



MINUTES

CERTIFICATION OF CONFIRMATION OF COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

2 December 2010

I, Cr Graham Pittaway, hereby certify that the following minutes [pages 1 to 257] of the Meeting of Council held on 2 December 2010 were confirmed at a meeting of the Council held on 17 February 2011.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. Pittaway', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Signature

Cr Graham Pittaway

Person presiding at the Council Meeting held on 17 February 2011



MINUTES

Ordinary Meeting of Council

2 December 2010

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

MINUTES

2 December 2010

(REF: COMMITTEES-11491)

An Ordinary Meeting of Council was held at the EMRC Administration Office, 1st Floor, 226 Great Eastern Highway, BELMONT WA 6104 on **Thursday, 2 December 2010**. The meeting commenced at **6.00pm**.

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1 DECLARATION OF OPENING AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

The Chairman opened the meeting at 6.00pm.

2 ATTENDANCE, APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

Councillor Attendance

Cr Graham Pittaway (Chairman)	EMRC Member	City of Bayswater
Cr John Gangell	EMRC Member	Town of Bassendean
Cr Gerry Pule	EMRC Member	Town of Bassendean
Cr Alan Radford	EMRC Member	City of Bayswater
Cr Glenys Godfrey	EMRC Member	City of Belmont
Cr Janet Powell	EMRC Member	City of Belmont
Cr Frank Lindsey	EMRC Member	Shire of Kalamunda
Cr Noreen Townsend (Deputising for Cr McKechnie)	EMRC Deputy Member	Shire of Kalamunda
Cr Tony Cuccaro (Deputy Chairman)	EMRC Member	Shire of Mundaring
Cr Alan Pilgrim	EMRC Member	Shire of Mundaring
Cr David Färdig	EMRC Member	City of Swan
Cr Charlie Zannino	EMRC Member	City of Swan

Apologies

Cr Don McKechnie	EMRC Member	Shire of Kalamunda
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EMRC Officers

Mr Peter Schneider	Chief Executive Officer	
Mr Hua Jer Liew	Director Corporate Services	
Mr Brian Jones	Director Waste Services	
Ms Rhonda Hardy	Director Regional Services	
Ms Mary-Ann Winnett	Acting Executive Assistant to Chief Executive Officer (Minutes)	

EMRC Observers

Mr Steve Fitzpatrick	Manager Project Development	
Ms Prapti Mehta	Manager Organisational Development	
Mr David Ameduri	Manager Financial Services	
Mr Jason Mance	Manager Human Resources	
Mr Johan Le Roux	Manager Waste Services	

Observers

Mr Bob Jarvis	Chief Executive Officer	Town of Bassendean
Mr Jonathan Throssell	Chief Executive Officer	Shire of Mundaring
Mr Mike Foley	Chief Executive Officer	City of Swan
Mr Simon Stewert-Dawkins	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 Shane Purdy	Director Infrastructure Services	Shire of Mundaring

Visitors

Mr Ian Walters		
Mr Ron Snelgar		



3 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Nil

4 ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OR PERSON PRESIDING WITHOUT DISCUSSION

4.1 EMRC STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Congratulations to Hua Jer Liew on his appointment as Director Corporate Services and welcome back to David Ameduri as Manager Financial Services.

4.2 PERTH REGION NRM AWARD

On 3 November 2010 the EMRC Environmental Services team received an award of recognition from Perth Region NRM in the local government category for "exemplary support of community groups, assistance in implementing the Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management Plan and actions from the East Reference Group". The award was presented by Ms Liza Harvey MLA, Member for Scarborough and the Chair of Perth Region NRM Mayor David Boothman.

4.3 BUSH LAND AND WATERWAYS AWARD

On 6 November 2010 the Helena River Catchment Group, one of EMRC's catchment groups, received an award for "Bush Land and Waterways" at the 2010 WA Environment Awards.

4.4 EMRC FUNCTION FOR VOLUNTEERS

On the 4 December 2010 the EMRC will host a function to thank the many volunteers who worked on the Eastern Hills Catchment Management Program with the EMRC, the Shires of Kalamunda and Mundaring and the City of Swan.

Volunteers play an important role in our community and the numerous projects they work on would not be as successful without their contribution.

4.5 EPA LEVEL OF ASSESSMENT FOR THE RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY AT RED HILL

The EMRC has received notice of the Minister's determination on the three appeals against the EPA level of assessment on the proposed Resource Recovery Facility at Red Hill on 2 December 2010.

The Minister upheld the level of assessment as a Public Environmental Review (PER), as originally determined by the EPA and agreed to the 8 week public comment period as volunteered by the EMRC in its submission to the Office of the Appeals Convenor.

4.6 CHAIRMAN'S THANKS

The Chairman thanked the Deputy Chairman, Cr Tony Cuccaro, for attending a number of engagements on his behalf while he was on leave of absence during November.

Cr Powell entered the meeting at 6.02pm.

At the previous Council meeting held on 21 October 2010 a query was raised regarding the EMRC's Standing Orders. The CEO advised that he had reviewed the Standing Orders and while the officer's recommendation at the bottom of the report was not substantive, it was considered best practice to vote on the recommendation first and then put up an alternative recommendation.

5 RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS PUBLIC QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE

Nil



6 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

6.1 QUESTIONS FROM MR IAN WALTERS

Question 1: Mr Walters referred to the meeting he attended at the EMRC with the Chairman and CEO on 18 October 2010 and asked for confirmation that the matters discussed had been completed.

Response: The CEO confirmed that the matters discussed were actioned.

Question 2: Mr Walters asked if copies of the EMRC Council agenda were being sent to the City of Bayswater as they hadn't had a copy available when he asked for one.

Response: The CEO advised that the City of Bayswater received copies of the agenda. The Chairman advised that he would follow up with the City of Bayswater.

Question 3: Is it possible to have the agenda put on the website prior to the meetings?

Response: The CEO advised that the EMRC complied with the requirements of the Local Government Act and regulations and agendas were available for inspection from the time they are made available to Council members.

Question 4: Could the EMRC Council Agenda be made available to the public earlier.

Response: Refer response to Question 3.

7 APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

7.1 CR DAVID FÄRDIG - LEAVE OF ABSENCE

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR ZANNINO

SECONDED CR RADFORD

THAT COUNCIL APPROVE APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR CR FÄRDIG FOR THE 17 FEBRUARY 2011.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8 PETITIONS, DEPUTATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Nil



9 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

9.1 MINUTES OF ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 21 OCTOBER 2010

That the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 21 October 2010 which have been distributed, be confirmed.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

MOVED CR PULE

SECONDED CR POWELL

THAT THE MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL HELD ON 21 OCTOBER 2010 WHICH HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED, BE CONFIRMED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

10 QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

Nil

11 QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

Nil

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

NOTE: Section 5.23(2) of the Local Government Act 1995, details a number of matters upon which Council may discuss and make decisions without members of the public being present. These matters include: matters affecting employees; personal affairs of any person; contractual matters; legal advice; commercial-in-confidence matters; security matters; among others.

The following report items are covered in section 19 of this agenda:

12.1 ITEM 10.1 OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SKIP SACKS

12.2 ITEM 10.1 OF THE RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE

CONFIDENTIAL DISCUSSION ON CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 9.5
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY - SITE LOCATION STUDY

12.3 ITEM 18.1 OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE UPDATE

13 BUSINESS NOT DEALT WITH FROM A PREVIOUS MEETING

Nil



14 REPORTS OF OFFICERS

QUESTIONS

The Chairman invited questions from members on the reports of officers.

RECOMMENDATION

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

Cr Godfrey referred to page 17 of the Agenda – Statement of Cash and Investments, the cumulative unrealised losses, and asked if a separate line could be added to the report to provide the history and reasons for investing in the products. The CEO advised that he would take the question on notice and provide a considered response.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

MOVED CR GODFREY

SECONDED CR POWELL

THAT THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE OFFICERS REPORTS (SECTION 14) BE ADOPTED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



14 REPORTS OF OFFICERS

14.1 LIST OF ACCOUNTS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2010

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11641

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 month of October 2010 for noting.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- As per the requirements of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 (Clause 13 (1)) the list of accounts paid during the month October 2010 is provided for noting.

Recommendation(s)

That Council notes the CEO's list of accounts for October 2010 paid under delegated power in accordance with Regulation 13(1) of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, as attached to this report totalling \$2,958,935.27.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Manager Financial 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.

REPORT

The table below summarises the payments drawn on the funds during the month of October 2010. A list detailing the payments made is appended as an attachment to this report.

Municipal Fund	EFT Payments:	17669 – 17994	
	Cheque Payments:	218865 – 218908	
	Payroll EFT:	PAY-8, PAY-8.1 & PAY-9	
	DIRECT DEBITS		
	- Bank Charges:	1*OCT10	
	- Other:	437 - 443	\$2,958,935.27
	LESS		
	Cancelled EFTs and Cheques		Nil
Trust Fund	Not Applicable		Nil
Total			\$2,958,935.27



Item 14.1 continued

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 4 – Good Governance

- 4.6 To provide responsible and accountable governance and management of the EMRC; and
- 4.7 To continue to improve financial and asset management practices.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

As contained within the report.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

MEMBER COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

Member Council	Implication Details
Town of Bassendean	} Nil direct implications for member Councils
City of Bayswater	
City of Belmont	
Shire of Kalamunda	
Shire of Mundaring	
City of Swan	

ATTACHMENT(S)

CEO's Delegated Payments List for the month of October 2010 (Ref: Committees-11647)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council notes the CEO's list of accounts for October 2010 paid under delegated power in accordance with Regulation 13(1) of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, as attached to this report totalling \$2,958,935.27.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR GODFREY

SECONDED CR POWELL

THAT COUNCIL NOTES THE CEO'S LIST OF ACCOUNTS FOR OCTOBER 2010 PAID UNDER DELEGATED POWER IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION 13(1) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996, AS ATTACHED TO THIS REPORT TOTALLING \$2,958,935.27.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council

