MINUTES

CERTIFICATION OF CONFIRMATION OF COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

10 May 2012

I, Mr Jim Coten, hereby certify that the following minutes [pages 1 to 42] of the Meeting of **TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE** held on 10 May 2012 were confirmed at a meeting of the Committee held on 9 August 2012.

Signature

Mr Jim Coten

Person presiding at the Committee Meeting held on 9 August 2012

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

10 May 2012

(REF: COMMITTEES-14079)

A meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee was held at the EMRC Administration Office, 1st Floor, 226 Great Eastern Highway, BELMONT WA 6104 on **Thursday, 10 May 2012**. The meeting commenced at **4.00pm**.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 DECLARATION OF OPENING AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

The Acting Chairman opened the meeting at 4.00pm and welcomed Mr Clayton Higham from the Shire of Kalamunda to his first Technical Advisory Committee meeting.

2 ATTENDANCE, APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

Committee Members

Mr Simon Stewert-Dawkins (**Acting Chairman**)	Director Operational Services	Town of Bassendean
Mr Doug Pearson	Director Technical Services	City of Bayswater
Mr Ric Lutey	Director Technical Services	City of Belmont
Mr Clayton Higham	Director Development and Infrastructure Services	Shire of Kalamunda
Mr Colin Pumphrey (Deputising for Mr Coten)	Manager Fleet and Waste Services	City of Swan
Mr Shane Purdy	Director Infrastructure Services	Shire of Mundaring
Mr Peter Schneider	Chief Executive Officer	EMRC

Apologies

Mr Jim Coten (**Chairman**)	Executive Manager Operations	City of Swan

EMRC Officers

Mr Brian Jones	Director Waste Services
Mr Stephen Fitzpatrick	Manager Project Development
Mr Johan Le Roux	Manager Waste Services
Mrs Rachael Lovegrove	Manager Waste, Environmental Operations
Ms Giulia Bono	Administration Officer (Minutes)

3 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Nil

4 ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OR PERSON PRESIDING WITHOUT DISCUSSION

Nil

5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

5.1 MINUTES OF TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 5 APRIL 2012

That the Minutes of the Technical Advisory Committee meeting held on 5 April 2012, which have been distributed, be confirmed.

TAC RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED MR PEARSON SECONDED MR LUTEY

THAT THE MINUTES OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 5 APRIL 2012 WHICH HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED, BE CONFIRMED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6 PRESENTATIONS

Nil

7 ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS FOR WHICH THE MEETING MAY BE CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

Nil

8 BUSINESS NOT DEALT WITH FROM A PREVIOUS MEETING

Nil

9 REPORTS OF OFFICERS

9.1 TENDER 2012-06 - SUPPLY AND INSTALL HYDRAULIC FIRE SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-14082

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To advise Council of the results of the tender for the Supply and Installation of Fire Services Infrastructure for the Hazelmere Recycling Facility, and recommend acceptance of the tender from Anchor Plumbing & Gas.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- A tender for the Supply and Installation of Fire Services Infrastructure (Civil Works) for the Hazelmere Recycling Facility was advertised in the West Australian newspaper on 31 March 2012 and online at the EMRC Tenderlink website.
- Tenders closed on 20 April 2012 and three submissions were received.
- The tenders have been assessed and a preferred tenderer selected.
- The contract price exceeds the budget allocation and it is proposed that the additional monies required be allocated from operational surpluses.

Recommendation(s)

That Council:

1. Award Tender 2012-06 to Anchor Plumbing & Gas.
2. Authorise the CEO to enter into a contract, on behalf of the EMRC, with Anchor Plumbing & Gas in accordance with their submitted tender in the amount of $299,930.00 (ex. GST), subject to any minor variations that may be agreed between the CEO and Anchor Plumbing & Gas.
3. Authorise the CEO to expend additional monies, up to a 10% contingency amount of $29,993.00 (ex. GST), if required.
4. Notes the short fall in the budget to be funded from the 2011/2012 operating surplus.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services
Civil Engineer Waste Services

BACKGROUND

During the initial development of the Hazelmere Recycling Facility's wood waste operation a fire service ring main was connected to two fire water storage tanks located adjacent to the wood waste stockpiles to provide onsite fire fighting capacity in the event of a fire breaking out in the raw material or finished product stockpiles.

The commissioning of the HAAS grinder has enabled additional material to be processed and, as a result, there are now much larger stockpiles of raw materials and finished products than was initially anticipated. There has also been a substantial increase in the number of mattresses being received for recycling. Furthermore, the EMRC plans to develop a Resource Recovery Park at the Hazelmere site to service the requirements of Perth's Eastern Region. The growth in volume of wood waste, mattresses and the proposed expansion in the number of activities as the site is developed as a Resource Recovery Park has led to concerns regarding the adequacy of the existing ring main.

Item 9.1 continued

Provision was made in the 2011/2012 Budget for an upgraded fire service infrastructure to ensure there was capacity to fight a fire in the event that a fire occurs and $200,600 allocated to purchase the necessary materials and undertake the work.

REPORT

EMRC officers and a consultant reviewed the adequacy of the existing fire fighting infrastructure at the Hazelmere Recycling Facility. In view of the risks and liabilities involved in the event of a fire, compounded by the Facility being in the flight path of Perth International Airport, it was determined an upgrade was required.

The consultant was subsequently commissioned to assist with the design of the upgraded hydraulic fire services layout to ensure the upgraded layout complied with FESA requirements for the Facility. The design of the upgraded hydraulic fire services identified the need to locate the fire water storage tanks in the proximity of the site entrance, for additional fire pumps, a FESA appliance tank bypass boosting arrangement, an upgrade of the ring main and the installation of additional hydrants.

Drawings and documents were prepared and a tender, Tender 2012-06, was advertised in the West Australian newspaper on 31 March 2012 and online at the EMRC Tenderlink Website. A mandatory site briefing/site inspection was held on 5 April 2012 and, by the closing date of 20 April 2012, three submissions were received.

Tenders were received from:

a) G & T Carli Plumbing
b) Longfield Services
c) Anchor Plumbing & Gas

Tenders were assessed based on the following assessment criteria:

Criterion
Demonstrated capacity to supply the materials and equipments.
Demonstrated experience in completing similar projects.
Demonstrated ability to achieve the products and installation specifications.
Tendered Price.

An assessment on the qualitative criteria was carried out by a panel consisting of three EMRC employees with each member independently scoring the tenders according to the evaluation matrix. The evaluation clearly showed Anchor Plumbing & Gas as the preferred tender in the overall ranking.

Anchor Plumbing & Gas scored second highest in capacity to supply materials and equipment, highest in relative experience, highest in ability to achieve specifications, and highest in pricing, making their submission the Best Value for Money for the EMRC.

The tendered sum, $299,930.00, exceeds the budget allocation of $200,600.00 for the work. When the budget for the work was being developed, it had been anticipated that it would be possible to re-use the existing fire water storage tanks, to purchase the materials directly and have the work undertaken on a 'labour only' basis. Due to the volume of product now being processed it is considered unwise to de-commission the existing tanks. Additionally, due to the additional complexity of the project it is considered best to have the work undertaken as a complete and separate package.

The shortfall in the budget will be made up by allocating funds from operational surpluses.

Item 9.1 continued

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 1 – Environmental Sustainability

1.1 To provide sustainable waste disposal operations.

1.3 To provide resource recovery and recycling solutions in partnership with member Councils.

Key Result Area 4 – Good Governance

4.9 To improve organisational culture, health, welfare and safety

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The tendered price of $299,930.00 is in excess of the budget provision of $200,600.00. There is also a requirement to make provision for variations to the contract in the form of contingencies. The shortfall will be made up from surpluses generated from waste operations as a result of additional tonnages being received.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The upgrading of the Fire Services Infrastructure at the Hazelmere Recycling Facility will ensure EMRC operations are undertaken in a socially, environmentally and financially responsible manner.

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

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

ATTACHMENT(S)

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

Item 9.1 continued

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council:

1. Award Tender 2012-06 to Anchor Plumbing & Gas.
2. Authorise the CEO to enter into a contract, on behalf of the EMRC, with Anchor Plumbing & Gas in accordance with their submitted tender in the amount of $299,930.00 (ex. GST), subject to any minor variations that may be agreed between the CEO and Anchor Plumbing & Gas.
3. Authorise the CEO to expend additional monies, up to a 10% contingency amount of $29,993.00 (ex. GST), if required.
4. Notes the short fall in the budget to be funded from the 2011/2012 operating surplus.

Discussion ensued

Mr Purdy asked whether the surplus from operations would be sufficient to cover the tender value shortfall. The CEO stated the half year review identified surpluses from operations that will more than cover the additional funds required.

TAC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED MR PURDY SECONDED MR PEARSON

That Council:

1. Award Tender 2012-06 to Anchor Plumbing & Gas.
2. Authorise the CEO to enter into a contract, on behalf of the EMRC, with Anchor Plumbing & Gas in accordance with their submitted tender in the amount of $299,930.00 (ex. GST), subject to any minor variations that may be agreed between the CEO and Anchor Plumbing & Gas.
3. Authorise the CEO to expend additional monies, up to a 10% contingency amount of $29,993.00 (ex. GST), if required.
4. Notes the short fall in the budget to be funded from the 2011/2012 operating surplus.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

9.2 TENDER 2012-02 - CAPROCK REMOVAL AND CRUSHING

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-14083

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of the report is to advise Council of the results of the tender for the removal and crushing of caprock and recommend a tenderer.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- A tender for the excavation, removal and the crushing of caprock, from future landfill cells at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility, for a 3 year term was advertised in the West Australian newspaper on 31 March 2012 and online at the EMRC Tenderlink Website.
- The tender called for the excavation of caprock using mechanical means (not blasting), the crushing of the caprock to the required product specifications and the stockpiling of these products at nominated locations.
- A mandatory site inspection was held on 5 April 2012.
- Tenders closed on 17 April 2012 and one submission was received.

Recommendation(s)

That Council:

1. Award Tender 2012-02 to B & J Catalano Pty Ltd for a 3 year period, with an option to extend for two single year extensions, as per the attached schedule of rates.
2. Authorise the CEO to enter into a contract, on behalf of the EMRC, with B & J Catalano Pty Ltd, in accordance with the schedule of rates in Attachment 1 to this report, subject to any minor variations that may be agreed between the CEO and B & J Catalano Pty Ltd.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services
Manager Engineering, Waste Management Services

BACKGROUND

As part of its landfill development at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility, the EMRC excavates cells for the disposal of waste as and when necessary so as to ensure that there is always the capacity for waste to be landfilled. Over most of Lots 1, 2 and 12 there is a surface layer of lateritic caprock that must be removed and any cell excavation includes, in part, the excavation of caprock.

