waste sector and can lead to positive outcomes such as increased resource recovery. It may also lead to unintended consequences such as illegal dumping. Enhanced compliance and enforcement maximises the positive impact of the waste levy as an economic incentive to reduce disposal of waste to landfill.

Better practice guidance

The identification of better practice waste collection and processing systems, the development of guidelines and benchmarks, and support for their adoption can drive improvement. For example, the State Government's Better Bins program provides funding support for source separation through improved kerbside services.

Guidance improves waste and recycling performance by assisting local governments and the waste sector to adopt better practices that improve business processes and performance efficiency.

Knowledge and data

Knowledge and understanding about why change is necessary and how to implement change can drive waste related behaviour change and improve our waste management performance. Good data can contribute to building such knowledge.

Waste and recycling data are collected and reported by government, industry, and non-government organisations for a range of purposes.

Data supports evidence-based policies, informed decision making and investment. Reliable data are important to understanding the performance of the waste and recycling industry, and measuring Western Australia's progress against its waste generation and resource recovery targets and to monitor trends.

Economic incentives

Incentives can provide the driving force for changed waste behaviour and improved outcomes.

The market is a major determinant of economic incentives in the waste sector. Market prices provide incentives to the recycling industry that influence which waste materials they process. Similarly, market prices for goods can incentivise consumers to consume or not consume recycled products.

To support the objectives of the waste strategy, there will sometimes be a need to provide economic incentives for action that complement those provided by markets. Such incentives can be positive, such as funding, or negative, such as penalties and compliance actions.



QUESTIONS

Are these the right foundations for our waste strategy?

Are there others that you consider should be included?

Based on experience elsewhere, we have identified that there are significant opportunities to improve Western Australia's waste and recycling performance to generate benefits for our economy, environment and community.



Western Australia's opportunities for improvement

Valuing waste

Waste has an economic value. When the full costs and benefits of waste are not realised, waste represents a loss to the economy. The circular economy recognises and aims to quantify the benefits of keeping resources 'circulating' in the economy.

Through quantifying the full costs and impact of waste – such as the value of materials, benefits to jobs and investment, and cost of waste littered, illegally dumped and disposed of to landfill – we can ensure that the waste management system delivers direct and measurable benefit to our economy.

Collaboration and shared responsibility

Local governments and the private sector play a lead role in managing waste, particularly at the point of recovery and disposal. The choices made by each of us affect waste generation and drive resource recovery. Achievement of the waste strategy targets requires a holistic approach which extends across the whole economy, and engages stakeholders – including industry, government and consumers – across a product's life cycle.

Engaging users of the waste system, providers of services and experts, led by state government, to understand, explore and change the waste system would support delivery of the waste strategy.

Harnessing markets

Waste and recycling decisions are primarily market based. Efficient markets require competition, access to high quality information to inform decision making and certainty to support investment decisions.

Government can harness markets through policy and regulatory settings that provide investment certainty, address market failure and foster competition, and educate the community.

Removing barriers

Identifying and removing real and perceived barriers to waste reduction and recycling through improved procurement policies and the development of appropriate guides and standards can lead to reduced waste and increased recycling.

Technology and innovation

Technology can improve waste and recycling performance across the whole sector. Technology can help the community recycle, improve regulation and the efficient management of waste processing by businesses and local governments.

Waste management systems must adapt to take advantage of rapidly changing technologies and new material sorting and recovery infrastructure as it becomes available.

Waste disposal

Recovering materials, particularly in regional and remote areas, is a significant challenge. Recovery is preferred where, having regard to the full life cycle cost of waste, it delivers net benefits to the state. Where recovery does not deliver a net benefit, alternatives such as high performing landfills or alternative technologies and uses should be considered.

At present, the majority of waste generated in Western Australia is disposed of to landfill. Landfills therefore remain an important part of our waste management system. High performing landfills can complement resource recovery and protect the environment through good on-site practices that divert recoverable materials and pricing which reflects the full costs (economic and environmental) of disposal.

Landfills must be well sited, designed and managed at all stages of their life.



QUESTIONS

Are there other opportunities for Western Australia to improve its waste performance?

Scope of the strategy

The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* defines waste to include liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive material which is discharged into the environment or prescribed by the regulations to be waste.

The scope of the current waste strategy is materials managed through solid waste and recycling management systems because it aims to reduce the disposal of waste to landfill. In a circular economy there is little or no disposal activity.

The waste strategy could be broadened to cover other types and sources of waste.



Hazardous wastes include spent radioactive medicines, potentially infectious materials from hospitals and asbestos from demolition sites.

Hazardous and non-recoverable wastes are an important priority area. Western Australia's robust legislation and regulation provides a sound basis for the management of hazardous wastes. These materials should continue to be a key focus.