17/11/2010

2:03:09 PM

**CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2010**

Cheque /EFT No	Date	Payee	Amount
EFT17669	01/10/2010	KEYWEST LOCK SERVICE	445.50
EFT17670	01/10/2010	MERIVALE TRUST T/A SAVAGELY CREATIVE	3,300.00
EFT17671	01/10/2010	PPR AUSTRALIA	330.00
EFT17672	01/10/2010	ADAMS COACHLINES	540.00
EFT17673	01/10/2010	AHA! CONSULTING	3,320.63
EFT17674	01/10/2010	AIRWELL PUMPS PTY LTD	1,775.95
EFT17675	01/10/2010	ANALYTICAL REFERENCE LABORATORY	148.50
EFT17676	01/10/2010	AUST GUARD	231.00
EFT17677	01/10/2010	AUSTRACLEAR LIMITED	34.10
EFT17678	01/10/2010	B&J CATALANO PTY LTD	387.81
EFT17679	01/10/2010	BLAZING TRAILS PUBLIC RELATIONS	3,675.00
EFT17680	01/10/2010	BOC GASES	89.71
EFT17681	01/10/2010	BP AUSTRALIA LIMITED	752.71
EFT17682	01/10/2010	BRING COURIERS	539.53
EFT17683	01/10/2010	BT EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	4,321.13
EFT17684	01/10/2010	BTTB MARKETING PTY LTD	984.50
EFT17685	01/10/2010	BUDGET ELECTRICS	93.50
EFT17686	01/10/2010	BUNNINGS BUILDING SUPPLIES PTY LTD	74.02
EFT17687	01/10/2010	CHAMBERLAIN AUTO ELECTRICS	909.70
EFT17688	01/10/2010	CJD EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	2,962.29
EFT17689	01/10/2010	COMSYNC CONSULTING PTY LTD	2,788.50
EFT17690	01/10/2010	CONQUEST SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	3,368.15
EFT17691	01/10/2010	CORPORATE EXPRESS AUSTRALIA LTD	642.82
EFT17692	01/10/2010	DITCH WITCH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	843.92
EFT17693	01/10/2010	FAIRFAX RADIO NETWORK PTY LTD	17,600.00
EFT17694	01/10/2010	FEDERAL SHEET METAL	965.25
EFT17695	01/10/2010	FUJI XEROX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	337.03
EFT17696	01/10/2010	GREENSENSE	3,850.00
EFT17697	01/10/2010	HILLS FRESH	67.05
EFT17698	01/10/2010	INTEWORK INC	754.69
EFT17699	01/10/2010	ISS WASHROOM SERVICES	99.92
EFT17700	01/10/2010	LANDFILL GAS & POWER PTY LTD	2,307.78
EFT17701	01/10/2010	LANDMARK OPERATIONS LIMITED	330.17
EFT17702	01/10/2010	MACRI PARTNERS	7,876.00
EFT17703	01/10/2010	MAJOR MOTORS PTY LTD	288.95
EFT17704	01/10/2010	MUCHEA TREE FARM	520.52
EFT17705	01/10/2010	MULTITRACK (WA) PTY LTD	132.00
EFT17706	01/10/2010	NEVERFAIL SPRINGWATER LTD - HAZELMERE	74.05
EFT17707	01/10/2010	OSBORNE PARK VOLKSWAGON	977.15
EFT17708	01/10/2010	PIRTEK	187.44
EFT17709	01/10/2010	PITNEY BOWES AUSTRALIA (WA)	333.64
EFT17710	01/10/2010	PLANTRITE	303.60
EFT17711	01/10/2010	PRECISION PANEL & PAINT	4,000.00
EFT17712	01/10/2010	RADIO PERTH PTY LTD	2,623.50
EFT17713	01/10/2010	RECLAIM COLLECTIONS T/A TYRE WASTE (WA)	1,627.76
EFT17714	01/10/2010	SCRD HOLDINGS P/L T/A SECURE COMPUTER RECYLING & DISPOSAL	6,516.66
EFT17715	01/10/2010	SNAP PRINTING	1,968.86
EFT17716	01/10/2010	SOURCE FOODS	982.00
EFT17717	01/10/2010	STALI HOLDINGS PTY LTD T/A ROSEHILL LODGE	2,467.50
EFT17718	01/10/2010	TELSTRA - A/C 163 4688 200 - HAZELMERE	125.70



**CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2010**

Cheque /EFT No	Date	Payee	Amount
EFT17719	01/10/2010	TELSTRA - A/C 295 7816 000 - RED HILL	656.10
EFT17720	01/10/2010	THE BIG PICTURE FACTORY	66.00
EFT17721	01/10/2010	TOOLMART AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	90.00
EFT17722	01/10/2010	UNIQUE WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES	572.00
EFT17723	01/10/2010	VOLICH WASTE CONTRACTORS PTY LTD	44.00
EFT17724	01/10/2010	WESTERN POWER	4,808.00
EFT17725	01/10/2010	WESTERN TREE RECYCLERS	33,047.41
EFT17726	01/10/2010	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	2,165.80
EFT17727	01/10/2010	WURTH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	329.83
EFT17728	06/10/2010	ALL FLAGS	583.00
EFT17729	06/10/2010	SNAP BURSWOOD	1,003.13
EFT17730	06/10/2010	ADECCO AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	1,049.95
EFT17731	06/10/2010	AIR FILTER DRY CLEAN SYSTEMS PTY LTD	211.99
EFT17732	06/10/2010	B&J CATALANO PTY LTD	405.26
EFT17733	06/10/2010	BINDOON BAKEHOUSE AND CAFE	710.50
EFT17734	06/10/2010	CHAMBERLAIN AUTO ELECTRICS	930.76
EFT17735	06/10/2010	CORPORATE EXPRESS AUSTRALIA LTD	290.48
EFT17736	06/10/2010	FILTERS PLUS	385.28
EFT17737	06/10/2010	GIDGE RURAL	25.80
EFT17738	06/10/2010	HILLS FRESH	67.92
EFT17739	06/10/2010	J & K HOPKINS	249.00
EFT17740	06/10/2010	KLB SYSTEMS	396.00
EFT17741	06/10/2010	MACHINERY WAREHOUSE	100.00
EFT17742	06/10/2010	MUNDA BIDI TRAIL FOUNDATION INC	550.00
EFT17743	06/10/2010	OAKS LIQUOR	451.76
EFT17744	06/10/2010	PAYG PAYMENTS	52,380.81
EFT17745	06/10/2010	PIRTEK	1,305.11
EFT17746	06/10/2010	SAMANTHA ROBSHAW	185.00
EFT17747	06/10/2010	SOURCE FOODS	468.50
EFT17748	06/10/2010	SUBARU WANGARA	441.90
EFT17749	06/10/2010	THE UTESHED	150.00
EFT17750	06/10/2010	TOTALLY WORKWEAR MIDLAND	536.91
EFT17751	06/10/2010	UNIQUE WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES	732.80
EFT17752	06/10/2010	WA SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ASS INC	660.00
EFT17753	06/10/2010	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	268.32
EFT17754	08/10/2010	CR ALAN RADFORD	1,750.00
EFT17755	08/10/2010	CR GRAHAM PITTAWAY OAM	5,000.00
EFT17756	08/10/2010	GLENYS GODFREY	1,750.00
EFT17757	08/10/2010	KEYWEST LOCK SERVICE	480.00
EFT17758	08/10/2010	MORLEY GENERAL CLEANING SERVICE	2,872.85
EFT17759	08/10/2010	SNAP BURSWOOD	586.45
EFT17760	08/10/2010	A.T. MILK SUPPLY	89.70
EFT17761	08/10/2010	ACCESS INDUSTRIAL TYRES	93.50
EFT17762	08/10/2010	ADCORP	8,733.27
EFT17763	08/10/2010	AEC SYSTEMS PTY LTD	2,659.80
EFT17764	08/10/2010	AMBIUS	1,142.47
EFT17765	08/10/2010	ANALYTICAL REFERENCE LABORATORY	148.50
EFT17766	08/10/2010	AUST GUARD	798.60
EFT17767	08/10/2010	B&J CATALANO PTY LTD	126.94
EFT17768	08/10/2010	BEAUMONDE CATERING	1,642.35



**CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2010**

Cheque /EFT No	Date	Payee	Amount
EFT17769	08/10/2010	BINDOON BAKEHOUSE AND CAFE	154.50
EFT17770	08/10/2010	BOFFINS BOOKSHOP	147.76
EFT17771	08/10/2010	BUNNINGS BUILDING SUPPLIES PTY LTD	103.03
EFT17772	08/10/2010	CAPITAL TRANSPORT SERVICES (WA) PTY LTD	1,373.21
EFT17773	08/10/2010	CJD EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	136.38
EFT17774	08/10/2010	CMS EVENTS	1,760.00
EFT17775	08/10/2010	COMMAND-A-COM AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	165.00
EFT17776	08/10/2010	CR CHARLIE ZANNINO	1,750.00
EFT17777	08/10/2010	CR DON MCKECHNIE	1,750.00
EFT17778	08/10/2010	CR GERRY PULE	1,750.00
EFT17779	08/10/2010	CUTTING EDGES PTY LTD	1,120.80
EFT17780	08/10/2010	Cr John Gangell	1,750.00
EFT17781	08/10/2010	DAVID FARDIG	1,750.00
EFT17782	08/10/2010	DC COMPUTERS	685.30
EFT17783	08/10/2010	ERBEAC INC	165.50
EFT17784	08/10/2010	FUJI XEROX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	2,306.01
EFT17785	08/10/2010	GRA EVERINGHAM PTY LTD	5,500.00
EFT17786	08/10/2010	JENNY JOHNSON	140.00
EFT17787	08/10/2010	KELLY SERVICES (AUSTRALIA) LTD	2,231.11
EFT17788	08/10/2010	LO-GO APPOINTMENTS	3,527.04
EFT17789	08/10/2010	LYNDA BUTLER	140.00
EFT17790	08/10/2010	MACRI PARTNERS	1,760.00
EFT17791	08/10/2010	MERCER (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	1,045.00
EFT17792	08/10/2010	MIDWAY FORD (WA)	315.00
EFT17793	08/10/2010	MULTITRACK (WA) PTY LTD	155.90
EFT17794	08/10/2010	NEVERFAIL SPRINGWATER	225.40
EFT17795	08/10/2010	OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY PTY LTD	1,416.63
EFT17796	08/10/2010	PIRTEK	314.61
EFT17797	08/10/2010	PRESTIGE ALARMS	858.00
EFT17798	08/10/2010	PULSE DESIGN	1,210.00
EFT17799	08/10/2010	ROSS HUMAN DIRECTIONS	2,227.61
EFT17800	08/10/2010	SAI GLOBAL LIMITED	374.00
EFT17801	08/10/2010	SOLAR E PTY LTD	240.00
EFT17802	08/10/2010	SYNNOTT MULHOLLAND MANAGEMENT SERVICES P/L T/A CONSULTATION	11,594.00
EFT17803	08/10/2010	TELSTRA - A/C 008 2879 300 - SECONDARY WASTE PRJ	173.51
EFT17804	08/10/2010	TELSTRA - A/C 335 6242 598 - MOBILE PHONES	1,411.00
EFT17805	08/10/2010	TELSTRA - A/C 3356 2426 14 (MOBILE DATA)	178.00
EFT17806	08/10/2010	ULTIMO CATERING	392.75
EFT17807	08/10/2010	UNIQUE WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES	858.00
EFT17808	08/10/2010	VERTICAL TELECOM WA PTY LTD (VERTEL)	182.60
EFT17809	08/10/2010	WALGS PLAN	62,973.26
EFT17810	08/10/2010	WEBTRACK PTY LTD T/A MOBILE PHONE INSTALLATIONS AUSTRALIA	310.00
EFT17811	12/10/2010	AGPARTS WAREHOUSE	83.60
EFT17812	12/10/2010	AUST GUARD	77.00
EFT17813	12/10/2010	AUSTRALIAN HVAC SERVICES	748.00
EFT17814	12/10/2010	BP GIDGEGANNUP	27.30
EFT17815	12/10/2010	CHAMBERLAIN AUTO ELECTRICS	1,159.73
EFT17816	12/10/2010	HILLS FRESH	61.89
EFT17817	12/10/2010	JOBS WEST	220.00



**CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2010**

Cheque /EFT No	Date	Payee	Amount
EFT17818	12/10/2010	JOHN HUGHES MITSUBISHI	555.01
EFT17819	12/10/2010	LANDFILL GAS & POWER PTY LTD	137.35
EFT17820	12/10/2010	MOTORCHARGE PTY LTD	6,787.96
EFT17821	12/10/2010	MUNDARING ARTS CENTRE	6,501.00
EFT17822	12/10/2010	MUNDARING GARDEN CENTRE	339.04
EFT17823	12/10/2010	NEVERFAIL SPRINGWATER LTD - HAZELMERE	154.20
EFT17824	12/10/2010	ROSS HUMAN DIRECTIONS	2,213.40
EFT17825	12/10/2010	STOCK PHOTOGRAPHY P/L T/A STOCK IMAGES	900.00
EFT17826	12/10/2010	ULTIMO CATERING	356.80
EFT17827	12/10/2010	UNIQUE WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES	1,161.80
EFT17828	15/10/2010	AIR-MET SCIENTIFIC PTY LTD	774.40
EFT17829	15/10/2010	PINK PIRANHA	2,438.70
EFT17830	15/10/2010	A.T. MILK SUPPLY	89.70
EFT17831	15/10/2010	ASTAR HARDWARE DISTRIBUTION	523.05
EFT17832	15/10/2010	B&J CATALANO PTY LTD	530.83
EFT17833	15/10/2010	BEAUMONDE CATERING	2,186.00
EFT17834	15/10/2010	BLACKWOODS ATKINS	599.06
EFT17835	15/10/2010	C4 CONCEPTS	3,300.00
EFT17836	15/10/2010	CHAMBERLAIN AUTO ELECTRICS	728.75
EFT17837	15/10/2010	CJD EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	8,261.56
EFT17838	15/10/2010	CMA RECYCLING PTY LTD	1,243.00
EFT17839	15/10/2010	COOL CLEAR WATER GROUP LTD	290.40
EFT17840	15/10/2010	CORPORATE EXPRESS AUSTRALIA LTD	134.52
EFT17841	15/10/2010	EAGLE MACHINERY SALES PTY LTD T/A REVOLUTION EQUIPMENT	5,500.00
EFT17842	15/10/2010	ELEMENT HYDROGRAPHIC SOLUTIONS	778.80
EFT17843	15/10/2010	FILTERS PLUS	185.63
EFT17844	15/10/2010	FUJI XEROX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	246.35
EFT17845	15/10/2010	GEORGIA ARMSTRONG	243.65
EFT17846	15/10/2010	GOURMET INDULGENCE	331.50
EFT17847	15/10/2010	HAYS SPECIALIST RECRUITMENT	287.76
EFT17848	15/10/2010	INDEPTH INTERACTIVE	1,100.00
EFT17849	15/10/2010	ISS WASHROOM SERVICES	2,183.50
EFT17850	15/10/2010	JAPANESE TRUCK & BUS SPARES PTY LTD	759.45
EFT17851	15/10/2010	KEYNOTE CONFERENCES	1,355.00
EFT17852	15/10/2010	KONE ELEVATORS PTY LTD	107.80
EFT17853	15/10/2010	LANDMARK OPERATIONS LIMITED	1,034.00
EFT17854	15/10/2010	LEN FRENCH FENCING CONTRACTOR	2,223.50
EFT17855	15/10/2010	LINFOX ARMAGUARD PTY LTD	329.80
EFT17856	15/10/2010	LO-GO APPOINTMENTS	1,424.50
EFT17857	15/10/2010	MAIL PLUS PERTH	204.60
EFT17858	15/10/2010	MUNDARING CRANE TRUCK HIRE	66.00
EFT17859	15/10/2010	OAKNEY PTY LTD T/A AIRPORT PUBLICATIONS	110.00
EFT17860	15/10/2010	OAKVALE CAPITAL LTD	2,405.82
EFT17861	15/10/2010	ODOUR CONTROL SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL LTD	12,080.88
EFT17862	15/10/2010	OWEN CONSULTING	2,200.00
EFT17863	15/10/2010	PEACETREE PERMACULTURE AND EDIBLE LANDSCAPES	6,263.49
EFT17864	15/10/2010	PULSE DESIGN	1,056.00
EFT17865	15/10/2010	RENTOKIL INITIAL PTY LTD	577.06
EFT17866	15/10/2010	SHREDDING SERVICES	2,640.00
EFT17867	15/10/2010	SHUGS ELECTRICAL	5,097.95



**CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2010**

Cheque /EFT No	Date	Payee	Amount
EFT17868	15/10/2010	SNAP PRINTING	5,262.47
EFT17869	15/10/2010	SUCCESS WATERS PTY LTD T/A HAYDN ROBINSON	30,658.10
EFT17870	15/10/2010	THE UTESHED	125.00
EFT17871	15/10/2010	TOLL PRIORITY	97.54
EFT17872	15/10/2010	TOTALLY WORKWEAR MIDLAND	165.34
EFT17873	15/10/2010	TRANSPACIFIC CLEANAWAY LTD	756.32
EFT17874	15/10/2010	UNIQUE WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES	2,667.50
EFT17875	15/10/2010	WESTERN TREE RECYCLERS	46,969.40
EFT17876	15/10/2010	ALL DAY CONTRACTING	6,271.47
EFT17877	15/10/2010	MORLEY GENERAL CLEANING SERVICE	6,820.92
EFT17878	15/10/2010	SNAP BURSWOOD	260.00
EFT17879	15/10/2010	ACCLAIMED CATERING	451.00
EFT17880	15/10/2010	AIR FILTER DRY CLEAN SYSTEMS PTY LTD	325.29
EFT17881	15/10/2010	AUST GUARD	88.00
EFT17882	15/10/2010	AUSTRALIA POST - ASCOT PLACE	1,950.00
EFT17883	15/10/2010	BP AUSTRALIA LIMITED	47,171.05
EFT17884	15/10/2010	BUDGET ELECTRICS	187.00
EFT17885	15/10/2010	CMA RECYCLING PTY LTD	964.10
EFT17886	15/10/2010	DICK SMITH ELECTRONICS PTY LTD	119.00
EFT17887	15/10/2010	HAYS SPECIALIST RECRUITMENT	1,016.75
EFT17888	15/10/2010	HILLS FRESH	68.41
EFT17889	15/10/2010	KLB SYSTEMS	401.50
EFT17890	15/10/2010	LANDFILL GAS & POWER PTY LTD	2,213.96
EFT17891	15/10/2010	LEFKAPHA P/L T/A CENTRE FORD	667.65
EFT17892	15/10/2010	PAYG PAYMENTS	49,814.48
EFT17893	15/10/2010	PITNEY BOWES (POSTAGE BY PHONE)	89.10
EFT17894	15/10/2010	PORTNER PRESS PTY LTD	97.00
EFT17895	15/10/2010	PULSE DESIGN	797.94
EFT17896	15/10/2010	SNAP PRINTING	120.00
EFT17897	15/10/2010	SPUDS GARDENING SERVICES	2,732.00
EFT17898	15/10/2010	ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION	150.00
EFT17899	15/10/2010	TENDERLINK.com PTY LTD	165.00
EFT17900	15/10/2010	TOTALLY WORKWEAR MIDLAND	95.40
EFT17901	15/10/2010	ULTIMO CATERING	192.00
EFT17902	19/10/2010	ROSS HUMAN DIRECTIONS	48,506.65
EFT17903	22/10/2010	MORLEY GENERAL CLEANING SERVICE	2,206.16
EFT17904	22/10/2010	PPC WORLDWIDE PTY LTD	797.50
EFT17905	22/10/2010	SHIRE OF KALAMUNDA	240.00
EFT17906	22/10/2010	360 RECYCLING PTY LTD	55.00
EFT17907	22/10/2010	ADCORP	3,223.80
EFT17908	22/10/2010	AUSTRALIA POST - RED HILL	237.45
EFT17909	22/10/2010	B&J CATALANO PTY LTD	707.28
EFT17910	22/10/2010	BIN BATH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	271.04
EFT17911	22/10/2010	BKAY DESIGN	14,971.99
EFT17912	22/10/2010	CAPITAL TRANSPORT SERVICES (WA) PTY LTD	1,127.26
EFT17913	22/10/2010	CJD EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	755.13
EFT17914	22/10/2010	COMSYNC CONSULTING PTY LTD	2,502.50
EFT17915	22/10/2010	CORPORATE EXPRESS AUSTRALIA LTD	766.93
EFT17916	22/10/2010	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	1,459.99
EFT17917	22/10/2010	EAGLE MACHINERY SALES PTY LTD T/A REVOLUTION EQUIPMENT	12,100.00



**CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2010**

Cheque /EFT No	Date	Payee	Amount
EFT17918	22/10/2010	FREEHILLS	275.00
EFT17919	22/10/2010	FUELQUIP (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	95.44
EFT17920	22/10/2010	FUJI XEROX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	423.56
EFT17921	22/10/2010	GILBARCO AUSTRALIA LIMITED	531.30
EFT17922	22/10/2010	GRA EVERINGHAM PTY LTD	3,300.00
EFT17923	22/10/2010	HAYS SPECIALIST RECRUITMENT	855.40
EFT17924	22/10/2010	JOHN HUGHES MITSUBISHI	285.00
EFT17925	22/10/2010	KELLY SERVICES (AUSTRALIA) LTD	2,265.60
EFT17926	22/10/2010	KEYNOTE CONFERENCES	2,200.00
EFT17927	22/10/2010	KOTT GUNNING LAWYERS	551.32
EFT17928	22/10/2010	LGIS INSURANCE BROKING	1,978.06
EFT17929	22/10/2010	LISA GRIFFIN	156.18
EFT17930	22/10/2010	MARSMEN PLUMBING	243.65
EFT17931	22/10/2010	MICHAEL PAGE INTERNATIONAL	4,268.00
EFT17932	22/10/2010	MISS MAUD	81.90
EFT17933	22/10/2010	MUNDARING CRANE TRUCK HIRE	396.00
EFT17934	22/10/2010	NEVERFAIL SPRINGWATER	221.30
EFT17935	22/10/2010	ODOUR CONTROL SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL LTD	2,984.86
EFT17936	22/10/2010	ON SITE RENTALS PTY LTD	1,330.45
EFT17937	22/10/2010	PERRY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTING	3,410.00
EFT17938	22/10/2010	RECLAIM COLLECTIONS T/A TYRE WASTE (WA)	925.90
EFT17939	22/10/2010	ROSS HUMAN DIRECTIONS	4,677.17
EFT17940	22/10/2010	RUDD INDUSTRIAL AND FARM SUPPLIES	145.20
EFT17941	22/10/2010	SAMANTHA ROBSHAW	140.95
EFT17942	22/10/2010	SHUGS ELECTRICAL	696.92
EFT17943	22/10/2010	TELSTRA - A/C 148 4710 000 - ASCOT PLACE	2,256.86
EFT17944	22/10/2010	TELSTRA - A/C 246 2455 400 - RH SECURITY MONITOR	38.50
EFT17945	22/10/2010	TELSTRA - A/C 256 0950 500 - ASCOT PLACE LIFT	19.25
EFT17946	22/10/2010	TOTALLY WORKWEAR MIDLAND	88.24
EFT17947	22/10/2010	ULTIMO CATERING	281.50
EFT17948	22/10/2010	UNIQUE WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES	164.54
EFT17949	22/10/2010	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	625.86
EFT17950	27/10/2010	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION	1,723,980.53
EFT17951	27/10/2010	LANDFILL GAS & POWER PTY LTD	4,068.05
EFT17952	29/10/2010	KEYWEST LOCK SERVICE	168.30
EFT17953	29/10/2010	ACCESS INDUSTRIAL TYRES	93.50
EFT17954	29/10/2010	ADCORP	14,046.75
EFT17955	29/10/2010	AIR FILTER DRY CLEAN SYSTEMS PTY LTD	245.42
EFT17956	29/10/2010	AIRWELL PUMPS PTY LTD	691.70
EFT17957	29/10/2010	AUST GUARD	88.00
EFT17958	29/10/2010	AUSTRALIAN LABORATORY SERVICES PTY LTD	915.75
EFT17959	29/10/2010	B&J CATALANO PTY LTD	936.28
EFT17960	29/10/2010	BOC GASES	195.91
EFT17961	29/10/2010	BOSS PTY LTD T/A TRISSET BUSINESS FORMS	2,398.00
EFT17962	29/10/2010	BT EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	642.18
EFT17963	29/10/2010	CCH AUSTRALIA LTD	183.01
EFT17964	29/10/2010	CHAMBERLAIN AUTO ELECTRICS	1,077.01
EFT17965	29/10/2010	CITY OF BELMONT	7,223.90
EFT17966	29/10/2010	CJD EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	2,633.83
EFT17967	29/10/2010	EASTERN HILLS SAWS & MOWERS	999.20



**CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2010**

Cheque /EFT No	Date	Payee	Amount
EFT17968	29/10/2010	GEORGIA ARMSTRONG	214.90
EFT17969	29/10/2010	HAYS SPECIALIST RECRUITMENT	2,928.50
EFT17970	29/10/2010	HILLS FRESH	114.05
EFT17971	29/10/2010	HUMES CONCRETE PIPES	4,428.60
EFT17972	29/10/2010	KELLY SERVICES (AUSTRALIA) LTD	683.36
EFT17973	29/10/2010	KLB SYSTEMS	3,190.00
EFT17974	29/10/2010	LEFKAPHA P/L T/A CENTRE FORD	600.00
EFT17975	29/10/2010	LEN FRENCH FENCING CONTRACTOR	240.00
EFT17976	29/10/2010	Leanne Kimberley	136.00
EFT17977	29/10/2010	MACHINERY WAREHOUSE	140.00
EFT17978	29/10/2010	MAJOR MOTORS PTY LTD	145.90
EFT17979	29/10/2010	MISS MAUD	106.90
EFT17980	29/10/2010	Ms C Brown	182.55
EFT17981	29/10/2010	NAVSEC	7,596.60
EFT17982	29/10/2010	ON SITE RENTALS PTY LTD	733.70
EFT17983	29/10/2010	RECLAIM COLLECTIONS T/A TYRE WASTE (WA)	71.91
EFT17984	29/10/2010	ROSS HUMAN DIRECTIONS	6,365.16
EFT17985	29/10/2010	SAFETY SIGNS SERVICE	131.12
EFT17986	29/10/2010	SAI GLOBAL LIMITED	4,625.50
EFT17987	29/10/2010	SCRD HOLDINGS P/L T/A SECURE COMPUTER RECYLING & DISPOSAL	2,831.77
EFT17988	29/10/2010	SHUGS ELECTRICAL	1,155.00
EFT17989	29/10/2010	SOURCE FOODS	1,154.00
EFT17990	29/10/2010	TOTALLY WORKWEAR MIDLAND	783.41
EFT17991	29/10/2010	TRANSPACIFIC CLEANAWAY LTD	115.36
EFT17992	29/10/2010	UNIQUE WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES	1,796.19
EFT17993	29/10/2010	WA BROILER GROWERS ASSOCIATION (INC)	3,410.00
EFT17994	29/10/2010	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	4,365.99
218865	01/10/2010	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT - BULK BILLING	15.00
218866	01/10/2010	HUTCHISON 3G AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	107.00
218867	08/10/2010	GENERATIONS PERSONAL SUPERANNUATION PLAN	391.60
218868	08/10/2010	TONY CUCCARO	2,125.00
218869	08/10/2010	WESTSCHEME	1,034.15
218870	08/10/2010	AMP LIFE LTD	1,239.56
218871	08/10/2010	ANZ STAFF SUPER	256.54
218872	08/10/2010	ANZ SUPER ADVANTAGE	751.76
218873	08/10/2010	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	494.78
218874	08/10/2010	BT BUSINESS SUPER	552.84
218875	08/10/2010	BT LIFETIME - PERSONAL SUPER	375.28
218876	08/10/2010	CBUS INDUSTRY SUPER	297.88
218877	08/10/2010	Commonwealth Bank Superannuation	322.12
218878	08/10/2010	EMRC PETTY CASH - REDHILL	226.00
218879	08/10/2010	FRANK LINDSEY	1,750.00
218880	08/10/2010	JANET POWELL	1,750.00
218881	08/10/2010	KEVIN BAILEY	140.00
218882	08/10/2010	NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY	467.29
218883	08/10/2010	THE INDUSTRY SUPERANNUATION FUND	145.61
218884	08/10/2010	UNISUPER FOR ALAN PILGRIM	1,750.00
218885	08/10/2010	ZURICH AUSTRALIAN SUPERANNUATION	336.71
218886	12/10/2010	EMRC PETTY CASH - BELMONT	765.60
218887	15/10/2010	CITY OF SWAN	930.00

Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council

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**CEO's DELEGATED PAYMENTS LIST
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2010**

Cheque /EFT No	Date	Payee	Amount
218888	15/10/2010	AIM UWA BUSINESS SCHOOL ALLIANCE	10,120.00
218889	15/10/2010	EMRC PETTY CASH - HAZELMERE	93.65
218890	15/10/2010	WORKSAFE WESTERN AUSTRALIA	154.00
218891	22/10/2010	EMRC PETTY CASH - REDHILL	285.95
218892	22/10/2010	MARK BROOKER	14.00
218893	22/10/2010	WATER CORPORATION	289.25
218894	29/10/2010	PARKERVILLE JUNIOR CRICKET CLUB	1,000.00
218895	29/10/2010	EXPERIENCE GIDGEGANNUP	1,000.00
218896	29/10/2010	GIDGEGANNUP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY	1,000.00
218897	29/10/2010	GIDGEGANNUP BASKETBALL CLUB	1,000.00
218898	29/10/2010	GIDGEGANNUP JUNIOR FOOTBALL CLUB	1,000.00
218899	29/10/2010	GIDGEGANNUP NETBALL CLUB	1,000.00
218900	29/10/2010	GIDGEGANNUP PLAYGROUP (INC)	1,000.00
218901	29/10/2010	GIDGEGANNUP PROGRESS ASSOCIATION INC	1,000.00
218902	29/10/2010	GIDGEGANNUP RECREATIONAL CLUB	1,000.00
218903	29/10/2010	GIDGEGANNUP SENIOR FOOTBALL CLUB	1,000.00
218904	29/10/2010	JANE BROOK CATCHMENT GROUP INC	1,000.00
218905	29/10/2010	MR KENT WATTERS	250.00
218906	29/10/2010	PERTH HILLS PAINTBALL ASSOCIATION	1,000.00
218907	29/10/2010	THE GIDGEGANNUP COMMUNITY CHURCH	1,000.00
218908	29/10/2010	VESBAR MOBILE PIZZA BAR	990.00
437	29/10/2010	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - P SCHNEIDER	13.25
438	29/10/2010	WBC - CORPORATE MASTER CARD - ENAD ZRAID	3,453.94
439	29/10/2010	WBC - CORPORATE MASTER CARD - R MEDBURY	13.25
440	29/10/2010	WBC - CORPORATE MASTER CARD - S FITZPATRICK	736.56
441	29/10/2010	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - J L ROUX	13.25
442	29/10/2010	WBC - CORPORATE MASTERCARD - RHONDA HARDY	13.25
443	22/10/2010	HAAS HOLZZERKLEINERUNGS - UND FORDERTECHNIK GMBH	2,141.75
PAY-8	12/10/2010	PAYROLL F/E 12/10/10	162,856.02
PAY-8.1	12/10/2010	PAYROLL 12/10/10	1,696.78
PAY-9	26/10/2010	PAYROLL F/E 26/10/10	166,780.36
1*OCT10	01/10/2010	BANK CHARGES B/S 1374 -1378	1,120.28
SUB TOTAL			<u>2,958,935.27</u>
 LESS CANCELLED CHEQUES & EFTs			 NIL
TOTAL			<u><u>2,958,935.27</u></u>

REPORT TOTALS**TOTAL**

Bank Code	Bank Name	
1	EMRC - Municipal Fund	2,958,935.27
TOTAL		2,958,935.27



14.2 FINANCIAL REPORT FOR PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2010

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11568

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an overview of the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council's (EMRC's) financial performance for the period ended 30 September 2010.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- Significant year to date budget variances greater than 10% or \$10,000, which ever is the greater, within each nature and type category on the Statement of Financial Activity as at 30 September 2010 have been identified and are reported on in the body of the report.

Recommendation(s)

That the Income Statement, Capital Expenditure Statement, Balance Sheet and the Statement of Cash and Investments for the period ended 30 September 2010 be received.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Manager Financial Services

BACKGROUND

It is a requirement of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 (Clause 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 2010/2011 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.

The financial summaries attached to this report provide an overview of year to date budget performance for operating activities and capital works.

The initial forecast review for 2010/2011 will be undertaken during January 2011 and will be based on the financial performance to the period ended 31 October 2010.

A Balance Sheet is also provided with year to date actual balances compared with budget provisions and end of year forecasts for all balance sheet items.

REPORT

Outlined below are financial summaries for the period ended 30 September 2010. Where possible, the year to date monthly budget allocations have been 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.



Item 14.2 continued

Income Statement - Nature and Type (refer Attachment 1)

The operating result from normal activities as at 30 September 2010 is a favourable variance of \$1,268,965. The following information is provided on key aspects of Council's financial performance:

<u>Operating Income</u>	<i>Year to Date</i>	A negative variance of \$18,236 (0.26%).
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	As per Budget - not yet due to be reviewed.