Lateritic caprock is excavated and crushed into 'ferricrete' for use as a road construction material. The income from the sale of the ferricrete offsets the cost of the rock excavation. The crushing specifications for ferricrete are identical to the Main Roads WA Specification 501.

Item 9.2 continued

REPORT

In that current waste receivals indicate that there will be a need for two cells to be constructed within the next three years a period tender for the excavation and crushing of caprock with a schedule of rates contract was considered as being more efficient and provide greater flexibility.

A geological investigation has been conducted for the next area proposed for excavation and it is estimated 85,000m^3 of lateritic caprock needs to be removed.

Tender 2012-02 is for the excavation of caprock using mechanical means, for the stockpiling of the rock and for the crushing, screening and stockpiling of material crushed to the product specifications as required. The tender is for an initial three year period with an option for two one year extensions at the discretion of the EMRC. The requirement that only mechanical excavation methods would be permitted was to preclude tenderers proposing blasting the rock since blasting could cause lining failures to adjacent cells.

Previous contracts for the excavation and crushing of lateritic caprock have, in the past, resulted in significant stockpiles of ferricrete. The proposed arrangement of crushing as and when ferricrete is needed will incur additional mobilisation costs but will reduce the amount of capital invested in stockpiled material.

Tender 2012-02 was advertised on 31 March 2012 and closed on 17 April 2012. At the close of tenders only one submission was received from:

- B & J Catalano Pty Ltd;

The tender was assessed based on the following assessment criteria:

- Demonstrated experience in completing similar projects
- Environmental Protection
- Tender's recourses
- Time frame to complete the work
- Tendered price

The tender from B & J Catalano Pty Ltd was assessed independently by three EMRC officers in order to establish that the tender met the EMRC's requirements. In its submission B & J Catalano Pty Ltd demonstrated their capability to achieve the required outcomes according to the specification.

Previously B & J Catalano Pty Ltd has successfully completed contracts for the excavation of lateritic caprock and crushing of the rock into ferricrete. The rates to mobilise plant and equipment and to crush ferricrete are higher but the rates for screened ferricrete are lower than the rates submitted in 2008 adjusted for CPI. It is recommended that B & J Catalano be awarded the tender.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 1 – Environmental Sustainability

1.1 To provide sustainable waste disposal operations.

1.3 To provide resource recovery and recycling solutions in partnership with member Councils.

Key Result Area 3 – Economic Development

3.4 To improve member Council and EMRC financial viability.

Item 9.2 continued

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The caprock removal and crushing has been budgeted for in a/c 72862/02.JH. The 2011/2012 budget includes a provision sum of $200,000 to allow rock excavation to begin and a further $950,000 is being included in the 2012/13 financial year for the remaining excavation and crushing.

Further budget provisions will be made in future financial years for future campaigns.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The removal and crushing of caprock programme is an important aspect of the EMRC's economic sustainability and operations.

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

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

ATTACHMENT(S)

Price Schedule of Rates (Ref: Committees-14156)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

Item 9.2 continued

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council:

1. Award Tender 2012-02 to B & J Catalano Pty Ltd for a 3 year period, with an option to extend for two single year extensions, as per the attached schedule of rates.
2. Authorise the CEO to enter into a contract, on behalf of the EMRC, with B & J Catalano Pty Ltd, in accordance with the schedule of rates in Attachment 1 to this report, subject to any minor variations that may be agreed between the CEO and B & J Catalano Pty Ltd.

Discussion ensued

Mr Purdy asked how the tendered rates compared with those from the last tender. The Director Waste Services provided the figures that indicated an average increase of 4.5% per annum compared to the 2008/2009 tendered rates. For screened products the 2011/2012 rates are lower than the 2008/2009 rates.

TAC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED MR PURDY SECONDED MR LUTEY

That:

1. Award Tender 2012-02 to B & J Catalano Pty Ltd for a 3 year period, with an option to extend for two single year extensions, as per the attached schedule of rates.
2. Authorise the CEO to enter into a contract, on behalf of the EMRC, with B & J Catalano Pty Ltd, in accordance with the schedule of rates in Attachment 1 to this report, subject to any minor variations that may be agreed between the CEO and B & J Catalano Pty Ltd.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3.4.3 PRICE SCHEDULE

Tenderers must complete the following price schedule. Before completing the Price Schedule, Tenderers should read the entire Request for Tender.

The contract/unit price/s includes all labour, plant and equipment, attendants, driver/operator's wages, taxes (excluding GST), charges, fees, import duties, overheads, profit and all other things necessary to perform the Works in an efficient and safe manner, including but not limited to spare parts, repairs and insurance. The contract/unit price/s shall not be subject to any rise and fall or fluctuation in exchange rates whatsoever. All volumes are to be measured of crushed stockpiles of material meeting the Specification by a licensed surveyor on completion.

No	Item Description	Tender Unit	Price / unit Tendered (ex GST)	GST Component	Price / unit Tendered (inc GST)
1	Mobilisation and demobilisation (One inclusive price per campaign)	Each	$15,000	$1500	$16,500.
2	Breaking, Excavation and stockpiling of Rock	m³	$3.75 / m³	$0.375	$4.125 / m³
3	Crushing, screening and stockpiling of rock to **produce Ferricrete** to specification as set out in Section 2.1.3.3. (Including hauling up to 500m)	m³	$9.40 / m³	$0.94	$10.34 / m³
4	Crushing, screening and stockpiling of Rock to produce a **-20mm** product. (Including hauling up to 500m)	m³	$9.40 / m³	$0.94	$10.34 / m³
5	Crushing, screening and stockpiling of Rock to produce a **20mm-40mm** product. (Including hauling up to 500m)	m³	$9.40 / m³	$0.94	$10.34 / m³
6	Crushing, screening and stockpiling of Rock to produce a **40mm-80mm** product. (Including hauling up to 500m)	m³	$9.40. / m³	$0.94	$10.34 / m³

7	Extra Hauling of product > 0,5 to 1,0 km to stockpile	m^3	+ $2.60 / m^3	$0.26	$2.86 / m^3
8	Extra Hauling of product > 0,5 to 2,0 km to stockpile	m^3	+ $2.95 / m^3	$0.295	$3.245 / m^3
9	Extra Hauling of product > 0,5 to 3,0 km to stockpile	m^3	+ $3.65 / m^3	$0.365	$4.015 / m^3

**** The EMRC offers no guarantee of quantities.***

12

9.3 DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT FEES AND CHARGES SCHEDULE FOR 2012/2013

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-14095

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of the report is to propose a Waste Management Schedule of Fees and Charges for the disposal of material, sale of products and the provision of services as from 1 July 2012 for the 2012/2013 financial year.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- Minor modifications to the Preliminary Draft Fees and Charges Schedule, considered by Council at the 22 March 2012 meeting, are proposed. The modifications are the fees for the disposal of woodwaste at Hazelmere and for the disposal of greenwaste, by commercial entities, at either Red Hill or Hazelmere.
- The Draft Waste Management Fees and Charges Schedule for 2012/2013, for waste disposal to landfill, include the State Government Landfill Levy of $28.00/tonne and an amount of $6.90/tonne to meet the future liability arising from the Federal Government's Carbon Price legislation.

Recommendation(s)

That the Draft Waste Management Schedule of Fees and Charges for 2012/2013, forming an attachment to this report, be adopted and advertised as required by the Local Government Act 1995 to be effective from 1 July 2012.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services

BACKGROUND

At the meeting held on 22 March 2012 (Ref: Committees-13742) Council were provided with a Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges for 2012/2013 so that preliminary work on the 2012/2013 budgets could be undertaken.

REPORT

Additional work on the 2012/2013 draft budget, and the fees and charges required to support the budget, has been undertaken and, apart from changes to the fees for the disposal of woodwaste at Hazelmere and the fee for commercial entities to dispose of greenwaste, there are no other changes to the draft fees and charges schedule previously submitted for consideration by Council.

The draft budget includes an amount to construct a building to enclose the woodwaste plant so that the plant can be operated during periods of inclement weather and strong winds.

The proposed increase in the woodwaste disposal fee is necessary to recover these capital costs. Notwithstanding the increases there will still be significant savings in disposal costs, compared to landfill, for industrial woodwaste generators segregating woodwaste from general waste and sending the material to Hazelmere.

The proposed increase for the disposal of greenwaste is to recover the costs of constructing a new greenwaste processing area at Red Hill and establishing a greenwaste processing facility at Hazelmere. The transport costs for member Councils and commercial entities disposing of greenwaste at Hazelmere will be significantly less than those being incurred delivering greenwaste to Red Hill.

Item 9.3 continued

The current GST inclusive fee for commercial (uncontaminated) greenwaste is $43.00/tonne and is substantially less than that being charged by others. The City of Stirling currently charges $68.00/tonne, inclusive of GST, for greenwaste disposal at its Balcatta Transfer Station and the All Earth Group charges $20.00/cubic metre i.e.$88.00/tonne, inclusive of GST, at its Kelvin Road, Maddington facility.

It is proposed that the GST inclusive disposal fee for greenwaste (uncontaminated) from commercial entities be increased to $55.00/tonne for Red Hill and $66.00/tonne for Hazelmere when the Hazelmere Recycling Facility is able to accept greenwaste for processing.

The proposed fee for the disposal of stumps, logs and palms at Red Hill will be $120.00/tonne (inclusive of GST) as proposed in the Draft Fees and Charges Schedule.

It is proposed that the disposal fee for Grade 1 woodwaste be increased to $7.00/cubic metre and $70.00/tonne (inclusive of GST), the disposal fee for Grade 2 woodwaste be increased to $8.00/cubic metre and $80.00/tonne (inclusive of GST) and the disposal fee for the disposal of woodwaste containing treated wood or other unsuitable material (classified as being contaminated) be $20.00/cubic metre and $200.00/tonne (inclusive of GST).

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 1 – Environmental Sustainability

1.1 To provide sustainable waste disposal operations

1.2 To improve regional waste management

1.3 To provide resource recovery and recycling solutions in partnership with member Councils

1.4 To investigate leading edge waste management practices

Key Result Area 4 – Good Governance

4.1 To improve member Council and EMRC financial viability

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The fees and c harges are developed each year to ensure that costs of providing waste management services are recouped

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The fees and charges developed ensure the services offered are sustainable.

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

Member Council	**Implication Details**
Town of Bassendean City of Bayswater City of Belmont Shire of Kalamunda Shire of Mundaring City of Swan	The proposed Fees and Charges for member Councils are, for the most part, significantly less than those for commercial entities and other local governments. The member Council disposal fee for general waste (excluding GST) includes a $26.00/tonne allocation to the Secondary Waste Reserve, a Waste Education Levy of $3.00/tonne, the Landfill Levy of $28.00/tonne and a Carbon Price component of $6.90/tonne.