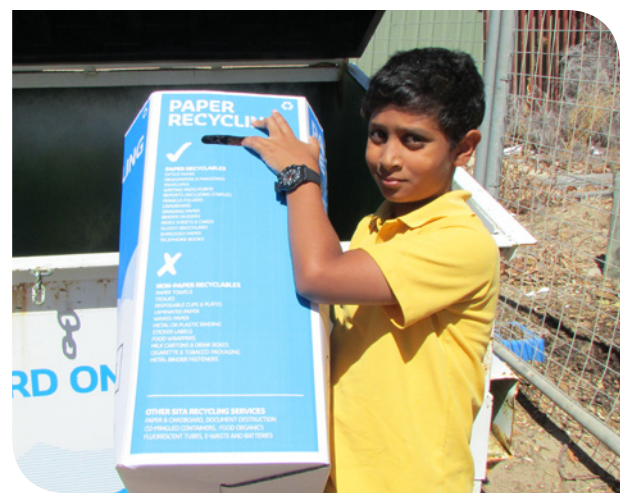
QUESTIONS

Should the scope of the waste strategy be broadened to include other types and sources of waste?

International and national initiatives

Western Australia is not alone in the waste problems it faces. The management of some types of waste require an international or national approach. Western Australia collaborates with, learns from and shares its knowledge and experience with international and national colleagues. We consider that Western Australia should continue to be involved in these waste initiatives including:

- The **Basel Convention** which is an international treaty designed to reduce the movement of hazardous waste between countries with a view to protecting human health and the environment.
- The **Minamata Convention on Mercury** which is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury.
- The **National Waste Policy** and the **Product Stewardship Act 2011** which support national approaches to problem waste streams. A range of products and materials, such as televisions and computers, paint, tyres and packaging, have been identified as national priorities and are being managed collaboratively by governments and industry. Waste plastics and microbeads, oil containers, batteries, photovoltaic systems and food waste are also being addressed.
- The **Australian Packaging Covenant** and the **Environment Protection (Used Packaging Material) Measure** which are national programs aimed at reducing generation and encouraging the re-use and recycling of used packaging materials.



Priority materials

We believe that the waste strategy should focus on reducing the generation of waste materials that Western Australians produce in the highest volume, and those that have the potential to be recovered for reuse.

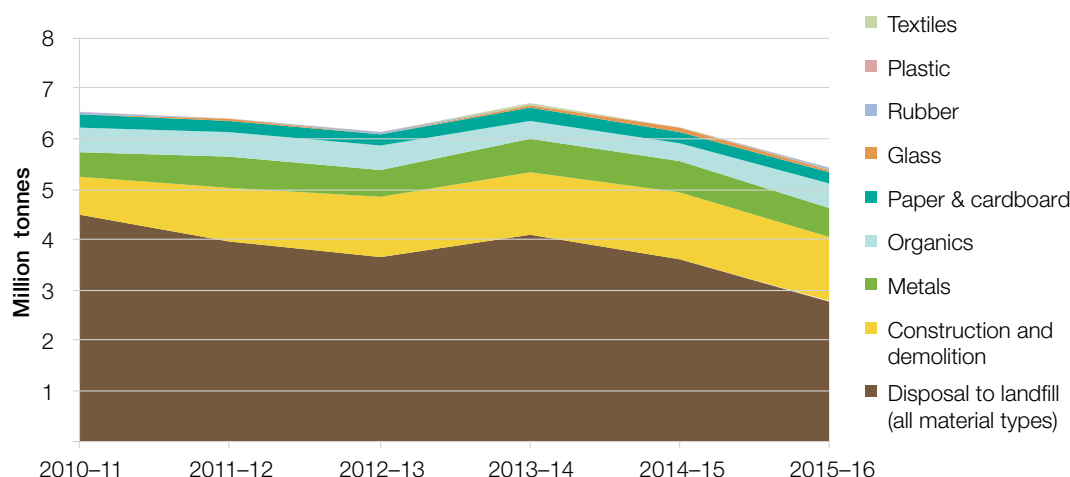


Figure 5: Landfill and recycling in Western Australia by material type 2010-11 to 2015-16 (ASK Waste Management, 2017)

By weight, more than 90 per cent of the waste Western Australians generate is made up of:

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

We already recover high volumes of metal and glass (Net Balance, 2012) but we could do better at recovering:

- **Construction and demolition materials:** concrete, asphalt, rubble, bricks, sand and clean fill
- **Organic waste:** food and garden waste
- **Paper and cardboard:** office paper, newspaper and magazines
- **Plastics:** packaging and containers



QUESTIONS

Have the highest priority wastes for Western Australia been identified?

How will market and processing based factors affect the inclusion of these priority materials in the waste strategy?

Waste strategy objectives

The European Parliament has issued a directive that the first objective of any waste policy should be to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of waste on human health and the environment (EU, 2008). We agree. We also believe that our waste strategy should aim to reduce the generation of waste and increase the recovery of resources, in line with the principles of the circular economy and the waste hierarchy.

We have identified three objectives for the waste strategy:

1. Minimise environmental impact

The transport, processing, storage and disposal of waste impacts on the environment. Reducing waste generation and increasing resource recovery can minimise environmental impacts and risks.

Pollution can result from poorly managed waste infrastructure (including landfills and recycling facilities) and poor waste behaviours such as littering and illegal dumping.

Regulation, illegal dumping prevention and enforcement, litter prevention and the management of problem wastes are priority focus areas to minimise environmental impacts from waste.

2. Reduce generation

In 2014–15, Western Australia generated 2.9 million tonnes of construction and demolition materials, 1.4 million tonnes of organic waste (including food and garden waste), 0.8 million tonnes of waste metals, 0.6 million tonnes of waste paper and cardboard and 0.4 million tonnes of plastic waste (Pickin and Randell, 2017).