Operating Income variances previously reported to Council:

1. Year to date User Charges of \$5,594,797 is \$181,633 (3.14%) below the budget. The variance is due to lower than budgeted Disposal Charge income from Member Councils (\$319,958), WMRC (\$164,105) and Class III Contaminated waste (\$51,476) offset by higher than budgeted Disposal Charge income from casual tipping fees (\$63,205) and other Commercial clients (\$291,997).
2. Contribution Income for projects is invoiced throughout the year based on project timings. Year to date Contributions of \$342,665 is \$213,503 (165.30%) above the budget. The variance is a result of timing differences for the following projects:
 - Eastern Hills Catchment Management Project (EHCMP);
 - Achieving Carbon Emissions Reduction (ACER);
 - Future Proofing Climate Change Adaptation Project;
 - Perth Solar City Project; and
 - Income Regional Water Campaign.
3. Year to date Operating Grants of \$390,551 is \$58,930 (13.11%) below budget. This variance is attributable to the timing of various projects including the grants for the Perth Solar City Project, Avon Descent, Hazelmere site and Eastern Hills Catchment Management project. The variance also includes the unbudgeted additional funding of \$20,000 from the Bushland Phytophthora Dieback project.
4. Year to date Interest Earnings on Municipal Cash and Investments of \$73,904 is \$36,596 (98.09%) above the budget provision of \$37,308. This is offset by the year to date Interest earnings on Restricted Cash Investment which is \$105,199 below the budget. This variation between the two categories of income is a result of the accounting treatment of accrued interest applicable to the Municipal and Reserve funds. Interest earnings income is allocated to the appropriate funds when received.

Operating Income variances not previously reported to Council

5. Year to date Special Charges of \$59,254 is \$18,602 (23.89%) below the budget. This is attributable to lower than budgeted Community Waste Education Income from member Councils (\$8,608) and WMRC (\$9,994) as a result of lower than budgeted tonnages from member Councils and WMRC.

There were no further significant Operating Income variances as at 30 September 2010.



Item 14.2 continued

<u>Operating Expenditure</u>	<i>Year to Date</i>	A favourable variance of \$1,287,201 (19.01%).
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	As per Budget - not yet due to be reviewed.

Operating Expenditure variances previously reported to Council:

1. Contract Expenses of \$627,381 is \$830,472 (56.97%) lower than budget due predominantly to the timing of various projects. Major variations below the year to date budget include the Perth Solar City Living Smart program and demonstration projects (\$163,950), Red Hill Water Monitoring (\$55,911), Rehabilitate Class III Cells at Red Hill Landfill facility (\$38,618), Manage Woodwaste project (\$69,980), Undertake Geotechnical Investigations project (\$49,998), Operate and Maintain Class III Cells intermediate / daily cover (\$52,484), as well as various Regional Development projects (\$96,590) and various Corporate Services activities (\$94,844).
2. Year to date Material Expenses are \$151,914 (54.85%) below the year to date budget provisions. The principal variation relates to \$22,407 expenditure to date compared to a year to date budget provision of \$75,000 on materials for the supply of intermediate/daily cover for the Class III waste disposal cell. This is attributable to a new type of fibre-based material used for intermediate/daily cover which is cheaper as well as the timing of purchasing the materials. Other projects from Waste Management contribute \$56,932 to the variance. Other variances include Corporate Services activities (\$22,990) and Environmental Services projects (\$12,404).
3. Depreciation Expenses of \$772,516 are \$122,228 (13.66%) below the budget. The variation is attributable to the timing of the capital expenditure.

There were no further significant Operating Expenditure variances as at 30 September 2010.

<u>*Other Revenues and Expenses (Net)</u>	<i>Year to Date</i>	A favourable variance of \$59,364 (4.22%).
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	As per Budget - not yet due to be reviewed.

** Note: This section also includes Unrealised Gain/Loss from change in fair value of Investments*

Other Revenues and Expenses variances:

1. Year to date Secondary Waste Charge receipts are \$150,008 (12.80%) below the year to date budget provision of \$1,171,917. This variance is attributable to lower than budgeted tonnages from all member Councils, partially offset by a higher than budgeted tonnages for waste from Commercial customers.
2. Salary Expenses are \$27,483 (34.52%) below the budget on a year to date basis. This is primarily attributable to the delay in recruiting of a new budgeted staff member (Project Development Officer) for Resource Recovery.
3. Year to date Contract Expenses are \$38,438 (29.54%) below the year to date budget provision of \$130,116. This relates specifically to the Resource Recovery project consultancy contractual timings.
4. The Unrealised Gains or Loss from the change in fair value of investments for the period ending 30 September 2010 is an unrealised gain of \$334,818. This is made up of an unrealised profit of \$28,430 from the change in value of ADI's and the write-back of \$306,388 unrealised loss due to the sale of a CDO during the year.

Unrealised Gains or Losses represent a fair market value measurement of the financial instruments during the period in which they are held, i.e. marked to market. It should be noted that actual gains or losses on financial instruments will not be realised until such time as the individual investments are sold.

There were no further significant Other Revenues and Expenses variances as 30 September 2010.



Item 14.2 continued

Capital Expenditure Statement (refer Attachment 2)

<u>Capital Expenditure</u>	<i>Year to Date</i>	A favourable variance of \$405,728
	<i>End of Year Forecast</i>	As per Budget - not yet due to be reviewed.

Capital Expenditure variances:

A favourable variance of \$405,728 exists as at 30 September 2010 when comparing to the year to date budget provision. The year to date budget provisions are used as a guide only as expenditure of a capital nature is undertaken as and when required.

Balance Sheet (refer Attachment 3)

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

Currently, as end of year forecasts are yet to be reviewed. The forecast balances as at 30 September 2010 are as per budget estimates.

Statement of Cash and Investments (refer Attachment 4)

The level of Cash and Investments in the Municipal fund as at 30 September 2010 is \$9,824,755 and Restricted Assets amount to \$19,064,568. This figure is net of cumulative unrealised losses of \$6,353,768 which have been provided for in this amount.

The total level of Cash and Investments as at 30 September 2010 is \$28,889,323 (\$35,243,091 excluding unrealised losses).

Investment Report (refer Attachment 5)

Three tranches of term deposits of \$1 million each (totalling \$3 million) matured in the month of September. All three tranches were re-invested in term deposits. The proceeds from the maturity of an ADI along with funds from operational cash flows were invested in term deposits.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 4 – Good Governance

- 4.6 To provide responsible and accountable governance and management of the EMRC
- 4.7 To continue to improve financial and asset management practices

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

As outlined in the attached financial reports.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil



Item 14.2 continued

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Income Statement by Nature and Type (Ref: Committees-11623)
2. Capital Expenditure Statement (Ref: Committees-11624)
3. Balance Sheet (Ref: Committees-11625)
4. Statement of Cash and Investments (Ref: Committees-11626)
5. Investment Report (Ref: Committees-11627)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Income Statement, Capital Expenditure Statement, Balance Sheet and the Statement of Cash and Investments for the period ended 30 September 2010 be received.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR GODFREY

SECONDED CR POWELL

THAT THE INCOME STATEMENT, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT, BALANCE SHEET AND THE STATEMENT OF CASH AND INVESTMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2010 BE RECEIVED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



INCOME STATEMENT Nature and Type September 2010

Year to Date			September 2010		Full Year			
Actual	Budget	Variance		Current Budget	Forecast Change	End of Year Forecast		
Operating Income								
(\$5,594,797)	(\$5,776,430)	(\$181,633)	(U)	User Charges	(\$23,105,970)	(\$1)	(F)	(\$23,105,971)
(\$59,254)	(\$77,856)	(\$18,602)	(U)	Special Charges	(\$311,456)	\$1	(U)	(\$311,455)
(\$342,665)	(\$129,162)	\$213,503	(F)	Contributions	(\$516,826)	\$0	(F)	(\$516,826)
(\$390,551)	(\$449,481)	(\$58,930)	(U)	Operating Grants	(\$1,797,977)	\$0	(F)	(\$1,797,977)
(\$73,904)	(\$37,308)	\$36,596	(F)	Interest Municipal Cash Investments	(\$149,250)	\$0	(F)	(\$149,250)
(\$171,329)	(\$172,899)	(\$1,570)	(U)	Reimbursements	(\$691,746)	\$0	(F)	(\$691,746)
(\$242,620)	(\$250,221)	(\$7,601)	(U)	Other	(\$1,000,943)	\$0	(F)	(\$1,000,943)
(\$6,875,121)	(\$6,893,357)	(\$18,236)	(U)	Total Operating Income	(\$27,574,168)	\$0	(F)	(\$27,574,168)
Operating Expenditure								
\$1,730,135	\$1,739,244	\$9,109	(F)	Salary Expenses	\$7,129,055	\$0	(F)	\$7,129,055
\$627,381	\$1,457,853	\$830,472	(F)	Contract Expenses	\$5,891,006	(\$1)	(F)	\$5,891,006
\$125,049	\$276,963	\$151,914	(F)	Material Expenses	\$1,109,227	\$0	(F)	\$1,109,227
\$33,057	\$40,133	\$7,076	(F)	Utility Expenses	\$158,436	\$0	(F)	\$158,436
\$159,687	\$172,644	\$12,957	(F)	Fuel Expenses	\$690,630	\$0	(F)	\$690,630
\$3,810	\$3,225	(\$585)	(U)	Finance Fees and Interest Expenses	\$12,900	\$0	(F)	\$12,900
\$119,833	\$123,737	\$3,904	(F)	Insurance Expenses	\$194,530	\$0	(F)	\$194,530
\$772,516	\$894,744	\$122,228	(F)	Depreciation Expenses	\$3,579,279	\$0	(F)	\$3,579,279
\$1,969,062	\$2,118,442	\$149,380	(F)	Miscellaneous Expenses	\$8,459,575	\$0	(F)	\$8,459,575
\$0	\$0	\$0	(F)	Provision Expenses	\$140,383	\$0	(F)	\$140,383
(\$56,028)	(\$55,281)	\$747	(F)	Costs Allocated	(\$220,241)	\$0	(F)	(\$220,241)
\$5,484,502	\$6,771,704	\$1,287,201	(F)	Total Operating Expenditure	\$27,144,780	(\$1)	(F)	\$27,144,779
(\$1,390,618)	(\$121,653)	\$1,268,965	(F)	OPERATING RESULT FROM NORMAL ACTIVITIES	(\$429,388)	(\$1)	(F)	(\$429,389)
Surplus	Surplus				Surplus			Surplus

Notes:

1. User Charges - include member Councils, WMRC 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 p



INCOME STATEMENT Nature and Type

Year to Date			September 2010			Full Year		
Actual	Budget	Variance		Current Budget	Forecast Change	End of Year Forecast		
Other Revenues								
(\$1,021,909)	(\$1,171,917)	(\$150,008)	(U)	Secondary Waste Charge	(\$4,687,717)	\$1	(U)	(\$4,687,716)
(\$323,303)	(\$428,502)	(\$105,199)	(U)	Interest Restricted Cash Investments	(\$1,714,079)	\$0	(F)	(\$1,714,079)
\$0	(\$387)	(\$387)	(U)	Reimbursements	(\$1,550)	\$0	(F)	(\$1,550)
(\$114,318)	(\$111,339)	\$2,979	(F)	Proceeds from Sale of Assets	(\$445,362)	\$0	(F)	(\$445,362)
(\$1,459,530)	(\$1,712,145)	(\$252,615)	(U)	Total Other Revenues	(\$6,848,708)	\$1	(U)	(\$6,848,707)
Other Expenses								
\$52,130	\$79,613	\$27,483	(F)	Salary Expenses	\$328,928	\$0	(F)	\$328,928
\$91,678	\$130,116	\$38,438	(F)	Contract Expenses	\$520,600	\$0	(F)	\$520,600
\$2,366	\$7,863	\$5,497	(F)	Material Expenses	\$31,550	\$0	(F)	\$31,550
\$745	\$798	\$53	(F)	Utility Expenses	\$3,200	\$0	(F)	\$3,200
\$514	\$588	\$74	(F)	Insurance Expenses	\$2,355	\$0	(F)	\$2,355
\$1,567	\$1,635	\$68	(F)	Depreciation Expenses	\$6,556	\$0	(F)	\$6,556
\$20,982	\$28,425	\$7,443	(F)	Miscellaneous Expenses	\$113,800	\$0	(F)	\$113,800
\$100,628	\$0	(\$100,628)	(U)	Carrying Amount of Assets Disposed Of	\$426,241	\$0	(F)	\$426,241
\$56,196	\$54,930	(\$1,266)	(U)	Costs Allocated	\$219,741	\$0	(F)	\$219,741
\$326,807	\$303,968	(\$22,839)	(U)	Total Other Expenses	\$1,652,971	\$0	(F)	\$1,652,971
Unrealised (Gain)/Loss From Change in Fair Value of Investments								
(\$334,818)	\$0	\$334,818	(F)	Unrealised (Gain)/Loss	\$0	\$0	(F)	\$0
(\$334,818)	\$0	\$334,818	(F)	Total Unrealised (Gain)/Loss	\$0	\$0	(F)	\$0
(\$1,467,541)	(\$1,408,177)	\$59,364	(F)	OPERATING RESULT FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES	(\$5,195,737)	\$1	(U)	(\$5,195,736)
Surplus	Surplus				Surplus			Surplus
(\$2,858,160)	(\$1,529,830)	\$1,328,329	(F)	CHANGE IN NET ASSETS FROM OPERATIONS	(\$5,625,125)	\$0	(F)	(\$5,625,125)
Surplus	Surplus				Surplus			Surplus



CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 2010

Full Year

Year to Date			On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Current Budget	Forecast Change	End of Year Forecast
Actual	Budget	Variance					

Governance and Corporate Services

\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Vehicles - Ascot Place (24440/00)	\$422,232	\$0 (F)	\$422,232
\$1,420	\$0	\$1,420 (U)	\$2,600	Purchase Furniture Fittings & Equipment - Corporate Services (24510/01)	\$24,000	\$0 (F)	\$24,000
\$18,300	\$0	\$18,300 (U)	\$1,405	Purchase Information Technology & Communication Equipment (24550/00)	\$380,200	\$0 (F)	\$380,200
\$13,636	\$0	\$13,636 (U)	\$0	Purchase Art Works (24620/00)	\$17,273	\$0 (F)	\$17,273
\$12,150	\$53,748	(\$41,598) (F)	\$24,485	Capital Improvement Administration Building - Ascot Place (25240/01)	\$215,000	\$0 (F)	\$215,000
\$45,506	\$53,748	(\$8,242) (F)	\$28,490		\$1,058,705	\$0 (F)	\$1,058,705



CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 2010

Full Year

Year to Date			On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Current Budget	Forecast Change	End of Year Forecast
Actual	Budget	Variance					

Environmental Services

\$2,936	\$0	\$2,936 (U)	\$0	Purchase Office Equipment - Environmental Services (24510/05)	\$2,000	\$0 (F)	\$2,000
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Office Furniture and Fittings - Environmental Services (24610/05)	\$1,500	\$0 (F)	\$1,500
\$2,936	\$0	\$2,936 (U)	\$0		\$3,500	\$0 (F)	\$3,500

Regional Development

\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Office Equipment - Regional Development (24510/04)	\$1,000	\$0 (F)	\$1,000
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Office Furniture and Fittings - Regional Development (24610/04)	\$1,500	\$0 (F)	\$1,500
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0		\$2,500	\$0 (F)	\$2,500

Risk Management

\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Office Equipment - Risk Management (24510/06)	\$500	\$0 (F)	\$500
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Office Furniture and Fittings - Risk Management (24610/06)	\$500	\$0 (F)	\$500
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0		\$1,000	\$0 (F)	\$1,000

Resource Recovery

\$0	\$12,498	(\$12,498) (F)	\$0	Construct and Commission Resource Recovery Park (24399/01)	\$50,000	\$0 (F)	\$50,000
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Office Equipment - Resource Recovery (24510/07)	\$1,000	\$0 (F)	\$1,000
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Other Equipment - Resource Recovery (24590/07)	\$1,000	\$0 (F)	\$1,000
\$1,932	\$0	\$1,932 (U)	\$0	Purchase Office Furniture and Fittings - Resource Recovery (24610/07)	\$1,000	\$0 (F)	\$1,000
\$1,932	\$12,498	(\$10,566) (F)	\$0		\$53,000	\$0 (F)	\$53,000



CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 2010

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

Waste Management

\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Waste Management Land - Midland Brick (24150/02)	\$500,000	\$0 (F)	\$500,000
\$0	\$82,500	(\$82,500) (F)	\$0	Construct Waste Management Facility Buildings - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24250/01)	\$410,000	\$0 (F)	\$410,000
\$0	\$150,000	(\$150,000) (F)	\$0	Construct Waste Management Facility Buildings - Hazelmere (24250/02)	\$200,000	\$0 (F)	\$200,000
\$0	\$15,000	(\$15,000) (F)	\$0	Investigate and Design Number 3 Workshop - Redhill Landfill Facility (24259/01)	\$60,000	\$0 (F)	\$60,000
\$25,338	\$5,250	\$20,088 (U)	\$0	Construct Waste Management Facility Buildings - Other - Hazelmere (24259/02)	\$21,000	\$0 (F)	\$21,000
\$4,371	\$50,000	(\$45,629) (F)	\$0	Upgrade Power - Redhill Landfill Facility (24259/03)	\$50,000	\$0 (F)	\$50,000
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct Class III Cell Farm Stage 2 - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24310/11)	\$5,000	\$0 (F)	\$5,000
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct Siltation Ponds - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24350/00)	\$158,000	\$0 (F)	\$158,000
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct Nutrient Stripping Pond - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24360/00)	\$50,000	\$0 (F)	\$50,000
\$0	\$24,996	(\$24,996) (F)	\$0	Construct Roads / Carparks - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24370/00)	\$100,000	\$0 (F)	\$100,000
\$346	\$0	\$346 (U)	\$0	Construct Weighbridge - Hazelmere (24392/00)	\$150,000	\$0 (F)	\$150,000
\$4,950	\$19,998	(\$15,049) (F)	\$0	Construct Water Storage Dams - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24393/00)	\$80,000	\$0 (F)	\$80,000
\$0	\$2,145	(\$2,145) (F)	\$0	Construct Perimeter Fencing - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24394/00)	\$8,600	\$0 (F)	\$8,600



CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 2010

Year to Date			On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Full Year		
Actual	Budget	Variance			Current Budget	Forecast Change	End of Year Forecast
Waste Management							
\$6,453	\$12,498	(\$6,045) (F)	\$0	Construct Hardstand and Road - Hazelmere (24395/01)	\$50,000	\$0 (F)	\$50,000
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Construct Monitoring Bores - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24396/00)	\$30,000	\$0 (F)	\$30,000
\$0	\$39,417	(\$39,417) (F)	\$0	Construct Solar PV Tracking System - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24399/02)	\$160,179	\$0 (F)	\$160,179
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Plant - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24410/00)	\$358,000	\$0 (F)	\$358,000
\$695,665	\$710,000	(\$14,335) (F)	\$1,536,843	Purchase / Replace Plant - Hazelmere (24410/01)	\$2,365,265	\$0 (F)	\$2,365,265
\$908	\$0	\$908 (U)	\$23,000	Purchase / Replace Minor Plant and Equipment-Red Hill Landfill Facility (24420/00)	\$200,000	\$0 (F)	\$200,000
\$4,223	\$15,000	(\$10,777) (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Minor Plant and Equipment - Hazelmere (24420/02)	\$15,000	\$0 (F)	\$15,000
\$31,821	\$0	\$31,821 (U)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Vehicles - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24430/00)	\$60,145	\$0 (F)	\$60,145
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Office Equipment - Engineering / Waste Management (24510/02)	\$550	\$0 (F)	\$550
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Office Equipment - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24510/08)	\$7,000	\$0 (F)	\$7,000
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Fire Fighting System/Equipment - Hazelmere (24520/07)	\$600	\$0 (F)	\$600
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Fire Fighting Equipment - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24520/08)	\$1,000	\$0 (F)	\$1,000
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$905	Purchase / Replace Security System - Red Hill Waste Management Facility (24530/08)	\$45,000	\$0 (F)	\$45,000
\$2,780	\$0	\$2,780 (U)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Other Equipment - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24590/00)	\$40,000	\$0 (F)	\$40,000

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 2010

Year to Date			On Order	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Full Year			
Actual	Budget	Variance			Current Budget	Forecast Change	End of Year Forecast	
Waste Management								
\$4,418	\$8,240	(\$3,822) (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Miscellaneous Plant & Equipment - Hazelmere (24590/02)	\$8,240	\$0 (F)	\$8,240	
\$410	\$0	\$410 (U)	\$0	Purchase/Replace Other Equipment - Engineering and Waste Management (24590/03)	\$5,500	\$0 (F)	\$5,500	
\$0	\$2,500	(\$2,500) (F)	\$0	Purchase Office Furniture and Fittings-Engineering and Waste Management (24610/03)	\$2,500	\$0 (F)	\$2,500	
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase / Replace Office Furniture and Fittings - Red Hill Landfill Facility (24610/08)	\$6,500	\$0 (F)	\$6,500	
\$0	\$0	\$0 (F)	\$0	Purchase Office Furniture and Fittings-Hazelmere (24610/10)	\$1,500	\$0 (F)	\$1,500	
\$0	\$1,998	(\$1,998) (F)	\$0	Purchase Miscellaneous Furniture and Fittings - Red Hill Education Programme (24690/01)	\$9,000	\$0 (F)	\$9,000	
\$0	\$1,998	(\$1,998) (F)	\$0	Refurbish Environmental Education Centre - Redhill Landfill Facility (25253/00)	\$9,000	\$0 (F)	\$9,000	
\$0	\$25,000	(\$25,000) (F)	\$0	Refurbish Waste Transfer Station Building - Red Hill Landfill Facility (25259/01)	\$25,000	\$0 (F)	\$25,000	
\$0	\$4,998	(\$4,998) (F)	\$0	Refurbish Plant - Red Hill Landfill Facility (25410/00)	\$20,000	\$0 (F)	\$20,000	
\$781,681	\$1,171,538	(\$389,857) (F)	\$1,560,748		\$5,212,579	\$0 (F)	\$5,212,579	