Item 9.3 continued

ATTACHMENT(S)

Draft Proposed Schedule of Fees and Charges for 2012/2013 (Ref: Committees-14103)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Absolute Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Draft Waste Management Schedule of Fees and Charges for 2012/2013, forming an attachment to this report, be adopted and advertised as required by the Local Government Act 1995 to be effective from 1 July 2012.

Discussion ensued

Mr Purdy asked if there could be a member Council rate for the sale of ferricrete. Currently the Shire of Mundaring crushes their own ferricrete but if the EMRC rate was comparable it would be likely that the Shire would purchase the ferricrete from Red Hill. The Director Waste Services commented that the rates are set to cover the costs of excavation and crushing but the possibility of a member Council rate would be investigated.

TAC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED MR PEARSON SECONDED MR HIGHAM

That the Draft Waste Management Schedule of Fees and Charges for 2012/2013, forming an attachment to this report, be adopted and advertised as required by the Local Government Act 1995 to be effective from 1 July 2012.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

EASTERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL

DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT FEES AND CHARGES SCHEDULE - 2012/2013

Description	Unit	2011/2012 Charges with no GST $	Value of GST $	2011/2012 Charges inc GST $	2012/2013 Charges with no GST $	Value of GST $	2012/2013 Charges inc GST $	% Inc Exc. GST
Waste Management Charges								
Disposal Rates								
Member Councils	1 tonne							
Base Tipping Fee		42.00	4.20	46.20	45.19	4.52	49.71	7.60%
CWES Levy		3.00	0.30	3.30	3.00	0.30	3.30	0.00%
Secondary Waste Reserve		24.00	2.40	26.40	26.00	2.60	28.60	8.33%
Landfill Levy		28.00	2.80	30.80	28.00	2.80	30.80	0.00%
Carbon Price		NOT APPLICABLE			6.90	0.69	7.59	
Total Member Council disposal rate - (*)		97.00	9.70	106.70	109.09	10.91	120.00	12.46%
Councils - Other								
Non-Member Local Government - Commercial	1 tonne	95.59	9.56	105.15	108.18	10.82	119.00	13.17%
WMRC - Domestic (*)	1 tonne	97.00	9.70	106.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WMRC - Commercial	1 tonne	NOT APPLICABLE			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic Refuse Tip Pass (Gidgegannup @ 3bags/wk)	n/a	3.64	0.36	4.00	4.00	0.40	4.40	9.89%
Council Refuse Tip Passes - Cars (up to 200kg)	n/a	19.09	1.91	21.00	21.82	2.18	24.00	14.30%
Council Refuse Tip Passes - Trailers (up to 500kg)	n/a	34.09	3.41	37.50	38.18	3.82	42.00	12.00%
General Waste								
Cars / Station Wagons	n/a	19.55	1.95	21.50	22.73	2.27	25.00	16.24%
Trailers (6 x 4)	n/a	39.09	3.91	43.00	40.91	4.09	45.00	4.66%
Trailers (6 x 4) High Sides	n/a	49.09	4.91	54.00	50.00	5.00	55.00	1.85%
Tandem/ Horse Floats (< 1 tonne)	n/a	72.73	7.27	80.00	72.73	7.27	80.00	0.00%
Vans / Utes	n/a	31.36	3.14	34.50	38.18	3.82	42.00	21.75%
Commercial (General)	1 tonne	96.36	9.64	106.00	109.09	10.91	120.00	13.21%
Minimum Commercial Charges	0.50 tonnes	48.18	4.82	53.00	54.55	5.45	60.00	13.21%
Greenwaste								
Greenwaste - Member Councils (uncontaminated)	1 tonne	33.64	3.36	37.00	36.36	3.64	40.00	8.09%
Greenwaste - Member Councils (stumps\logs\palms)	1 tonne	47.27	4.73	52.00	109.09	10.91	120.00	130.78%
Greenwaste - MGB (Member Councils)	1 tonne	69.00	6.90	75.90	74.19	7.42	81.61	7.52%
Greenwaste - Commercial (uncontaminated)	1 tonne	36.36	3.64	40.00	50.00	5.00	55.00	37.51%
Greenwaste - Commercial (stumps\logs\palms)	1 tonne	50.91	5.09	56.00	109.09	10.91	120.00	114.28%
Greenwaste - uncontaminated (to Hazelmere)	1 tonne	52.73	5.27	58.00	60.00	6.00	66.00	13.79%
Greenwaste - shredded to EMRC specification (to Red Hill)	1 tonne	5.00	0.50	5.50	5.00	0.50	5.50	0.00%

(Cumulative Commercial & Contaminated Soils tonnages disposed in excess of 15,000 tonnes and 25,000 tonnes over financial year are subject to a reduction of $5.00/tonne and $10.00/tonne respectively.)

(*) 2012/2013 - Inclusive of $26.00 Secondary Waste Reserve and $3.00 CWES Levy.
* Minimum charge for greenwatse 0.5 tonnes

Note:

In the event that the weighbridges at Red Hill Waste Management Facility are not operational, vehicles will be charged according to their carrying capacity (in tonnes) multiplied by the appropriate rate from the schedule of fees and charges according to the type of waste being disposed.

EASTERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL

DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT FEES AND CHARGES SCHEDULE - 2012/2013

Description	Unit	2011/2012 Charges with no GST $	Value of GST $	2011/2012 Charges inc GST $	2012/2013 Charges with no GST $	Value of GST $	2012/2013 Charges inc GST $	% Inc Exc. GST
Waste Management Charges continued ..								
Disposal Rates continued..								
Special Wastes								
Asbestos	1 tonne	158.18	15.82	174.00	163.64	16.36	180.00	3.45%
Asbestos - Member Council residents only	1 tonne	95.45	9.55	105.00	100.00	10.00	110.00	4.77%
Asbestos - Minimum Charge		19.09	1.91	21.00	22.73	2.27	25.00	19.04%
Car Bodies - Commercial	each	22.73	2.27	25.00	22.73	2.27	25.00	0.00%
Car Bodies - Member Council residents only	each	9.09	0.91	10.00	9.09	0.91	10.00	0.00%
Quarantine Waste	1 tonne	118.18	11.82	130.00	136.36	13.64	150.00	15.38%
Burial Fee (for immediate burial requirements)	n/a	136.36	13.64	150.00	136.36	13.64	150.00	0.00%
Handling Fee (for special handling requirements)	n/a	136.36	13.64	150.00	136.36	13.64	150.00	0.00%
Tyre Disposal (off rim) *	each	5.00	0.50	5.50	5.00	0.50	5.50	0.00%
Tyre Disposal (with rim) *	each	6.82	0.68	7.50	6.82	0.68	7.50	0.00%
Tyre Recovery Charges (for tyres at the landfill face)	each	22.73	2.27	25.00	22.73	2.27	25.00	0.00%
Mattress disposal fee (Member Council Residents)	each	5.00	0.50	5.50	5.00	0.50	5.50	0.00%
Mattress disposal fee (Charitable Organisations)	each	10.00	1.00	11.00	10.00	1.00	11.00	0.00%
Mattress disposal fee (Commercial)	each	13.64	1.36	15.00	13.64	1.36	15.00	0.00%
Computers, Computer Monitors or Televisions	each	9.10	0.90	10.00	9.10	0.90	10.00	0.00%
Wash Facility Fee	n/a	36.36	3.64	40.00	36.36	3.64	40.00	0.00%
Class III Waste	1 tonne	96.36	9.64	106.00	109.09	10.91	120.00	13.21%
Class III Contaminated Soil	1 tonne	89.09	8.91	98.00	100.00	10.00	110.00	12.25%
Class IV Waste	1 tonne	134.55	13.45	148.00	159.09	15.91	175.00	18.24%
Class IV Contaminated Soil	1 tonne	125.45	12.55	138.00	136.36	13.64	150.00	8.70%
Class V Waste - Concrete encapsulated drums (L 900mm D 600mm)	each	545.45	54.55	600.00	454.55	45.45	500.00	-16.67%
Class V Waste - Concrete encapsulated bulka bags (1.1m x 1.1m x 1.1m)	each	909.09	90.91	1000.00	909.09	90.91	1000.00	0.00%
Administration Charge - Class III (for waste acceptance approvals)	consignment	90.91	9.09	100.00	109.09	10.91	120.00	20.00%
Administration Charge - Class IV (for waste acceptance approvals)	consignment	109.09	10.91	120.00	136.36	13.64	150.00	25.00%
Clean Fill/Inert Waste - Commercial (no sorting required)	1 m^3 (1,000m^3 min)	15.00	1.50	16.50	15.00	1.50	16.50	0.00%
Clean Fill/Inert Waste - Commercial (minor sorting required)	1 m^3 (1,000m^3 min)	20.00	2.00	22.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	0.00%
Clean Fill/Inert Waste - Commercial (unsuitable for re-use)	1 m^3 (1,000m^3 min)	150.00	15.00	165.00	150.00	15.00	165.00	0.00%
Clean Fill/Inert Waste - Member Councils (no sorting required)	1 m^3	13.50	1.35	14.85	13.50	1.35	14.85	0.00%
Clean Fill/Inert Waste - Member Councils (minor sorting required)	1 m^3	18.00	1.80	19.80	18.00	1.80	19.80	0.00%
Acid Sulphate Soil Treatment	As required	Actual Acid Sulphate Soil Treatment Contractor's Treatment Cost + 10% Surcharge			Actual Acid Sulphate Soil Treatment Contractor's Treatment Cost + 10% Surcharge			N/A
Hazelmere								
Wood Waste (per cubic metre)								
- Grade 1	1 m^3	5.00	0.50	5.50	6.36	0.64	7.00	27.20%
- Grade 2	1 m^3	6.36	0.64	7.00	7.27	0.73	8.00	14.24%
- Contaminated	1 m^3	13.64	1.36	15.00	18.18	1.82	20.00	33.28%
Wood Waste (per tonne)								
- Grade 1	1 tonne	50.00	5.00	55.00	63.64	6.36	70.00	27.28%
- Grade 2	1 tonne	63.64	6.36	70.00	72.73	7.27	80.00	14.29%
- Contaminated	1 tonne	136.36	13.64	150.00	181.82	18.18	200.00	33.34%

(Cumulative Commercial & Contaminated Soils tonnages disposed in excess of 15,000 tonnes and 25,000 tonnes over financial year are subject to a reduction of $5.00/tonne and $10.00/tonne respectively.)