We believe that Western Australians should not generate more waste than the national average.

3. Increase recovery

The recovery of resources from waste is impacted by the availability of materials for recovery, the ability to separate materials in the waste stream, processing capacity and technology, processing costs, the value of recovered materials, and access to markets.

We can improve our rates of recycling, saving valuable materials and creating jobs through better procurement, collection and management practices.



QUESTIONS

Are these the right objectives for the waste strategy?



Western Australia should manage and monitor the generation, recovery and disposal of its waste, with a focus on minimising risk to the environment and human health.



Without regulation to govern waste management activities, waste could end up in places that have the potential to pose significant risks to human health or the environment.

Waste that ends up in water can change its chemical composition, affecting ecosystems and causing harm to organisms that rely on it.

Hazardous chemicals that get into the soil can harm plants and animals. If humans eat plants and animals that have been in contact with polluted soils, there can be negative health impacts.

Poor waste management practices can lead to land and air pollution, causing respiratory problems and other adverse health effects.

Leachate is the liquid that forms as water moves through contaminated areas, it forms a harmful mixture of chemicals that can result in hazardous substances entering surface water, groundwater or soil.

► Western Australia's performance

The State Government has primary responsibility for the regulation and administration of waste, including planning for waste management and waste avoidance, minimisation and reuse, licensing and regulation of waste transport, storage, treatment, resource recovery and disposal, and managing the impacts of waste management activities. The government has comprehensive legislation and policy in place to protect the environment and conserve our natural resources.

Western Australia's regulatory framework licenses prescribed premises and monitors compliance with licence conditions to minimise the risk of impacts to the environment and public health from waste-related activities.

The policy and management approaches applied are consistent and commensurate to the environmental risks posed by waste facilities, transportation and waste disposal practices.

► Effective approaches



Case study: Household hazardous waste program

Household hazardous wastes are products used in and around the home that are flammable, toxic, explosive or corrosive. If not disposed of correctly, these wastes can pose a threat to human health and the environment.

The household hazardous waste program is delivered in collaboration by the State Government, local governments and the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA).

It provides local governments and regional councils with funding to assist with the collection, storage and disposal of these wastes. It is funded by the State Government through the waste levy, and is administered by WALGA.

The Household Hazardous Waste program currently has eight metropolitan and five regional permanent facilities where householders can drop off unwanted household chemicals at no charge.



The environmental risks and impacts from waste activities can be minimised by:

- **Improving the design of products** to extend product life and minimise the generation of problem waste.
- Regularly reviewing and **updating regulatory approaches** taking into account best available information.
- **Improving services and infrastructure** for waste disposal or recovery, including appropriate siting, design and operation.
- **Improving consumer and producer behaviour** to avoid the generation of problem wastes, reduce littering and illegal dumping, and increase safe disposal and recovery.
- Funding programs to support the **reduction and safe disposal of problem wastes**, reduce littering and illegal dumping.



QUESTIONS

Do you have any other ideas about how we can minimise environmental risks and impacts from waste?

► What we are currently doing

In line with the current waste strategy we are:

- Applying the **waste levy and enforcing compliance** at waste premises under the waste avoidance and resource recovery legislation and the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
- Detecting, investigating and prosecuting **illegal dumping**, and educating the community, industry and government to understand the impacts, and reduce the incidence, of illegal dumping.
- Implementing the **litter prevention strategy** to reduce littering and manage its impacts.
- Providing for the **collection, storage and disposal of hazardous waste** generated by households.
- **Reviewing and updating the regulatory framework** for waste to ensure it is appropriate and reduces the environmental impacts and risks from waste management.
- Introducing a **container deposit system** to change behaviour, increase recycling and reduce littering.
- **Banning single use lightweight plastic bags**, which are harmful to the environment.



► What else can we do?

We believe that we should also:

- **Expand the Illegal Dumping Program.** New focuses could include working with land owners and managers to build their capacity to tackle dumping and improving data collection to allow program resources to be better targeted. A community engagement and education campaign could be implemented to educate the community on what illegal dumping is and raise awareness of its impacts.
- **Waste classifications and definitions** should be **reviewed and updated** to reflect current knowledge to ensure waste materials are managed according to their risk and are treated and/or disposed of appropriately.
- Ensuring the **equitable application of the waste levy** and measuring its effectiveness to provide a level playing field.
- We should develop a legislative framework to **encourage the use of waste-derived materials**, including **product specifications**, to increase reuse and decrease the environmental impacts.
- We should develop **better practice guidance and standards for waste facilities, waste streams and waste-derived products** to inform industry practice, leading to improved services, higher recovery and improved environmental outcomes. Key focus areas include:
 - vergeside and drop-off services provided by local government
 - the siting, design, building and operation of waste facilities (including landfills) to provide clarity to proponents, and manage legacy risks when waste facilities are closed
 - standards for waste-derived products (compost, fill and treated wastewater) to drive the use of these products.
- **Landfill infrastructure and practices** should be assessed to inform for the development of guidance to improve landfill management.
- Approaches to the **management of hazardous waste** including controlled and liquid waste should be reviewed.
- Measures to encourage the **use of recycled products** to reduce the risks and impacts from stockpiled waste should be implemented.