\$832,056	\$1,237,784	(\$405,728) (F)	\$1,589,238	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	\$6,331,284	\$0 (F)	\$6,331,284
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BALANCE SHEET
SEPTEMBER 2010

Actual 2009/2010	Actual Year to Date	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Full Year		
			Current Budget 2010/2011	Forecast Change	Forecast 2010/2011
Current Assets					
\$3,819,119	\$3,115,712	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$5,236,621	(\$4,810,537) (U)	\$426,084
\$24,625,523	\$25,773,611	Investments	\$26,688,404	\$4,810,537 (F)	\$31,498,941
\$2,484,281	\$3,022,203	Trade and Other Receivables	\$2,484,281	\$0 (F)	\$2,484,281
\$23,408	\$30,180	Inventories	\$23,408	\$0 (F)	\$23,408
\$73,514	\$91,016	Other Assets	\$73,514	\$0 (F)	\$73,514
\$31,025,845	\$32,032,722	Total Current Assets	\$34,506,228	\$0 (F)	\$34,506,228
Current Liabilities					
\$4,830,408	\$2,936,469	Trade and Other Payables	\$4,830,408	\$0 (F)	\$4,830,408
\$1,074,972	\$1,074,972	Provisions	\$1,109,055	\$0 (F)	\$1,109,055
\$5,905,380	\$4,011,441	Total Current Liabilities	\$5,939,463	\$0 (F)	\$5,939,463
\$25,120,465	\$28,021,281	Net Current Assets	\$28,566,765	\$0 (F)	\$28,566,765



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BALANCE SHEET
SEPTEMBER 2010

Tuesday, 2 November, 2010

Actual 2009/2010	Actual Year to Date	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Full Year		
			Current Budget 2010/2011	Forecast Change	Forecast 2010/2011
Non Current Assets					
\$7,639,917	\$7,639,917	Property Plant and Equipment	\$8,139,917	\$0 (F)	\$8,139,917
\$2,406,984	\$4,109,260	Buildings	\$3,186,118	\$0 (F)	\$3,186,118
\$11,021,749	\$11,183,844	Structures	\$10,589,581	\$0 (F)	\$10,589,581
\$5,454,459	\$5,029,852	Plant	\$6,685,536	\$0 (F)	\$6,685,536
\$341,290	\$333,548	Equipment	\$556,069	\$0 (F)	\$556,069
\$91,317	\$104,423	Furniture and Fittings	\$117,703	\$0 (F)	\$117,703
\$2,213,284	\$725,501	Work in Progress	\$2,213,284	\$0 (F)	\$2,213,284
\$29,169,000	\$29,126,344	Total Non Current Assets	\$31,488,208	\$0 (F)	\$31,488,208
Non Current Liabilities					
\$1,419,987	\$1,419,987	Provisions	\$1,560,370	\$0 (F)	\$1,560,370
\$1,419,987	\$1,419,987	Total Non Current Liabilities	\$1,560,370	\$0 (F)	\$1,560,370
\$52,869,478	\$55,727,638	Net Assets	\$58,494,603	\$0	\$58,494,603
Equity					
\$26,333,080	\$26,333,080	Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	\$31,958,205	\$0 (F)	\$31,958,205
\$26,536,398	\$26,536,398	Cash Backed Reserves	\$26,536,398	\$0 (F)	\$26,536,398
\$0	\$2,858,160	Net change in assets from operations	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$52,869,478	\$55,727,638	Total Equity	\$58,494,603	\$0 (F)	\$58,494,603

Note : A negative value in the Forecast Change column of the Equity section results in a favourable increase in the equity position of the organisation.



30 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

SEPTEMBER 2010

Full Year

Actual 2009/2010	YTD Actual 2010/2011	(F) = Favourable variation (U) = Unfavourable variation	Current Budget 2010/2011	Forecast Change	Forecast 2010/2011
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Municipal Cash and Investments

3,815,819	3,112,212	Cash at Bank - Municipal Fund 01001/00	5,233,321	(4,810,537)	(U)	422,784
1,250	1,250	Cash on Hand - Ascot Place 01019/00	1,250	0	(F)	1,250
600	600	Cash on Hand - Walliston/Mathieson & Coppin Road Transfer Stations 01019/01	600	0	(F)	600
1,450	1,650	Cash on Hand - Red Hill / Hazelmere 01019/02	1,450	0	(F)	1,450
6,243,092	6,709,043	Investments - Municipal Fund 02021/00	1,781,357	4,810,537	(F)	6,591,894
10,062,210	9,824,755	Total Municipal Cash	7,017,977	0	(F)	7,017,977

Restricted Cash and Investments

387,395	390,881	Restricted Investments - Plant and Equipment 02022/01	117,727	0	(F)	117,727
2,660,225	2,684,163	Restricted Investments - Site Rehabilitation Red Hill 02022/02	2,626,312	0	(F)	2,626,312
510,222	514,813	Restricted Investments - Future Development 02022/03	1,744,546	0	(F)	1,744,546
292,292	294,923	Restricted Investments - Environmental Monitoring Red Hill 02022/04	312,193	0	(F)	312,193
224,245	226,263	Restricted Investments - Environmental Insurance Red Hill 02022/05	215,457	0	(F)	215,457
10,929	11,027	Restricted Investments - Risk Management 02022/06	11,673	0	(F)	11,673
225,485	227,514	Restricted Investments - Class IV Cells Red Hill 02022/07	287,660	0	(F)	287,660
294,281	296,929	Restricted Investments - Regional Development 02022/08	32,216	0	(F)	32,216
19,029,568	19,200,804	Restricted Investments - Secondary Waste Processing 02022/09	23,741,107	0	(F)	23,741,107
944,959	953,463	Restricted Investments - Class III Cells 02022/10	1,948,091	0	(F)	1,948,091
55,180	55,677	Restricted Investments - Building Refurbishment (Ascot Place) 02022/11	58,938	0	(F)	58,938
(6,809,218)	(6,353,768)	Restricted Investments - Unrealised Loss/Gain on Investments 02022/20	(6,809,218)	0	(F)	(6,809,218)
556,867	561,878	Restricted Investments - Long Service Leave 02022/90	620,344	0	(F)	620,344
18,382,432	19,064,568	Total Restricted Cash	24,907,048	0	(F)	24,907,048
28,444,642	28,889,323	TOTAL CASH AND INVESTMENTS	31,925,025	0	(F)	31,925,025

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.

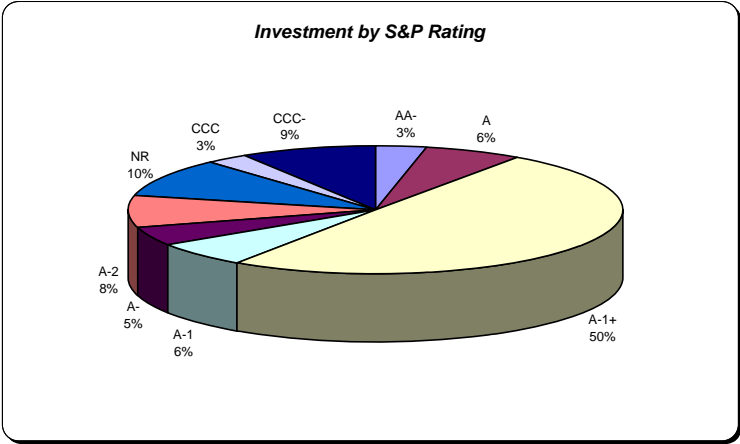
EMRC Investment Report
September 2010

Investment Report Including CDOs

I. Overall Portfolio Limits

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	% Portfolio	Investment Maximum %	Comments
AAA	A-1+	61.45%	100%	Includes Bank Guarantee ¹
AA	A-1	6.31%	100%	
A	A-2	12.63%	60%	
BBB		0.00%	0%	
CCC and less		19.60%	0%	Policy Breached ¹
		<u>100.00%</u>		

- Notes**
1. AAA tranche includes \$1m term deposits with banks that have a lower than AAA rating but is covered by the Bank Guarantee
 2. Policy breach above relates to the \$7.06m Lehman Brothers CDOs investment

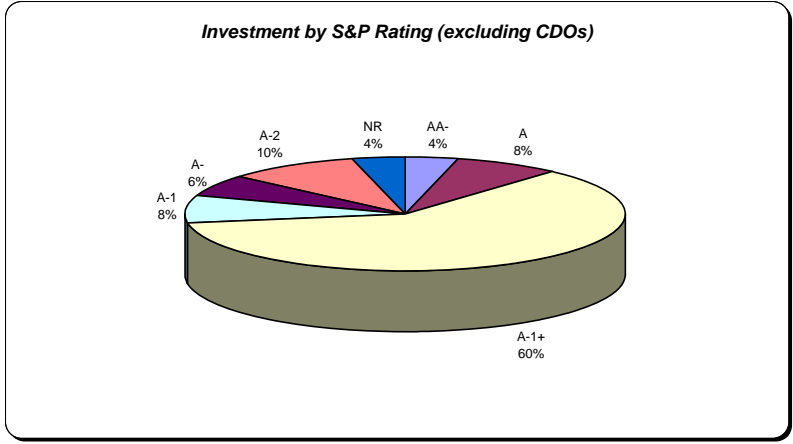


Investment Report Excluding CDOs

I. Overall Portfolio Limits

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	% Portfolio	Investment Maximum %	Comments
AAA	A-1+	76.44%	100%	Includes Bank Guarantee ³
AA	A-1	7.85%	100%	
A	A-2	15.71%	60%	
BBB		0.00%	0%	
CCC and less		0.00%	0%	
		<u>100.00%</u>		

- Notes**
3. AAA tranche includes \$1m term deposits with banks that have a lower than AAA rating but is covered by the Bank Guarantee