* Only car and 4 wheel drive vehicle tyres accepted

EASTERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL

DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT FEES AND CHARGES SCHEDULE - 2012/2013

Description	Unit	2011/2012 Charges with no GST $	Value of GST $	2011/2012 Charges inc GST $	2012/2013 Charges with no GST $	Value of GST $	2012/2013 Charges inc GST $	% Inc Exc. GST
Waste Management Charges continued ..								
Sale of Materials (all ex stockpile, minimum 10 tonnes)								
Mixed clay/fill (purchaser to load)	1 tonne	0.50	0.05	0.55	0.50	0.05	0.55	0.00%
Mixed clay/fill (loaded)	1 tonne	NOT APPLICABLE			1.50	0.15	1.65	N/A
Ferricrete	1 tonne	11.00	1.10	12.10	11.00	1.10	12.10	0.00%
Manufactured Products (per cubic metre)								
Mulch Compost	1 m^3	13.91	1.39	15.30	13.91	1.39	15.30	0.00%
Soil Compost	1 m^3	16.36	1.64	18.00	16.36	1.64	18.00	0.00%
Coloured Chip	1 m^3	30.00	3.00	33.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wood Chip (unscreened secondary ground) - Hazelmere	1 m^3	5.50	0.55	6.05	5.50	0.55	6.05	0.00%
EcoChip Mulch - Hazelmere	1 m^3	10.91	1.09	12.00	10.91	1.09	12.00	0.00%
Wood Chip (fines) - Hazelmere	1 m^3	10.91	1.09	12.00	10.91	1.09	12.00	0.00%
Manufactured Products (per tonne)								
Mulch Compost	1 tonne	23.18	2.32	25.50	23.18	2.32	25.50	0.00%
Mulch Compost (Member Council)	1 tonne	19.00	1.90	20.90	19.09	1.91	21.00	0.47%
Soil Compost	1 tonne	18.18	1.82	20.00	18.18	1.82	20.00	0.00%
Soil Compost (Member Councils)	1 tonne	15.00	1.50	16.50	15.00	1.50	16.50	0.00%
Coloured Chip	1 tonne	150.00	15.00	165.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wood Chip (unscreened secondary ground) - Hazelmere	1 tonne	27.27	2.73	30.00	27.27	2.73	30.00	0.00%
EcoChip Mulch - Hazelmere	1 tonne	54.55	5.45	60.00	54.55	5.45	60.00	0.00%
Wood Chip (fines) - Hazelmere	1 tonne	40.91	4.09	45.00	40.91	4.09	45.00	0.00%
Shredded, Unprocessed Greenwaste	1 tonne	NOT APPLICABLE			5.00	0.50	5.50	N/A
Trailer Loaded Products (per scoop)								
Soil Compost	1 scoop	9.09	0.91	10.00	9.09	0.91	10.00	0.00%
Mulch Compost	1 scoop	9.09	0.91	10.00	9.09	0.91	10.00	0.00%
EcoChip Mulch	1 scoop	9.09	0.91	10.00	9.09	0.91	10.00	0.00%
Colour Chip	1 scoop	13.64	1.36	15.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ferricrete	1 scoop	9.09	0.91	10.00	9.09	0.91	10.00	0.00%
Miscellaneous Plant Hire (per hour)								
Hire of Water Tanker	1 hour	136.36	13.64	150.00	136.36	13.64	150.00	0.00%
Hire of Loader (Volvo L120 or equivalent)	1 hour	136.36	13.64	150.00	136.36	13.64	150.00	0.00%
Hire of Tip Truck (11 m3)	1 hour	100.00	10.00	110.00	100.00	10.00	110.00	0.00%
Labour Hire	1 hour	45.45	4.55	50.00	45.45	4.55	50.00	0.00%

(Material purchases in excess of 200 tonnes and 1,000 over financial year are subject to a reduction of 15% and 20% respectively.)

9.4 CLEAN ENERGY LEGISLATION, AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL REGISTRATION OF EMISSIONS LEGISLATION, CARBON CREDITS LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL GREENHOUSE AND ENERGY REPORTING LEGISLATION UPDATE

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-14116

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of the report is to provide Council and member Councils with an update on the Clean Energy - Carbon Price and Carbon Farming Initiative legislation and the implications for the EMRC's waste management activities.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- There have been a number of items of legislation involving Australia's Clean Energy Future and carbon dioxide equivalent emissions issues that will impact on the EMRC's waste management activities.
- Landfills, with carbon dioxide equivalent emissions in excess of 25,000 tonnes per annum such as the EMRC's Red Hill Waste Management Facility, will be required to purchase carbon credits for emissions resulting from waste landfilled post 1 July 2012. Emissions post 1 July are catergorised as being 'covered emissions'.
- Carbon credits can be obtained by capturing and combusting landfill gas or capturing and sequestering carbon in soils under the Carbon Farming Initiative Scheme.
- There are a number of administrative requirements with respect to calculating the emissions, acquiring the necessary carbon permits and surrendering the permits as the waste decomposes and a number of opportunities to reduce the number of carbon credits that will be needed in future years by diverting materials from landfill.
- The EMRC will be registered to be a registered offsets entity and open a registry account.

Recommendation(s)

That Council:

1. Notes the information within the report.
2. Authorise the CEO to negotiate the modifications necessary, including those required to account for carbon legislation, for the renewal of the licence agreement with Landfill Gas and Power.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services

BACKGROUND

At the meetings held 18 August 2011 (Committees-12870) and 8 December 2011 (Committees-13328) Council were informed of the anticipated impact of the Carbon Price on the waste management operations based on the information that was to hand when the reports were written.

Item 9.4 continued

REPORT

Advice has been received that the emissions, for waste deposited in landfill up until 30 June 2012 and categorised as 'legacy emissions', are a factor in establishing whether or not the 25,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_{2-e}) threshold under the Clean Energy Act has been exceeded such that the landfill would be a 'designated landfill'. As the Red Hill Waste Management Facility's (Red Hill) emissions exceed the threshold Red Hill is a 'designated landfill' and the EMRC is classed as being a 'liable entity' when waste, received post 1 July 2012, begins to decompose and generate methane.

Since 28 November 2011 there have been 1531 pages of legislation with more anticipated before 1 July 2012, the date the Carbon Price comes into effect. The full impact of the Carbon Price and the carbon credits that can be obtained under the Carbon Farming Initiative cannot, at this point in time, be accurately ascertained.

The initial information indicates that there will be a requirement for the EMRC to purchase carbon credits to cover the emissions that will be generated from waste. The regulations provide first order decay default values that are to be used to calculate the emissions in the absence of other information. The default values for the amount of CO_{2-e} that various wastes will generate are based on an assumed mix of the waste stream (Attachment 1) and a rate of decay based on climate type (Attachment 2). Accordingly, as from 1 July 2012 there will be an incentive for landfill operators to have better information not only on the type of waste being deposited but the composition of each of the waste types.

To date, the weighbridge operators at Red Hill have been recording the amount of waste (in tonnes) and the party responsible for the payment of the invoice. No information as to waste type has been recorded. Waste from member Councils has, to date, all been classified as municipal solid waste (MSW). Therefore, in the case of member Councils, as from 1 July 2012, information as to whether the waste is from domestic waste collections, from Council operations or from verge collections will be collected as the information could enable the EMRC to reduce its Carbon Price liability and the amount needed to be collected to cover the liability.

Council has resolved to utilise some Regional Funding Programme funds (Ref: Committees-13938) to construct a building at Hazelmere in which waste audits can be conducted. The waste audits on each of the waste streams should provide the necessary information to calculate whether or not the default emission factors should be utilised or whether to challenge the default factors and use actual waste composition data to calculate the emissions.

In addition to the default values for emission factors the regulations also provide default values for the rate of emission against time (Attachment 3) suggesting that there will be no emissions in the year the waste is received, that the emissions will peak after 2 years and tail off with emissions continuing for up to 40 years.

The Australian Landfill Owners Association (ALOA), of which the EMRC is a member, is continuing to lobby the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (DCCEE) seeking greater clarity on these items. As commercial quantities of gas are no longer being collected from the waste that was deposited at Red Hill in the period 1983-1993 i.e. 20 years ago there may be merit in reviewing the emissions/time graph once there is greater certainty on the future Carbon Price.

For 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 the Carbon Price has been fixed. For 2012/2013 the price will be \$23.00/tonne of $CO_{2-e,}$ and increasing by 2.5% per annum for the next two years. From 1 July 2015 it is proposed the Carbon Price will transition to a fully flexible price under an "Emissions Trading Scheme" with the price to be determined by the market.

Australian Government Treasury modelling (Attachment 4) undertaken in July 2011 suggested that, by 2033 the Carbon Price could be as low as \$60.00/tonne or as high as \$135.00/tonne. However, advice from the DCCEE has been received that, notwithstanding the Carbon Price will be determined by the market from 2015/2016 the carbon units to be auctioned will not be less than \$15.00/tonne. The minimum price of \$15.00/tonne is substantially less than the 2014/2015 fixed price of \$25.40/tonne and thus projecting the future liability for emissions from waste received in 2012/2013 and beyond with any accuracy is almost impossible.

Item 9.4 continued

Future emissions are a function of the quantity of waste landfilled, the composition of the waste landfilled, the rate at which emissions are generated, the rate at which emissions are captured, apportioning the emissions captured between the 'legacy waste' and the 'covered waste' and an estimation of the future Carbon Price all of which are likely to be subject to change. The proposed Resource Recovery Facility, that is designed to process the organic waste fractions, will also significantly impact on the quantity and composition of the waste being landfilled and the future landfill emissions.

To offset the impact of the Carbon Price, legislation has also been enacted to enable entities to generate carbon credits for sale to those entities that have a Carbon Price liability or use them to reduce their own Carbon Price liabilities. There is a requirement that claims for carbon credits, be based on an approved methodology and, since there has been an approved methodology developed for the capture and combustion of methane in landfill gas from legacy waste, the EMRC will be able to reduce its carbon price liabilities using carbon credits generated by the arrangement that exists with Landfill Gas and Power P/L. However, there may be an issue regarding "additionality" as the legislation states that only the gas capture that is over and above that required in the landfill licence will be eligible for carbon credits and this needs to be clarified. The EMRC has been capturing the methane from the decomposition of waste since 1993 and there would be, as such, no additionality. However it can and will be argued that the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) licence requires the EMRC to manage its landfill gas emissions and that gas capture and combustion is not a legislated requirement. In the Eastern States there are legislated requirements in regards to the capture of landfill emissions but this is not the case for Red Hill and, accordingly, any emissions captured should be eligible for carbon credits.

To further compound the uncertainty the default "maximum landfill gas collection efficiency" is capped at 75%. If a landfill has a gas capture efficiency of 85% the landfill's emissions, based on the National Greenhouse Energy Reporting System (NGERS) Emission Estimation calculator, are higher than those that would be reported if a gas capture efficiency of 75% was used. This is clearly an illogical outcome and ALOA is seeking further clarification.

In order to more accurately establish the carbon credits from landfill gas capture and combustion officers are further investigating the application of alternative methodologies of calculating Red Hill's actual emissions rather than using DCCEE default values. The Method 2 calculation methodology is based on site specific data. Progressing the Method 2 methodology will require the engagement of consultants. The purchase of gas meters, to have data on the actual quantities of gas being collected rather than an estimation, based on the amount of electricity being produced, is being included in the 2012/2013 Draft Capital Works Budget.