QUESTIONS

Are there other actions that should be undertaken to minimise environmental impact?

What should state and local governments do? Business and industry? Community groups? What will you do?



► Targets

Reducing waste generation and increasing resource recovery will contribute to protecting the State's environment. The risks of environmental impact from the management and disposal of those wastes that remain need to be actively managed.

Identifying quantitative targets for this objective is not straightforward. The baseline data required to develop targets for this objective is not available. The proposed amendments to the waste strategy encourage greater focus on management of the environmental risks of waste. Over time, we propose to identify baseline data to inform the development of targets for the management of the environmental risks of waste.

Where relevant quantitative targets cannot be identified, qualitative targets are proposed:

- Collect and report data on the incidence, impact and outcomes of the illegal dumping program.
- As set out in the *Litter Prevention Strategy for Western Australia 2015–2020*, achieve a 25 per cent reduction in 2012–13 littering levels by 2020.
- Facilitate the appropriate separation, collection, transport, management and disposal of problem wastes.
- Ensure that regulatory and non-regulatory mechanisms are consistent, appropriate and reduce the environmental impacts and risks from waste management.

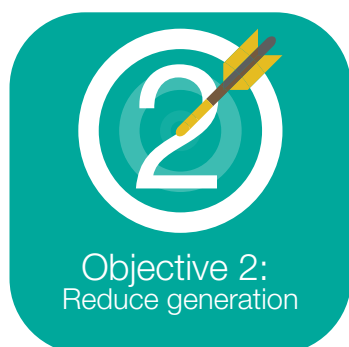


QUESTIONS

What targets do you consider should be used for this objective?



Western Australians should reduce waste generation and change their decisions and behaviours to avoid unnecessary consumption.



It is estimated that almost 99 per cent of everything we buy becomes waste within six weeks of purchase (Environment Victoria, 2016). To protect our environment, we all need to reduce the amount of waste we produce.

Waste is a social and ethical issue as well as an economic and environmental one. Our consumption habits, purchasing choices and disposal practices are part of the problem. As consumers, we need to think about how we can get more out of less.

Our individual choices can support or hamper the circular economy. We can make choices that avoid or reduce the generation of waste.

► Western Australia's performance

In 2014–15, on average each Western Australian generated 2,623 kilograms of waste. Western Australia had the highest rate of waste generation in Australia per capita, 19 per cent above the national average.

We believe that Western Australians should not generate more waste per capita than the national average.

► Effective approaches



Case study: Plastic Free July

Plastic Free July was developed by the Western Metropolitan Regional Council in 2011, commencing with 40 participants. The campaign has since been adopted globally with an estimated two million participants from 159 countries.

Plastic Free July aims to raise awareness of the problems associated with single-use disposable plastic and challenges people to do something about them. In 2017 around 200,000 Western Australians participated in the challenge resulting in 4,850 tonnes of waste avoided.

In launching the 2017 event, the Minister for Environment said:

There are a number of ways we can all help reduce waste every day including bringing your own reusable shopping bags, remembering reusable coffee cups and water bottles, and avoiding pre-packaged fruit and vegetables. Plastic Free July is a fantastic homegrown challenge and is a great way to avoid landfill, reduce our eco-footprint and protect the ocean from plastic pollution.

Plastic Free July co-founder Rebecca Prince-Ruiz said:

A staggering 100 kilograms of plastic packaging – including plastic containers, water bottles, plastic bags or disposable coffee cups – are used by households every year. Plastic Free July is creating conversations and education around the issues of plastic pollution and more importantly has resulted in a wave of community action.



Objective 2

Research shows us that reducing waste generation relies on efficient production processes, and product design that minimises material use and packaging. Some examples of issues that influence, and practices that minimise, waste generation include:

- Inbuilt obsolescence, inefficient use of materials, poor quality products with short life spans, and products that cannot be repaired or maintained all contribute to increased resource use and waste generation. **Choosing products designed for longevity and serviceability** can help to avoid waste generation.
- Inefficiencies in the food supply chain from producer to consumer can increase packaging and food waste. **Improved food supply chain processes** generate less waste.
- Single use and disposable packaging, containers and other products are often cheap, convenient and readily available. Their widespread use creates significant plastic, paper, cardboard and metal waste. **Reducing the availability and convenience of 'disposable' products and choosing low-waste alternatives** can help to generate less waste.
- Building layout and design, choice of materials and the staging of construction processes can contribute significantly to the generation of construction and demolition waste. **Improved building design and construction planning** can minimise waste generation.
- Consumers and producers contribute significantly to the generation of waste. Increasing **knowledge and awareness** of the impacts of waste and strategies for avoiding waste generation can improve attitudes towards waste avoidance and motivate behaviour change.
- **Incentives and disincentives** reduce waste generation. They should be regularly reviewed to ensure they remain appropriate and effective.



QUESTIONS

Do you have any other ideas about how we can reduce our waste generation?

► What we are currently doing

In line with the current waste strategy we are:

- **Implementing a ban on single-use lightweight plastic bags** and promoting the benefits of avoiding waste plastic.
- Changing behaviour to avoid waste and increase recovery of materials through **community education and communication**.
- Supporting schools to plan, implement and maintain projects to reduce waste generation such as composting and worm farming (**Waste Wise Schools**).
- Supporting **charitable organisations** that operate clothing and other goods recycling services to avoid waste through reuse and recycling.
- Supporting **community and industry initiatives** that deliver waste avoidance and help achieve the waste strategy targets.



► What else can we do?

We believe that we should also:

- **Lead collaboration between state government agencies** that undertake construction activities such as road building and land development to reduce the generation of construction and demolition waste and promote the reuse of recycled materials.
- **Develop industry guidance** to reduce waste generation.
- Encourage **behaviour change to reduce food waste** through education about its impacts.
- Improve **community awareness and understanding** of waste generation issues and solutions.
- **Engage with decision makers and opinion leaders** to shift thinking from 'what's in it for me' to a 'community benefit' focus.



QUESTIONS

Are there other actions that should be undertaken to reduce waste generation?

What should state and local governments do? Business and industry? Community groups? What will you do?

► Targets

Our proposed targets would bring Western Australia's waste generation in line with the national average.

	2025	2030
Reduction in waste generation per capita compared to 2014–15	10%	20%
Waste generation (kilograms per capita)	2,361	2,098



QUESTIONS

Are these the right targets for Objective 2 of the waste strategy?



Western Australia should increase resource recovery to optimise the economic benefits derived from reuse, recovery and recycling.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency defines resource recovery as the extraction of useful materials including paper, glass and metals that can be reprocessed for re-use from solid waste. Resource recovery is important to the environment and protects our limited natural resources. It can also be cost effective by decreasing the amount of waste disposed of to landfill and reducing the amount of space needed for landfills.

The waste hierarchy establishes a priority order from prevention, reuse, recycling through to disposal to landfill.

The way we collect and manage our waste can lead to high rates of recycling and valuable materials finding their way back into the economy, or to an inefficient system where most recyclable waste ends in landfills, with potentially harmful environmental impacts and significant economic losses (EU, 2015).

► Western Australia's performance

Western Australia does not perform well in the recovery of resources.

In 2015–16, it was estimated that 57 per cent of construction and demolition waste, and 56 per cent of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill. Both these streams have shown significant improvements compared to 2010–11 levels. The municipal solid waste stream in the Perth metropolitan region has shown no general improvement over this time and in 2015–16 recovery was 36 per cent compared to 39 per cent in 2010–11.

Construction and demolition waste makes up more of the waste stream in Western Australia than the national average, and its recovery lags behind the majority of states (Pickin and Randell, 2017). As a result, there is an opportunity to increase the recovery of construction and demolition materials.

Organic materials, including garden and food wastes, and paper and cardboard, make up around two thirds of the municipal solid waste stream. More organic waste needs to be recovered to improve municipal solid waste performance.

While there have been improvements in the recovery of construction and demolition materials, more can be done to increase recovery of organic waste, paper, cardboard and plastics.



► Effective approaches



Case study: Richgro

Richgro's enclosed anaerobic digestion plant in Jandakot is turning food waste that would otherwise go to landfill, into renewable energy and power that is used on site and exported back into the grid. Using the latest proven and safe technologies, the plant works like a live stomach in breaking down the food waste. Managing Director Geoff Richards said:

The organic waste is simply and naturally broken down into biogas (carbon dioxide and methane) and organic fertiliser called digestate. We recycle solid and liquid waste from nearby food processing plants, supermarket wastes and other food suppliers, right down to out-of-date or damaged beverages (in aluminium cans or plastic bottles which are then also recycled).

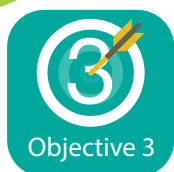
The plant can process an average of 137 tonnes of commercial and industrial organic waste per day or 50,000 tonnes per year. It produces an average of 60,000 litres of biofertiliser per day.

With \$500,000 funding from the State Government, \$1.1 million from the Commonwealth Government and a \$2 million loan from Clean Energy Finance Corporation, the plant is part of a national focus on renewable energy, low-emission technology and energy efficiency.

The Richgro anaerobic digestion plant contributes to Western Australia's move towards a more circular economy by diverting organic wastes from disposal into value-added products that replenish local soils and produce renewable energy.

The factors that influence the recovery of construction and demolition materials, organic waste, plastics, and paper and cardboard include:

- Availability, cost and access to services and infrastructure are important in increasing resource recovery for the community and industry. **Services and infrastructure** are required to support increased recovery of resources.
- Knowledge and attitudes can be a barrier to increased recycling and use of recycled products. **Behaviour change** that increases demand for recycled products and decreases the contamination of recyclable waste will lead to increased recovery of resources.
- Process and product design can recover more materials from the food supply chain, the building industry and packaging. **Improved product design, longevity and serviceability** result in increased use of recycled materials in product design and support greater resource recovery.



- **Improved building and construction processes** can promote source separation and the recovery of waste construction and demolition materials throughout the construction process.
- Inefficiencies in the food supply chain from producer to consumer can increase packaging waste as well as food waste. **Improving food supply chain processes** leads to increased resource recovery.
- **Incentives and disincentives** are a tool to increase resource recovery. They should be regularly reviewed to ensure they remain appropriate and effective.
- **Increasing the demand for recycled products** contributes to increased recovery.