In addition to carbon credits from landfill gas capture and combustion, additional carbon credits can be generated from other carbon abatement activities such as increased sequestration of carbon in agricultural soils i.e. the application of bio-char to agricultural soils (Attachment 5). The application for funds from the Carbon Farming Futures Program, to construct a small scale pyrolysis plant to produce bio-char, if successful, would allow bio-char to be produced and distributed to farmers. Farmers are able to generate carbon credits from incorporating the bio-char in the soil and in turn use the carbon credits to purchase the bio-char. The use of woodwaste and greenwaste from the verge collections as an input to the pyrolysis plant would also provide an outlet for any wood waste or green waste that is surplus to that required for other markets. Currently only bio-char applied to agricultural land is approved but, since local governments need to increase the soil carbon in their parks and reserves, it may be that local governments too can generate carbon credits for the application of bio-char to the parks and reserves.

There are a number of other activities that can be undertaken to reduce the impact of the Carbon Price on operations. The activities are centred on reducing the amount of food, paper and paper board, garden and park waste as well as wood and wood waste being sent to landfill. Whilst reducing the amount of food waste being sent to landfill requires the proposed Resource Recovery Facility to be operational the amount of paper and paper board, garden and park waste and wood and wood waste can be extracted from waste destined to landfill by first processing the waste through a materials Recovery Facility (MRF).

Item 9.4 continued

Once the proposed waste audits have been conducted, on the municipal waste and the commercial and industrial (C+I) wastes currently being received at Red Hill, the design of the MRF, to handle the various waste types and quantities of recyclable materials in the waste stream, can be finalised. Further, as those needing to dispose of waste would, for the most part, if there was no price difference, be indifferent as to whether or not the waste was sorted and recycled or disposed of to landfill not only would there be a reduction in the Carbon Price liability but there would be savings in terms of the Landfill Levy, currently $28.00/tonne and likely to increase to $35.00/tonne in 2013/2014 on each tonne of waste diverted.

A letter from the Clean Energy Regulator has been received (Attachment 6) indicating it considered the EMRC would be a liable entity under the Clean Energy Act 2011 and proposing that the EMRC be entered into the Liable Entity Public Information Database (LEPID). A response was required by close of business 23 April 2012 and, as documentation from the DCCEE indicate that, for 2012/2013, there will not be liable emissions a letter has been sent requesting that the EMRC not be listed (Attachment 7).

However, in order to participate in the Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI) and obtain carbon credits that, if not required to offset Carbon Price liabilities, may be able to be sold to entities such as power stations, coal mining operators or other entities with liable emissions, registration with the CFI Administrator is required so the EMRC can become a registered offsets entity and able to open a registry account. It is therefore proposed that the EMRC register as an offsets entity.

The CFI legislation makes reference to "operational control" with respect to the carbon credits from the capture and combustion of landfill gas. In order to clarify any confusion that may arise with regards to the ownership of the carbon credits it is proposed that legal advice be obtained with a view to modifying the Lease/Licence Agreement between the EMRC and Landfill Gas and Power Pty Ltd. The existing Lease/Licence Agreement is due to expire 24 January 2013. Under the original Lease/Licence Landfill Gas and Power Pty Ltd have the option to extend the lease for a further 10 year term. It is therefore opportune to confirm, within the Lease/Licence, that 'operational control' rests with the EMRC and insert clauses that confirm that the EMRC is entitled to any carbon credits created by the capture and combustion of landfill gas. In that the current Licence is restricted to Lots 11, 1 and 2 it is also opportune to extend the area covered by the Lease/Licence to include landfill gas collected from Lot 12 in the revised Licence.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 1 – Environmental Sustainability

1.1 To provide sustainable waste disposal operations

1.2 To improve regional waste management

1.3 To provide resource recovery and recycling solutions in partnership with member Councils

1.4 To investigate leading edge waste management practices

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Carbon Price liability cannot be fully established until the regulations under the legislation is finalised. The 'best estimate' at this point in time is that the future liability for waste delivered in 2012/2013 will be in the order of $2,415,000.00 and be payable over the next 30 – 40 years. A 'fee' of $6.90/tonne on each tonne of waste anticipated to be delivered to Red Hill has been calculated to cover the liability.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The application of a Carbon Price should lead to more sustainable waste management operations.

Item 9.4 continued

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

Member Council	Implication Details
Town of Bassendean City of Bayswater City of Belmont Shire of Kalamunda Shire of Mundaring City of Swan	Waste disposal costs will increase in 2012/2013 by $6.90/tonne (ex GST) to cover the anticipated Carbon Price liability for 2012/2013.

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Carbon Liability (Ref: Committees-14134)
2. Method 1 Variability (Ref: Committees-14135)
3. Emission Against Time (Ref: Committees-14136)
4. Australian Carbon Price Estimate (Ref: Committees-14137)
5. Positive and Negative Lists for Carbon Farming Initiative (Ref: Committees-14138)
6. Proposed Entry in the Liable Entity Public Information Database (Ref: Committees-14139)
7. Response to proposed entry in the Liable Entity Public Information Database (Ref: Committees-14140)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council:

1. Notes the information within the report.
2. Authorise the CEO to negotiate the modifications necessary, including those required to account for carbon legislation, for the renewal of the licence agreement with Landfill Gas and Power.

TAC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED MR LUTEY SECONDED MR PEARSON

That Council:

1. Notes the information within the report.
2. Authorise the CEO to negotiate the modifications necessary, including those required to account for carbon legislation, for the renewal of the licence agreement with Landfill Gas and Power.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Carbon Liability NGERS Default Calculations MSW

Emission Factors Effective 1 July 2011				
	Composition	**DOC**	**DOC_f**	**tCO2-e**
Food	35.0%	0.15	0.84	0.56
Paper and paper board	13.0%	0.4	0.49	0.32
Garden and park	16.5%	0.2	0.47	0.20
Wood and wood waste	1.0%	0.43	0.23	0.01
Textiles	1.5%	0.24	0.5	0.02
Sludge	0.0%	0.05	0.5	0.00
Nappies	4.0%	0.24	0.5	0.06
Rubber and Leather	1.0%	0.39	0.5	0.02
Concrete, metal, plastic and glass or other	28.0%	0	0	0.00
Emission factor (tCO2-e/t waste) for MSW				**1.19**

Carbon Liability NGERS Default Calculations C&I

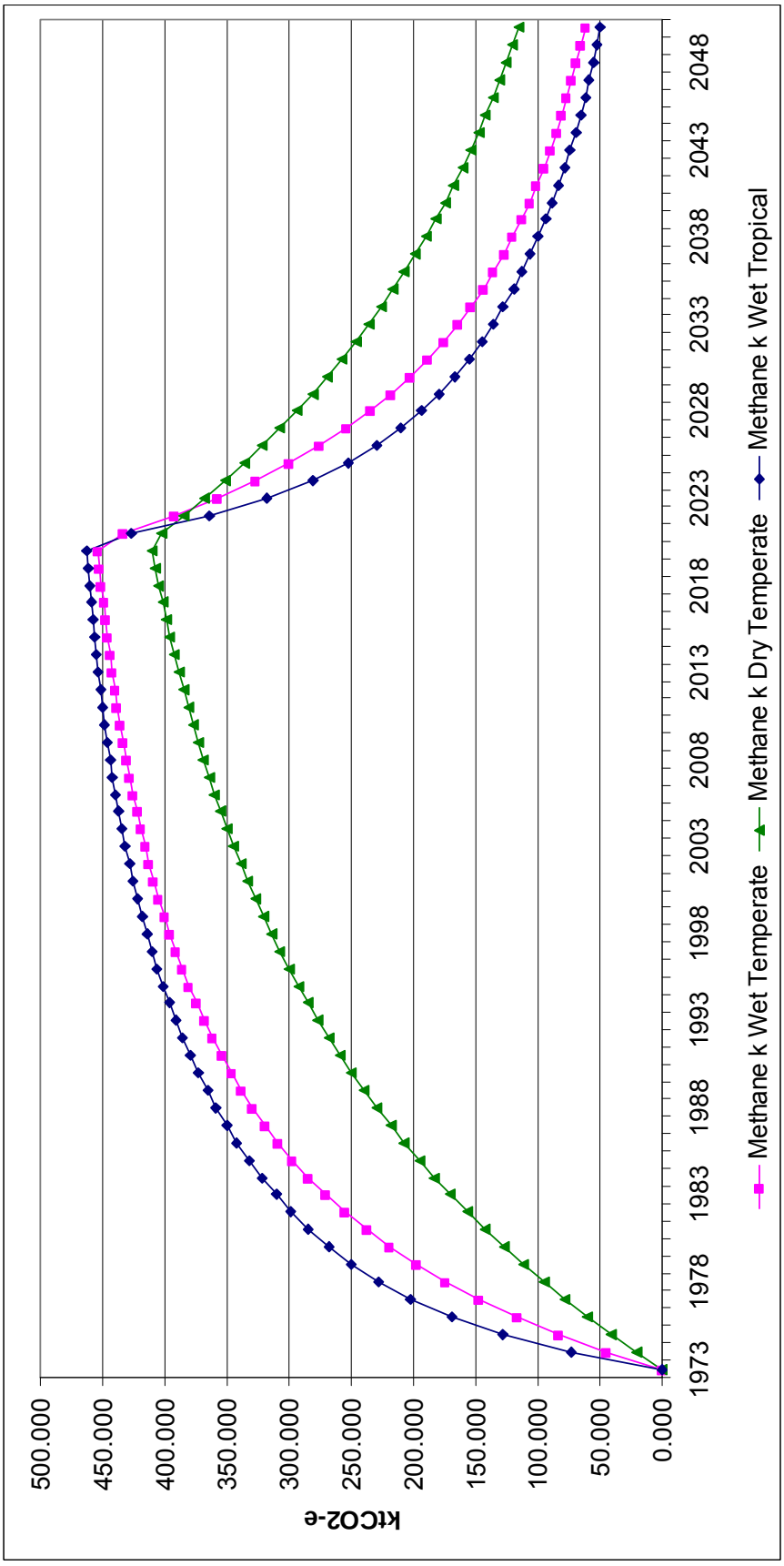
Emission Factors Effective 1 July 2011				
	Composition	**DOC**	**DOC_f**	**tCO2-e**
Food	21.5%	0.15	0.84	0.34
Paper and paper board	15.5%	0.4	0.49	0.38
Garden and park	4.0%	0.2	0.47	0.05
Wood and wood waste	12.5%	0.43	0.23	0.16
Textiles	4.0%	0.24	0.5	0.06
Sludge	1.5%	0.05	0.5	0.00
Nappies	0.0%	0.24	0.5	0.00
Rubber and Leather	3.5%	0.39	0.5	0.09
Concrete, metal, plastic and glass or other	37.5%	0	0	0.00
Emission factor (tCO2-e/t waste) for C&I				**1.08**