QUESTIONS

Do you have any other ideas about how we can increase resource recovery?

► What we are currently doing

In line with the current waste strategy we are:

- Providing funding to local governments to introduce better practice kerbside services to increase resource recovery to meet the waste strategy targets (**Better Bins**). The program encourages a three bin system for greater source separation and higher recovery. The program is being supported by a communications toolkit.
- Providing funding to encourage local governments, state government entities, regional councils and industry to use recycled construction and demolition products in civil projects such as road construction (**Recycled Construction Products Program**).
- Supporting schools to plan and implement recycling, composting and worm farming. **Waste Wise Schools** provides educational strategies for reducing waste to landfill through reducing, reusing and recycling.
- Reducing contamination in waste streams through the **household hazardous waste** program.
- Developing **guidance to improve local government vergeside and drop off services**.
- **Supporting community and industry initiatives** that promote resource recovery through grants programs.
- Introducing a **container deposit scheme** to change community behaviour, increase recycling, reduce littering and support community groups.



Objective 3

► What else can we do?

We believe that we should also:

- **Develop opportunities for state government agencies** to increase their use of recycled products and recover resources.
- **Develop better practice guidance to increase resource recovery** including for the building industry, food supply chain, waste drop-off facilities and landfills.
- **Implement consumer and industry recycling education and engagement programs** to improve attitudes to recycled products, source separation, reducing contamination of recyclable materials and the benefits of recycling.
- Develop a legislative framework to **encourage the use of waste-derived materials**, including **product specifications**, to remove regulatory barriers, build confidence in recycled products and drive increased demand for these products.
- Implement a **state government procurement policy** to support sustainable government procurement principles and practices.
- **Promote food and garden organics kerbside systems** to increase the recovery of food waste.



QUESTIONS

Are there other actions that should be undertaken to increase resource recovery?

What should state and local governments do?
Business and industry? Community groups?
What will you do?

► Targets

Our proposed targets build on those in the 2012 waste strategy, benchmarked against targets in other jurisdictions.

Resource recovery rate	2020	2025	2030
All sectors – Western Australia		70%	75%
Municipal solid waste – Perth metropolitan region	65%	67%	70%
Municipal solid waste – Major regional centres	50%	55%	60%
Commercial and industrial – Western Australia	70%	75%	80%
Construction and demolition – Western Australia	75%	77%	80%



QUESTIONS

Are these the right targets for Objective 3 of the waste strategy?

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- Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) (2015), *Economic Growth Potential of More Circular Economies*. Available from: www.wrap.org.uk.

How to make a submission

► Online survey

Access the online survey at www.surveymonkey.com/r/Waste_Strategy_Review

► Written submissions

Submissions can be lodged by email to wastestrategyreview@wasteauthority.wa.gov.au.

or hard copies can be mailed to:

Waste Authority

C/- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Locked Bag 33

Cloisters Square, PERTH WA 6850

Closing date: **1 March, 2018**

► For further information

Telephone: (08) 6364 6965 / email: wastestrategyreview@wasteauthority.wa.gov.au





14.8 LAND ALLOCATION FOR WEST GIDGEGANNUP VOLUNTEER BUSH FIRE BRIGADE FIRE STATION

REFERENCE: D2018/01309

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to advise Council that land allocated on Lot 12 at Red Hill Waste Management Facility for the establishment of a fire station for the West Gidgegannup Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade is no longer required.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- The EMRC has been advised by the City of Swan that the allocation of approximately 1 hectare of land to locate a fire station for the West Gidgegannup Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade (VBFB) at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility is no longer required.
- The EMRC's in principle support helped the City of Swan receive grant funding from the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES).
- The City of Swan has secured formal management of 1335 Toodyay Road Gidgegannup (corner of Toodyay and O'Brien Roads) with the land gifted by Main Roads WA.

Recommendation(s)

That Council notes the advice from the City of Swan that in principle support for a peppercorn lease of approximately 1 hectare of land within Lot 12 Toodyay Road for the establishment of a fire station for the West Gidgegannup Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade is no longer required.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services

BACKGROUND

Following a request from the City of Swan to allocate approximately 1 hectare of land to locate a fire station for the West Gidgegannup Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade (VBFB) at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility, Council resolved at its 16 February 2017 meeting (Ref: D2017/03909):

"THAT COUNCIL APPROVES IN PRINCIPLE SUPPORT FOR A PEPPERCORN LEASE OF APPROXIMATELY 1 HECTARE OF LAND WITHIN LOT 12 TOODYAY ROAD FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRE STATION FOR THE WEST GIDGEGANNUP VOLUNTEER BUSH FIRE BRIGADE".

REPORT

The City of Swan advised the EMRC on 15 January 2018 that the allocation of approximately 1 hectare of land to locate a fire station for the West Gidgegannup Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade (VBFB) at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility is no longer required.

The City of Swan has secured formal management of 1335 Toodyay Road Gidgegannup (corner of Toodyay and O'Brien Roads) with the land gifted by Main Roads WA.

The EMRC's in principle support helped the City of Swan receive grant funding from the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES). DFES have allocated \$1.13 million towards the project to establish a fire station for the West Gidgegannup Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade and the City of Swan has also committed \$632,500 towards the project.