Carbon Liability NGERS Default Calculations C&D

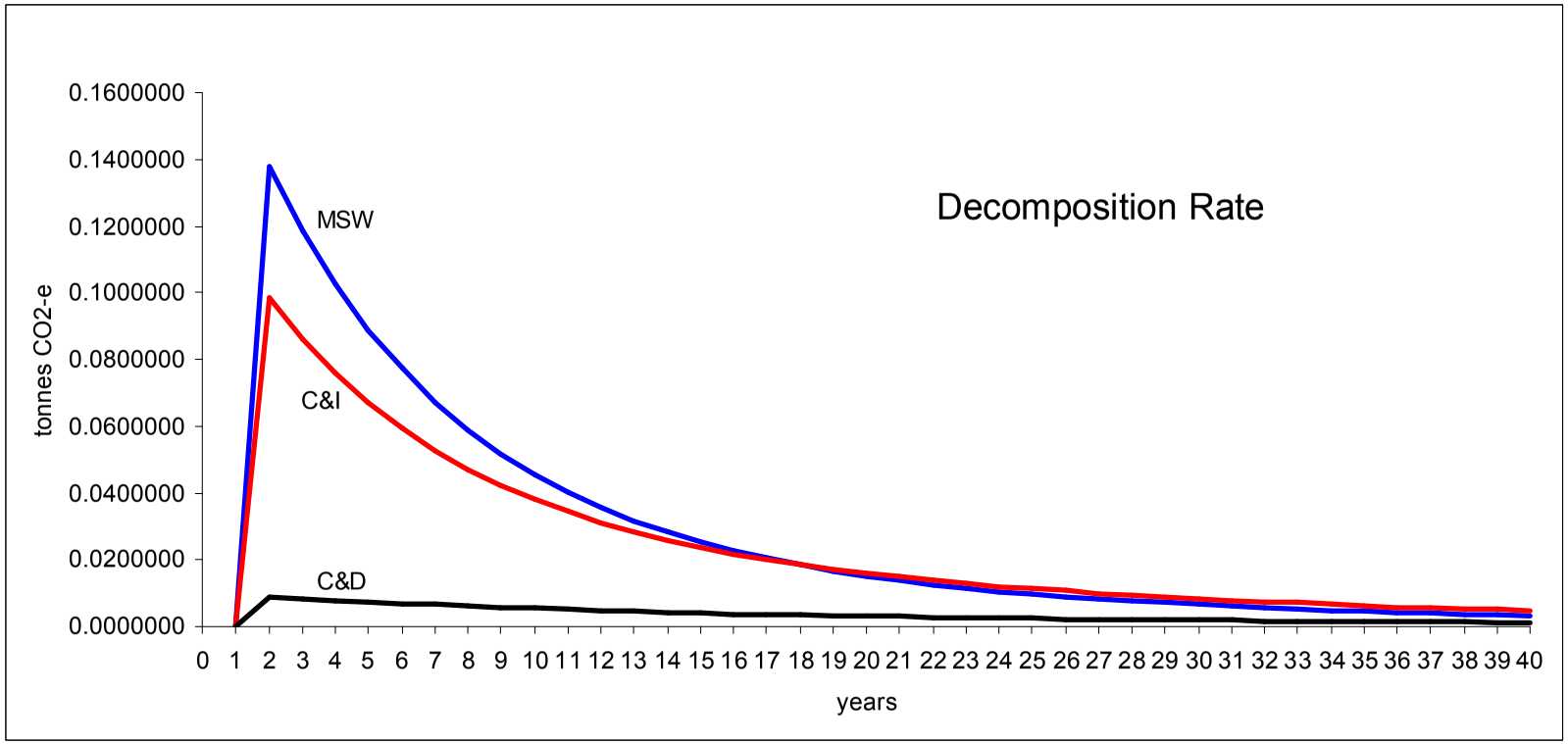
Emission Factors Effective 1 July 2011				
	Composition	**DOC**	**DOC_f**	**tCO2-e**
Food		0.15	0.84	0.00
Paper and paper board	3%	0.4	0.49	0.07
Garden and park	2%	0.2	0.47	0.02
Wood and wood waste	6%	0.43	0.23	0.07
Textiles		0.24	0.5	0.00
Sludge		0.05	0.5	0.00
Nappies		0.24	0.5	0.00
Rubber and Leather		0.39	0.5	0.00
Concrete, metal, plastic and glass or other	89%	0	0	0.00
Emission factor (tCO2-e/t waste) for C&D				**0.17**

NGERS Method 1 Variability

E.G. Landfill receiving 450,000 t/a of C & I waste



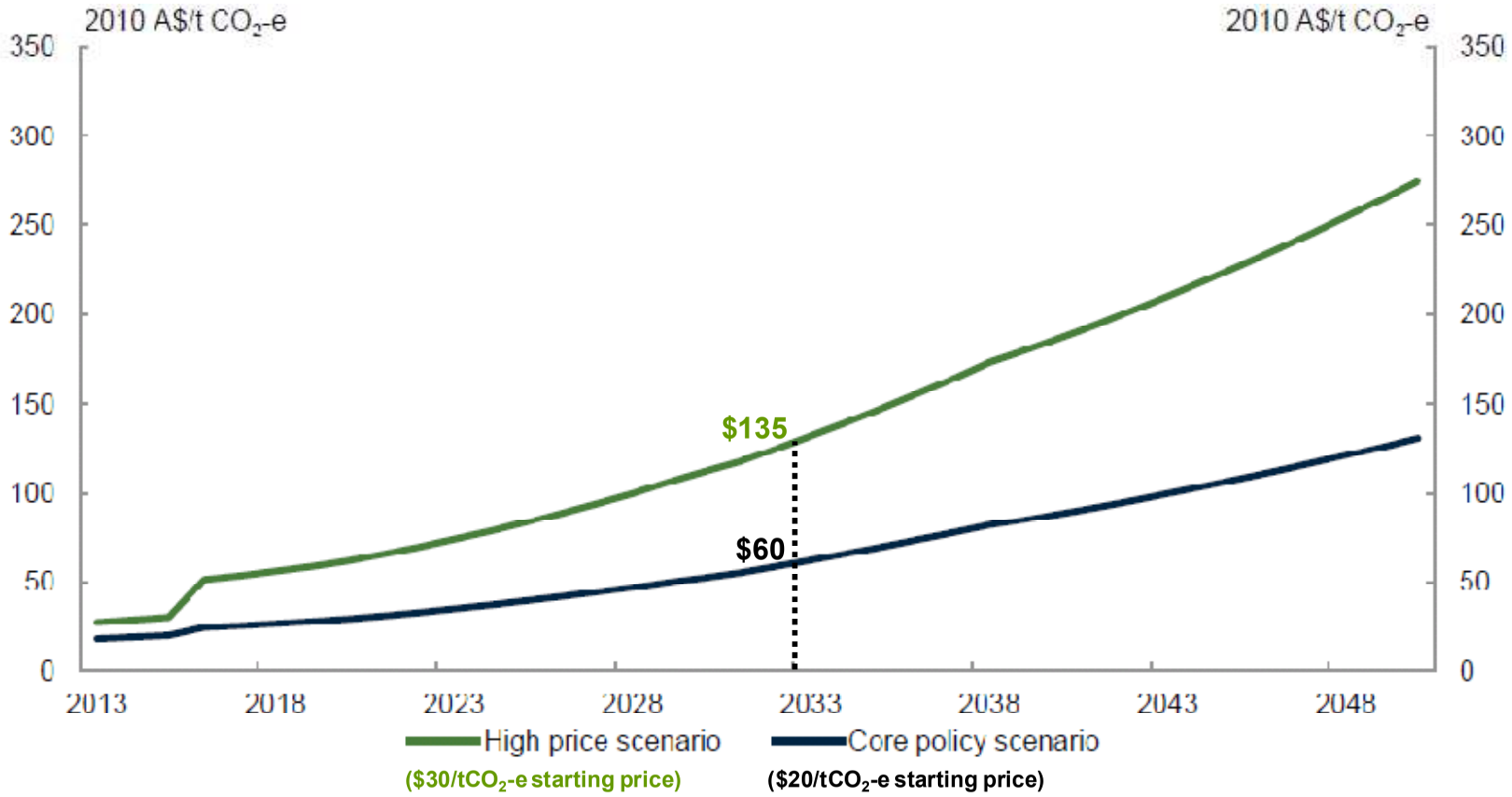
The IPCC Model – Emission against time



- The graphs above highlight that MSW creates the highest emissions followed by C&I and then C&D.
- Note - emissions can continue for up to 40 - 50 years

Australian Carbon Price Estimate

Treasury estimates



Source: Australian Government Treasury, "Strong Growth, Low Pollution: Modelling a Carbon Price", 10 July 2011, p.76

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Positive and Negative Lists for the Carbon Farming Initiative

The Carbon Farming Initiative is a carbon offsets scheme being established by the Australian Government to provide new economic opportunities for farmers, forest growers and landholders while also helping the environment by reducing carbon pollution.

The Government consulted broadly on design options for the Carbon Farming Initiative from October 2010 to February 2011. The legislation for the Carbon Farming Bill was introduced to Parliament on 24 March 2011.

Acknowledging the complexity of some issues under the CFI, the Government has committed to conduct further stakeholder consultation on targeted issues such as additionality and risk mitigation.

The Department has now released a consultation paper covering:

- the Positive List, which identifies activities that would be considered additional and eligible to participate in the scheme; and
- the Negative List, which identifies activities that are ineligible in certain circumstances because they risk adverse impacts on communities and the environment.

This consultation paper (PDF 534KB) (RTF 4MB) provides an opportunity for stakeholders to comment on the approach to developing the Positive and Negative Lists and to propose activities for consideration.

Submission Guidelines

1. Submissions are invited from all interested stakeholders;
2. Where possible, submissions should be lodged electronically to the email address below, using the template (163KB) provided on the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency website in Microsoft Word or other text based formats. Alternatively, submissions may be sent to the postal address below to arrive by the due date;
3. **Submissions will not be treated as confidential** and may be made publicly available. If a submission (or extract of a submission) is to be kept confidential, please indicate this in the submission; and
4. All submissions are due 30 June. The Government may not be able to consider late submissions.

Consultation Paper

Positive and Negative Lists for the Carbon Farming Initiative

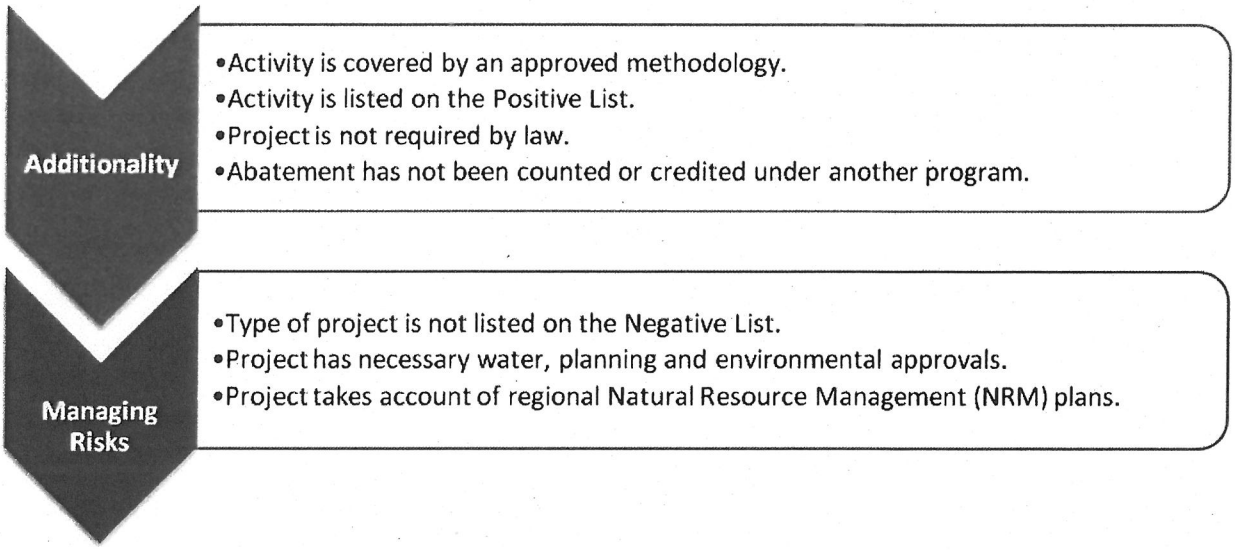
The Australian Government is establishing the Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI) to provide new economic opportunities for farmers, forest growers and landholders. The CFI will credit real, additional greenhouse gas abatement while avoiding unintended consequences for communities and the environment.

The Government consulted broadly on design options for the CFI from October 2010 to February 2011. Legislation for the scheme was introduced to Parliament on 24 March 2011. This consultation paper provides an opportunity for stakeholders to comment on the approach to developing the Positive and Negative Lists and to propose activities which might be included.

The sample Positive and Negative Lists (attached) are for illustrative purposes only and do not include all of the possible activities. Before relying on any material contained in this document, readers should obtain professional advice suitable to their particular circumstances.

The CFI eligibility requirements ensure that each carbon credit issued under the scheme represents one tonne of genuinely additional greenhouse gas abatement. They also protect communities and the environment from unintended consequences of greenhouse gas abatement projects (Figure 1). Some eligibility requirements relate to 'activities' such as reforestation or savanna burning, while others relate to an individual landholder's 'project'.

Figure 1. Eligibility requirements to ensure additionality and avoid unintended consequences.



The Positive List

The Positive List is an important part of the CFI additionality test, which also includes a regulatory additionality test (meaning the project is not required by law) and a methodology, which sets the project baseline (the normal level of carbon, against which improvements are measured). The Positive List identifies activities that would be considered additional and hence eligible to participate in the scheme.

What is 'additionality'?

The concept of additionality, in effect, asks the question: Would the activity have occurred anyway, even in the absence of the Carbon Farming Initiative? If the answer to this question is "no", the activity is additional.

People and businesses buy carbon offsets to 'cancel out' their emissions. If an emitter buys offsets from someone who would have planted trees or burned landfill gas anyway, they would not really cancel out their emissions, but merely subsidise an activity that would have happened anyway.

Only activities that are additional provide a net environmental benefit that can 'cancel out' emissions. If the activity would have happened anyway, then including it as a Positive List activity would actually allow an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

The CFI will be one of the first carbon offset schemes in the world to use a more efficient and transparent 'Positive List' approach to additionality. Under the Positive List approach, additionality is assessed for activities, rather than individual projects. This means fewer assessments and less subjectivity because all projects of the same type are treated equally.

Why does the CFI have a 'Positive List'?

There are two approaches to assessing additionality: the project-by-project approach, and the standardised or 'positive list' approach.

The project-by-project approach can be time-consuming and expensive to administer. Other carbon offset schemes have had long delays in approving projects because of the time taken to assess the additionality of each individual project.

The standardised or 'positive list' approach is more streamlined and cost effective. It involves assessing the additionality of activities, rather than individual projects. Under this approach, a landholder can look at the Positive List and see whether their activity is additional. They do not need to undergo an intensive additionality assessment for their individual project.

The CFI uses a Common Practice Test as the basis for identifying additional activities. Put simply, the Common Practice Test asks whether there are any circumstances where an activity is not common practice. Activities are considered additional in particular circumstances if they are *not* common practice. The Common Practice Test involves comparing farmers who are operating in similar environments or with similar access to information, skills and technologies. This allows "apples to be compared with apples".

Why does the CFI use a 'common practice' test?

Unlike the CFI, other carbon offset schemes rely heavily on financial or investment additionality tests to determine whether activities are additional. Under these tests, activities that have productivity benefits, such as composting for soil carbon or improved herd management, might not be considered additional and could be excluded from participating.

The CFI common practice test recognises that there are many reasons why land sector abatement activities are not common practice. For example, a soil carbon activity might improve productivity, but it does not commonly occur at the moment because most farmers are not aware of it.

The CFI approach also avoids penalising landholders who adopted new practices in anticipation of a carbon price before the scheme was announced. These landholders would be ineligible under other tests used by other offsets schemes. Under the CFI common practice test, they can still be credited for new abatement occurring since 1 July 2010.

The Negative List

The Negative List identifies activities that would otherwise be additional, but are ineligible in circumstances where they pose a significant risk to communities or the environment.

Activities will be included on the Negative List if there is a high risk that they will have a significant adverse impact on the availability of water, the conservation of biodiversity, employment, or the local community. Risks will be assessed in accordance with *AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009, Risk management - Principles and guidelines*.

Identifying, on the Negative List, the specific circumstances in which an activity might have an adverse impact, this allows for a risk mitigation approach to be taken into account for abatement projects under the CFI.

Building the Positive and Negative Lists

The Positive and Negative Lists will grow over time as new abatement activities are identified, methodologies are developed, or risks are identified. The sample Positive and Negative Lists (attached) are for illustrative purposes only and are expected to grow considerably over time as more activities are assessed.

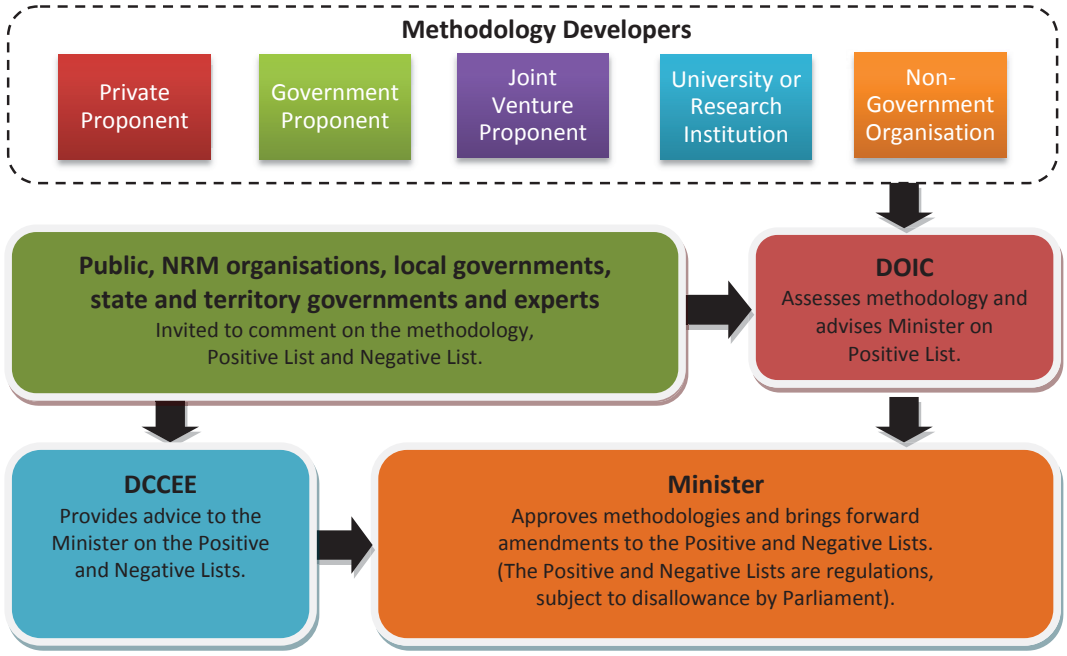
The Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency will recommend activities be added to the Positive List after receiving advice from the Domestic Offset Integrity Committee (DOIC) (figure 2). The DOIC's advice will be publicly available. The Minister can also seek advice from the Department and other independent experts.

The Minister can recommend activities be added to the negative list at any time, and can seek advice from the Department and technical or industry experts to assist with assessing risks.

Activities will be assessed for additionality and risks as methodologies are nearing completion. Before they can be approved for use under the CFI, methodologies are subject to a 40 day period of public scrutiny. This provides an opportunity for stakeholders, local governments, state and territory agencies, NRM organisations, non-government organisations and experts to comment on technical aspects of the methodology, as well as whether the activity should be included on the Positive or Negative Lists.

The Government will also review the lists periodically with a view to keeping the list current with respect to technological developments and the latest scientific research or potential environmental impacts. In determining whether an activity should be removed from the Positive List, the effect of the CFI will be factored out. Projects would continue to receive credits for the duration of their crediting period, even if the project activity is removed from the list.

Figure 2. Adding activities to the Positive and Negative Lists.



ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE OF THE POSITIVE LIST – ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	
Activity that goes beyond common practice	**Explanation**
Biosequestration activities	
Establishment of permanent environmental (mixed native species) forest greater than 1 ha after 1 July 2007[1].	Large permanent environmental plantings are not common practice anywhere in Australia. Establishment of permanent environmental plantings for wind breaks (typically less than 1 ha) is common practice.
Management of vegetation to increase carbon by promotion of residual seed sources, coppicing or animal management.	
Application of biochar to soil.	
Emissions avoidance activities	
Capture and combustion of methane from legacy waste.	
Early season burning of large areas of savanna (greater than 1 km^2) to reduce the intensity and frequency of fires in savanna regions.	Broad scale, early season savanna burning is not common practice. Burning of savanna for asset protection is common practice and typically occurs in patches less than 1 km^2.
Culling of feral camels.	
Reduced enteric fermentation - using tannins as a feed supplement for cattle.	
Reduced enteric fermentation - incorporating *Eremophila* into feed for livestock.	
Reduced enteric fermentation - manipulation of gut flora in livestock to reduce methane Rumen manipulation.	
Reduced enteric fermentation - selective breeding of livestock to reduce residual feed intake.	
Capture and combustion of methane from manure.	
Application of urea inhibitors to reduce nitrification to manure.	
Application of nitrification inhibitors to fertiliser.	
Other	
Projects that have been assessed as additional under the Australian Government's Greenhouse Friendly Program.	Projects under the Greenhouse Friendly Program have undergone a rigorous additionality assessment as part of the application process.