Item 14.8 continued

It is understood that the timeframe for this proposed fire station project is 18 months from the provision of DFES funding.

The proposed location of the fire station at 1335 Toodyay Road is quite close to Red Hill Waste Management Facility and is a good outcome for all parties.

Consequently there is no need for a lease agreement with the City of Swan for the use of the land proposed within the Red Hill Waste Management Facility for a fire station for the West Gidgegannup Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 1 – Environmental Sustainability

- 1.1 To provide sustainable waste disposal operations
- 1.2 To improve regional waste management

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Location of the West Gidgegannup Fire Station at 1335 Toodyay Road Gidgegannup will assist with sustainable management of bush fires in the west Gidgegannup location, a secure location for the fire appliances and training of volunteers and may assist in keeping the Red Hill Waste Management Facility operational during times of bush fire and fire bans.

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

Member Council	Implication Details
Town of Bassendean	} Nil
City of Bayswater	
City of Belmont	
City of Kalamunda	
Shire of Mundaring	
City of Swan	

ATTACHMENT(S)

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority



Item 14.8 continued

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council notes the advice from the City of Swan that in principle support for a peppercorn lease of approximately 1 hectare of land within Lot 12 Toodyay Road for the establishment of a fire station for the West Gidgegannup Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade is no longer required.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR



14.9 ITEMS CONTAINED IN THE INFORMATION BULLETIN

REFERENCE: D2018/00075

The following items are included in the Information Bulletin, which accompanies the Agenda.

1 CORPORATE SERVICES

- 1.1 CORPORATE BUSINESS PLAN 2017/2018 – 2021/2022 PROGRESS REPORT
(Ref: D2018/00074)

2 REGIONAL SERVICES

- 2.1 REGIONAL SERVICES ACTIVITY REPORT OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2017
(Ref: D2018/01513)
- 2.2 ALTERNATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT TRIAL REPORT (Ref: D2018/01515)

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council notes the items contained in the Information Bulletin accompanying the 15 February 2018 Ordinary Meeting of Council Agenda.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR



15 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

15.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 30 JANUARY 2018 (REFER TO MINUTES OF COMMITTEE – MAUVE PAGES) REFERENCE: D2018/00129 (CEOAC) – D2018/01608

The minutes of the Chief Executive Officers Advisory Committee meeting held on **30 January 2018** accompany and form part of this agenda – (refer to mauve section of 'Minutes of Committees' for Council accompanying this Agenda).

QUESTIONS

The Chairman invites general questions from members on the minutes of the Chief Executive Officers Advisory Committee.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That with the exception of items, which are to be withdrawn and dealt with separately, Council adopts the recommendations in the Chief Executive Officers Advisory Committee report (Section 15.1).

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR

SECONDED CR



16 REPORTS OF DELEGATES

17 MEMBERS' MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

17.1 NOTICE OF MOTION RECEIVED FROM CR DAW

In accordance with Clause 4.18 of the EMRC Standing Orders Local Law 2013, Cr Daw has given notice of his intention to move the following motion at the Ordinary Meeting of Council to be held on 15 February 2018:

- "1. That the first item of business for Council meetings be an Acknowledge of Country to acknowledge the Noongar Aboriginal people as the traditional owners of the land.
2. That the Aboriginal flag be permanently raised at the EMRC alongside the Australian flag.
3. That the Council invites local Noongar elders to conduct a Welcome to Country ceremony and any other cultural ceremony required to mark the installation of the Aboriginal flag.
4. That the EMRC develops a Reconciliation Action Plan."

Reason for Motion

Councillor Daw has provided the following background information and comments to support his motion:

It has become a standard opening procedure for local governments to acknowledge Country, i.e., acknowledge the Aboriginal people of Australia as the traditional custodians of this land, and specifically the local Noongar people as the original First Nation people of the south west region of WA.

Under the Establishment Agreement of the local councils, which set up the EMRC, there is a stated objective of "Reconciliation". By acknowledging country and flying the Aboriginal flag alongside the Australian (and West Australian flag), the EMRC will thereby be showing its commitment to reconciliation with the Aboriginal people of Australia. Flying the flag is a visible symbol of respect for Aboriginal culture.

Furthermore, by inviting Noongar Aboriginal Elders to conduct a Welcome to Country ceremony and any other cultural ceremony such as the 'smoking ceremony' (where native plants are burned like incense to produce smoke to cleanse the atmosphere) at the EMRC, the Council will be engendering a more inclusive community by embracing Aboriginal cultural traditions.

Finally, by developing a Reconciliation Action Plan, the EMRC will commit to reconciliation with the Aboriginal people of Australia, as per the intent and objective of the Establishment Agreement.

Officer Comments

Acknowledgements are dealt with administratively and would not require a change to the EMRC's Standing Orders.

Reference in the Establishment Agreement to Aboriginal Reconciliation is to a potential future regional service for the Member Councils, as contained within Schedule 2, Part 2 of the document.

Historically the EMRC has actively acknowledged and recognised aboriginal history and culture.

In August 2004 the EMRC hosted an Aboriginal Consultation Workshop to facilitate aboriginal consultation processes in Perth's Eastern Region. The workshop covered the following themes:

- Understanding the 'Dreamtime';
- Native Title history;
- Colonisation of the Swan Coastal Plain and the impact on the Noongar people;
- Traditional Aboriginal custodial responsibility;
- State and Federal Aboriginal Heritage Legislation;
- State and Federal Government Policy;
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1972*; and
- Addressing the requirements of the Act.



Item 17.1 continued

The workshop was attended by representatives from the Town of Bassendean, City of Belmont, EMRC, Shire of Mundaring, City of Swan and the Swan Catchment Council.

In February 2009 the EMRC completed its *Swan and Helena Rivers Management Framework - Heritage Audit and Statement of Significance* final report (dated 26 February 2009), which included Natural, Aboriginal and Heritage Values and consultation outcomes (Ref: DMDOC/114266). This report was commissioned by the EMRC in response to a recommendation contained in the 'Swan and Helena Rivers Management Framework Report' (SHRMF), prepared by Hassell Ltd in 2007.

At a workshop held in June 2009, the Swan and Helena Rivers Management Framework (SHRMF) Steering and Officer Working Group members prioritised the need for a Regional Aboriginal Consultation Plan to assist in improving the current planning and consultation processes through Section 18 applications under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and to enable more consultative and respectful engagement with the Indigenous community.

The EMRC developed a project plan in 2010 to guide the preparation of a Regional Aboriginal Consultation Plan - Swan and Helena River Management Framework - April 2010 (Ref: DMDOC/120811).

The preparation of the *Swan and Helena Rivers Management Framework Report - Regional Aboriginal Consultation Plan Desktop Assessment, 2010* included the Town of Bassendean, City of Bayswater, City of Belmont and City of Swan. The report considered relevant legislation; local, state and national reports and strategies; resources and various local government models (Ref: DMDOC/141418).

As a result of the abovementioned work by the EMRC the following five documents were prepared:

- Perth's Eastern Region Swan River Trails Project;
- Heritage Audit and Statement of Significance;
- Regional Recreational Path Development Plan;
- Best Management Practices for Foreshore Stabilisation – Swan River Trust and EMRC; and
- Best Management Practices for Shore Stabilisation – Concept Designs for City of Bayswater – Swan River Trust and EMRC.

A stakeholder consultation workshop on the *Regional Aboriginal Consultation Guidelines* was initiated by the EMRC and held on 10 March 2011. The workshop was attended by 44 representatives from member Councils, a non-member Council, and various agencies and was facilitated by Noongar elder Mr Ken Hayward.

The EMRC prepared a report for the 11 October 2011 CEOAC meeting seeking input from member Council CEOs on the draft *Regional Aboriginal Consultation Guidelines – Acknowledge and respect Noongar Culture and Heritage* (Ref: DMDOC/159420). The Guidelines were re-presented back to the CEOAC at its 7 February 2012 meeting and presented to Council at its 16 February 2012 meeting during which Council resolved as follows (Ref: DMDOC/161247):

“THAT:

1. COUNCIL RECEIVE THE DRAFT REGIONAL ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION GUIDELINES FORMING THE ATTACHMENT TO THIS REPORT.
2. THE DRAFT REGIONAL ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION GUIDELINES BE FORWARDED TO THE SOUTH WEST ABORIGINAL LAND AND SEA COUNCIL (SWALSC), DEPARTMENT OF INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS (DIA), SWAN RIVER TRUST (SRT), WA PLANNING COMMISSION (WAPC) AND STAKEHOLDERS WHO WERE INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE GUIDELINES FOR COMMENT.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY”



Item 17.1 continued

In May 2013 the EMRC published its *Regional Aboriginal Consultation Guidelines*. (Ref: DMDOC/180575).

Industry and community presentations/workshops were held in March 2014, titled; *Regional Aboriginal Consultation Guidelines - Your Way Our Way Workshop* (Ref: D2014/03099).

The EMRC does not have a Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) per se but does have an approved *Regional Aboriginal Consultation Guidelines* which is utilised and referred to as required. A RAP is a strategic document that supports an organisation's business plan. It includes practical actions that will drive an organisation's contribution to reconciliation both internally and in the communities in which it operates.

The EMRC does not have flag poles at the Administration Offices on which to raise and lower flags. Such tasks and actions come with a set of comprehensive guidelines and protocols. Introducing flag raising would require the allocation of staff time and the purchase of the appropriate flags and flag poles and at a time when the EMRC is looking at ways to reduce operational costs this would add further financial impost.

18 NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE APPROVED BY THE CHAIRMAN OR PRESIDING MEMBER OR BY DECISION OF MEETING

19 CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS FOR WHICH THE MEETING MAY BE CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

20 FUTURE MEETINGS OF COUNCIL

The next meeting of Council will be held on **Thursday 22 March 2018** at the EMRC Administration Office, 1st Floor, Ascot Place, 226 Great Eastern Highway, Belmont WA 6104 commencing at 6:00pm.

Future Meetings 2018

Thursday	22 March	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	19 April (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	24 May (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	21 June	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	19 July (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	23 August (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	20 September	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	18 October (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	6 December	at	EMRC Administration Office
January 2019 (recess)			

21 DECLARATION OF CLOSURE OF MEETING