[1] The Government recognises that some landholders commenced action in anticipation of a carbon price. Projects that commenced since 1 July 2007 are considered additional, though only abatement after 1 July 2010 can be credited under the CFI.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE OF THE NEGATIVE LIST – MANAGING RISKS

Excluded projects	Reason or risk
Biosequestration activities	
Establishment of vegetation on land cleared of native vegetation (other than a weeds) since 1 July 2007[2] or within three years of project commencement (whichever is more recent).	Significant risk that clearing vegetation in order to establish a carbon planting would have adverse impacts on biodiversity.
Establishment of a known weed species.	Significant risk that weed species planted for carbon sequestration could spread, create adverse environmental impacts on their local environment.
Cessation or avoidance of harvest in monoculture plantations ('avoided deforestation'). This does not apply to improved forest management in monoculture plantations.	Significant risk that the forest could become a net source of emissions. Monoculture forests degrade over time as biomass moves to the debris pool and then decays. If not managed, these forests can become a net source of emissions. Plantation was established on the basis that harvest would occur.
Cessation or avoidance of harvest ('native forest protection') after removal of a conservation covenant.	Significant risk that landholders may seek to have covenants revoked in order to receive carbon credits. This would lead to crediting of non-additional abatement, and create risks for the environment.
Establishment of forest as part of a Managed Investment Scheme.	Significant risk of distortions to markets for agricultural land, resulting from the additive effects of up-front tax incentives and carbon revenue for commercial (harvest) plantings.
Establishment of forest that is greater than 2 ha and not a permanent environmental planting in the following circumstances: • The relevant jurisdiction does not have an accredited regime for meeting their National Water Initiative commitments to adequately manage water interception by plantations, and • The proponent does not hold the appropriate high security water access entitlement to offset the plantations water use over the entire life of the plantation; and • The project area is in a zone that receives more than 600mm annual rainfall, or more than 800mm if it also overlays a shallow saline groundwater table.	Significant risk of impacts on groundwater and reduced water availability for other uses including environmental watering.
Emissions avoidance activities	
None identified at this stage.	
Other	
Any CFI eligible activity which was required by law prior to 24 March 2011, when the CFI legislation was introduced.	Significant risk of crediting non-additional abatement and environmental impacts if Governments are pressured to repeal regulations to allow more activities to access CFI credits.

[2] The Government recognises that some landholders commenced action in anticipation of a carbon price. Projects that commenced since 1 July 2007 are considered additional, though only abatement after 1 July 2010 can be credited under the CFI.

The Chief Executive Officer
EASTERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL
PO BOX 234

BELMONT WA 6984

Dear Sir/Madam

Proposed entry of EASTERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL (ABN: 89631866056) (your organisation) in the Liable Entity Public Information Database (LEPID)

On the 2nd of April 2012 the Clean Energy Regulator officially began operations as a new statutory authority established by the *Clean Energy Regulator Act 2011*.The Clean Energy Regulator will administer new and existing regulatory schemes, including the carbon pricing mechanism which will commence on 1 July 2012, and the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme.

While the early focus of the Clean Energy Regulator will be on stakeholder engagement in supporting scheme participants in meeting their obligations, the legislation also places duties on the Clean Energy Regulator. Under Section 184 of the *Clean Energy Act 2011 (CE Act)*, where the Clean Energy Regulator has reasonable grounds to believe that a legal person (including trusts, local governing bodies, corporations sole and bodies corporate) is, or is likely to be, a liable entity for the 2012–13 financial year, that entity will be recorded in the LEPID.

The LEPID is a publicly available register accessible through the Clean Energy Regulator's website at www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au.

The LEPID will list the name, Australian Business Number (ABN) or Australian Company Number (ACN) or Australian Registered Body Number (ARBN) of the liable entity. Where a liable entity does not have an ABN, ACN or ARBN the entry will list their name.

The LEPID will also include the following information when it becomes available:

- emission numbers;
- number and type of surrendered emission units;
- number of emission units required to be relinquished, and number of relinquished emission units under the Jobs and Competitiveness Program of the CE Act; and
- any unit shortfall, and any unpaid unit shortfall charge.

The Clean Energy Regulator considers it has reasonable grounds that your organisation is, or is likely to be, a liable entity for 2012–13 under the *CE Act* and so proposes to make an entry for it in the LEPID. This assessment is based on an analysis of the 2010–11 data reported on the following facility or facilities for which your organisation has operational control in your corporate group under the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007*.

Facility/Facilities: Red Hill Waste Management Facility

This data indicates that your organisation is likely to be a liable entity as a direct emitter.

Attached is some information on who is a liable entity, but you should also refer directly to the *CE Act* to assess whether your organisation is a liable entity. This information and other guidance and tools for assessing potential liability are available on the Clean Energy Regulator's website at www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au.

This letter is not a decision under section 184(1) of the *CE Act*, but it seeks your views on our assessment of the liable entity status of your organisation. You will be given written notice if an entry is to be made in the LEPID.

If you agree with this assessment, there is no need to respond to this notice. The Clean Energy Regulator will record your organisation in the LEPID for publication in May 2012.

If you disagree with this assessment, please write to us, by close-of-business 23 April 2012, stating your reasons for disagreement. Your reasons should include substantiated information such as data, analysis and/or records in relation to the relevant facilities indicating why your organisation is not likely to be a liable entity for 2012–13. The Clean Energy Regulator will make a decision on the inclusion of your organisation in the LEPID at a later date taking into account your submission.

If the Clean Energy Regulator does not receive a response to this letter by 23 April 2012, an entry will be made in the LEPID in May 2012.

If your organisation's circumstances change, you may request to have your organisation's entry modified or removed from the LEPID.

If you have any questions, please email reporting@cleanenergyregulator.gov.au

If you would like to be kept up-to-date with developments and changes made by the Clean Energy Regulator, you can subscribe to Outreach E News on the Clean Energy Regulator's website at www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au.

This letter has also been sent to the following email address: gary.dumbleton@emrc.org.au.

Yours sincerely

Shelley Cooper
General Manager
Regulatory Implementation Branch
Clean Energy Regulator

5 April 2012

Attachment: Guide to Carbon Price Liability under the Clean Energy Act 2011 - Chapter 2

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

Enquiries: Ben Rowland
Direct Line: 9424 2253
Our Ref: EMRC-144711

20 April 2012

Shelley Cooper
General Manager
Regulatory Implementation Branch
Clean Energy Regulator
GPO Box 621
Canberra ACT 2601

Dear Shelley,

RE: Proposed entry of EASTERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL (EMRC) (ABN: 89631866056) in the Liable Entity Public Information Database (LEPID)

We are in receipt of your letter dated the 13th April 2012 advising the Clean Energy Regulator has concluded that EMRC will likely be a liable entity due to emissions from the Red Hill Waste Management Facility. We wish to advise that EMRC does not expect to have liable emissions under the Clean Energy Act 2011 in the 2012-13 financial year and requests that it **not** be listed on the Liable Entity Public Information Database.

Emissions from the Red Hill Waste Management Facility are primarily fugitive methane emissions from the decomposition of waste within the landfill. The following information is provided to support the EMRC's rationale as to why it does not expect to be a liable entity in the 2012-13 financial year;

1. Emissions figures reported previously by EMRC are legacy emissions based on methane generated from waste landfilled over a 30 year period. The emission figures are very different to those to be covered under the Carbon Price mechanism in 2012-13, i.e. the emissions from waste received after 30th June 2012. The 2010-11 NGER report figures are not representative of the 'covered emissions' for EMRC for 2012-13.

2. Further, under the first order decay model used to determine emissions attributable to waste, as per the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency's Solid Waste Calculator, there will be no emissions for waste in the first year after that waste is received, i.e. no emissions will be accountable for the waste received from 1st July 2012 to 30 June 2013. In the table below the 2011-12 waste figure have been used as a proxy for 2012-13 in the Solid Waste Calculator as it is anticipated the amount of waste to be received will be similar to this year.

WA	**Select State/Territory, enter landfill opening year and enter Waste (kt), Q_{cap}, Q_{flared}, Q_{tr}**				**No input required in the fields below**			
Financial year ending - input landfill opening year in cell below	Waste received landfill (kt)	Q_{cap} (CH_4 only) (m^3)	Q_{flared} (CH_4 only) (m^3)	Q_{tr} (CH_4 only) (m^3)	CH_4 captured ($Q_{cap}+Q_{tr}+Q_{flared}$ in kt CO_2-e)	CH_4^* (kt CO_2-e)	CH_{4gen} (kt CO_2-e)	Emissions E_j (CO_2-e) (kt)
2013	285.97	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3. Finally, as landfill gas is captured for combustion on site, the EMRC anticipates being able to generate Carbon Farming Initiative credits under the Landfill Gas Capture and Combustion Methodology and, as such, be in a position to offset foreseeable liabilities if and when liability thresholds are triggered.

Given the above the EMRC requests that neither it, nor its facilities, be listed in the Liable Entity Public Information Database for the 2012-13 year.

Yours sincerely

BRIAN JONES
Director Waste Services

9.5 ITEMS CONTAINED IN THE INFORMATION BULLETIN

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-14097

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

1. WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

1.1 PROGRESS REPORT ON LOTS 8, 9 AND 10 : TOODYAY ROAD (Ref: Committees-14098)

1.2 PROGRESS REPORT ON HILLS SPINE ROAD (Ref: Committees-14102)

1.3 COUNCIL TONNAGE COMPARISIONS AS OF 31 MARCH 2012 (Ref: Committees-14114)

RECOMMENDATION

That the Information Bulletin be noted.

TAC RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED MR PURDY SECONDED MR PEARSON

THAT THE INFORMATION BULLETIN BE NOTED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

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

Nil

11 GENERAL BUSINESS

Nil

12 FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee will be held on ***Thursday 7 June 2012*** at the EMRC Administration Office, 1st Floor, Ascot Place, 226 Great Eastern Highway, Belmont WA 6104 commencing at 4.00 pm.

Future Meetings 2012

Thursday	7	June	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	5	July (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	9	August	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	6	September (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	4	October	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	22	November (if required)	at	Red Hill Waste Management Facility

13 DECLARATION OF CLOSURE OF MEETING

There being no further business, the Acting Chairman declared the meeting closed at 4.27pm.