EMRC Investment Report

September 2010

Investment Report Including CDOs					Investment Report Excluding CDOs				
II. Counterparty Credit Framework					II. Counterparty Credit Framework				
		% Portfolio		Comments		% Portfolio		Comments	
NAB		25.26%			NAB	31.41%			
Westpac		15.68%			Westpac	19.50%			
Bankwest		9.47%			Bankwest	11.78%			
Macquarie Bank		4.74%			Macquarie Bank	5.89%			
Suncorp Metway		3.16%			Suncorp Metway	3.93%			
Bank of Queensland		3.16%			Bank of Queensland	3.93%			
Members equity bank		3.16%			Members equity bank	3.93%			
HSBC FRN		3.16%			HSBC FRN	3.93%			
ING		3.16%			ING	3.93%			
Elders Rural Bank		1.58%			Elders Rural Bank	1.96%			
St. George Bank		1.58%			St. George Bank	1.96%			
Deutsche Bank		1.58%			Deutsche Bank	1.96%			
Royal Bank of Scotland		1.58%			Royal Bank of Scotland	1.96%			
Credit Union Australia		3.16%			Credit Union Australia	3.93%			
Lehman Brothers		19.60%		Policy breached ⁴					
Notes					Notes				
4. Policy breach above relates to the Lehman Bros CDOs investment									
III. Term to Maturity Framework					III. Term to Maturity Framework				
		Investment Policy Guidelines				Investment Policy Guidelines			
Maturity Profile	% Portfolio	% Min	% Max	Comments	Maturity Profile	% Portfolio	% Min	% Max	Comments
Less Than 1 Year	70.92%	40%	100%		Less Than 1 Year	88.220%	40%	100%	
Greater Than 1 year	15.63%	0%	60%		Greater Than 1 year	9.817%	0%	60%	
Greater Than 3 Years	13.20%	0%	35%		Greater Than 3 Years	1.963%	0%	35%	
Greater Than 5 Years	0.00%	0%	25%		Greater Than 5 Years	0.000%	0%	25%	
Greater Than 6 Years	0.25%	0%	0%	Policy Breached ⁵	Greater Than 6 Years	0.000%	0%	0%	
	<u>100.00%</u>					<u>100.00%</u>			
Notes					Notes				
5. Policy breach above relates to a \$80,000 Lehman Brothers CDO with a term to March 2017									

NB: This report is consistent with the reporting requirements of the Policy 3.5 - Management of Investments Policy which only became effective from September 2010



14.3 REVIEW OF DELEGATED POWERS AND DUTIES

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11656

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To complete the annual statutory review of the exercise of powers and discharge of duties 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 recommended for review and to be re-affirmed by Council.

Recommendation(s)

That Council re-affirm the delegated powers and duties as listed in the Recommendation section of this report.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Manager, Administration & Compliance

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.

REPORT

The list of Council decisions to delegate its powers or duties to a Committee or to the Chief Executive Officer are as listed in the recommendation section of this report. 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 reaffirmed by Council:

Delegation Number	Date of Original Delegation	Description of Delegation	Delegated to	Comments
C2/97	29/8/96	Power to pay accounts between meetings	CEO	Continuing
C7/2001	22/02/01	The CEO delegated authority, up to \$5,000 per application, where the need arose for urgent legal services	CEO	Continuing
C2/2003	28/02/02	Finalisation of negotiations to acquire Lots 8,9 and 10 from Midland Brick	CEO	In progress



Item 14.3 continued

Delegation Number	Date of Original Delegation	Description of Delegation	Delegated to	Comments
C-/2005	19/05/05	Greenwaste and other recycling operations on Airport land in conjunction with the Westralian Airports Corporation (WAC) be negotiated with WAC.	CEO	Remains Current
C-/2005	19/05/05	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	Remains Current Action deferred by Council 22/9/05 COMMITTEES-2953 (TAC) COMMITTEES-2822 (Council)
C-/2006	20/07/06	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	EMRC-49314 (Policy) Current
C-/2006	24/08/06	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	EMRC-51085 (Guideline) Current COMMITTEES-5088 - Report COMMITTEES-4957 - Council
C-/2007	30/07/07	That Council by an absolute majority acting pursuant to Sections 5.42 and 5.43 of the Local Government Act 1995, 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 service; (b) the tender not exceeding the budget for that item; and this authority not applying to any tender for an amount exceeding \$150,000 excluding GST.	CEO	COMMITTEES-6552 - Council
C-/2008	21/02/08	The Investment Committee has the delegated powers and duties of Council associated with the EMRC investment portfolio that have not been delegated to the CEO.	Investment Committee	COMMITTEES-7378 - Council COMMITTEES-7497 - Report



Item 14.3 continued

Delegation Number	Date of Original Delegation	Description of Delegation	Delegated to	Comments
C-/2010	18/02/2010	That Council, by an absolute majority in accordance with section 5.42 of the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1995, 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	COMMITTEES-10349 Council COMMITTEES-10532 Report Item
C-/2010	17/06/2010	The Chief Executive Officer be authorised, on behalf of the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council, to negotiate a two plus three one year service agreement with the local service agent nominated by HAAS Holzerkleinerungs und Fordertechnik GmbH for the maintenance of the wood waste grinding system.	CEO	COMMITTEES-10839 Council Committees-10930 TAC Report Item

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 4 – Good Governance

4.6 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	
Shire of Kalamunda	
Shire of Mundaring	
City of Swan	



Item 14.3 continued

ATTACHMENT(S)

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council re-affirm the following delegated powers and duties:

Delegation Number	Date of Original Delegation	Description of Delegation	Delegated to	Comments
C2/97	29/8/96	Power to pay accounts between meetings	CEO	Continuing
C7/2001	22/02/01	The CEO delegated authority, up to \$5,000 per application, where the need arose for urgent legal services	CEO	Continuing
C2/2003	28/02/02	Finalisation of negotiations to acquire Lots 8,9 and 10 from Midland Brick	CEO	In progress
C-/2005	19/05/05	Greenwaste and other recycling operations on Airport land in conjunction with the Westralian Airports Corporation (WAC) be negotiated with WAC.	CEO	Remains Current
C-/2005	19/05/05	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	Remains Current Action deferred by Council 22/9/05 COMMITTEES-2953 (TAC) COMMITTEES-2822 (Council)
C-/2006	20/07/06	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	EMRC-49314 (Policy) Current
C-/2006	24/08/06	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	EMRC-51085 (Guideline) Current COMMITTEES-5088 - Report COMMITTEES-4957 - Council



Item 14.3 continued

Delegation Number	Date of Original Delegation	Description of Delegation	Delegated to	Comments
C-/2007	30/07/07	That Council by an absolute majority acting pursuant to Sections 5.42 and 5.43 of the Local Government Act 1995, 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 service; (b) the tender not exceeding the budget for that item; and this authority not applying to any tender for an amount exceeding \$150,000 excluding GST.	CEO	COMMITTEES-6552 - Council
C-/2008	21/02/08	The Investment Committee has the delegated powers and duties of Council associated with the EMRC investment portfolio that have not been delegated to the CEO.	Investment Committee	COMMITTEES-7378 - Council COMMITTEES-7497 - Report
C-/2010	18/02/2010	That Council, by an absolute majority in accordance with section 5.42 of the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1995, 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	COMMITTEES-10349 Council COMMITTEES-10532 Report Item
C-/2010	17/06/2010	The Chief Executive Officer be authorised, on behalf of the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council, to negotiate a two plus three one year service agreement with the local service agent nominated by HAAS Holzerkleinerungs und Fordertechnik GmbH for the maintenance of the wood waste grinding system.	CEO	COMMITTEES-10839 Council Committees-10930 TAC Report Item

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR GODFREY

SECONDED CR POWELL

THAT COUNCIL RE-AFFIRM THE DELEGATED POWERS AND DUTIES AS LISTED IN THE RECOMMENDATION SECTION OF THIS REPORT.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



14.4 DISSEMINATION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11658

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is for Council to review the protocol for dissemination of confidential information and approve a revised process, if considered appropriate.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- Council has previously had concerns with the dissemination of confidential information to member Council CEO's and officers and maintaining its confidentiality.
- As a result Council resolved in 2008 that member Council CEO's and officers not be permitted to stay behind closed doors for confidential items in the future.
- In 2008 Council further resolved that the CEO obtain independent legal opinion on a method of keeping items confidential while still enabling Council and committees to function effectively and that opinion be reported back to Council.
- Legal opinion has been obtained and a suggested protocol for dealing with confidential matters is included within this report.

Recommendation(s)

That:

1. Council by an absolute majority in accordance with regulation 10 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulation 1996 rescinds its resolution of 4 December 2008:
"THAT MEMBER COUNCIL CEO'S AND OFFICERS NOT BE PERMITTED TO STAY BEHIND CLOSED DOORS FOR CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS IN THE FUTURE."
2. Council adopts the protocol for dealing with confidential items as contained within this report and it be further developed to incorporate explanatory footnotes.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Chief Executive Officer

BACKGROUND

At the Council meeting held on 18 September 2008 when considering Confidential Item 19.1 Item 18.1 of the Investment Committee Minutes – Investment Portfolio – Task Update August 2008, Council resolved as follows:

1. *THE REPORT BE NOTED.*
2. *THAT THE SIX MEMBER COUNCIL CEO'S BE PROVIDED WITH A LIST OF THE CDO'S, RATING OF EACH CDO, WHEN EACH CDO WAS FIRST INVESTED, CURRENT RATING OF EACH CDO, MATURITY DATE OF EACH CDO, FACE VALUE OF EACH CDO, MARGIN ABOVE THE BBSW OF EACH CDO, THE INTEREST PAID ON EACH CDO AND THE INFORMATION BE TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL.*
3. *THE REPORT AND ATTACHMENT(S) REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL AND BE CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND THE EMRC CHAIRMAN."*



Item 14.4 continued

The information was subsequently forwarded to the CEO's on a confidential basis on 25 September 2008. On 3 October 2008 the Shire of Kalamunda CEO advised that acting on legal advice, he was releasing the confidential information to each of his Councillors, on a confidential basis.

At the 4 December 2008 Council meeting when dealing with Item 19.1, Item 18.1 of the Investment Committee Minutes – Confidential Information, Council again considered whether confidential information pertaining to investments should be forwarded to member Council CEO's and resolved inter alia:

“THAT IN VIEW OF COUNCIL'S LEGAL OPINION THE 6 MEMBER COUNCIL CEO'S NOT BE PROVIDED WITH UPDATED CDO DETAILS.”

At the same meeting Council dealt with new business of an urgent nature in Item 18.2 Minutes of Investment Committee Meeting Held 2 December 2008 and resolved:

“THAT MEMBER COUNCIL CEO'S AND OFFICERS NOT BE PERMITTED TO STAY BEHIND CLOSED DOORS FOR CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS IN THE FUTURE.”

The above was a blanket resolution, applying to Council meetings and committee meetings such as the CEOAC, TAC, and RRC.

At the Chief Executive Officers Advisory Committee (CEOAC) meeting held on 11 August 2009, Mr Neil Douglas of McLeods Barristers and Solicitors was invited to the meeting to discuss the issues associated with confidential information and the obligations of CEO's and officers in possession of confidential material. Mr Douglas made the point, once documentation and information is given to member Council CEO's and officers it is too late to claim that it does not form a record of the member Council, and the CEO has an obligation to make Council aware of all information Council requires in order to make decisions.

The result of the resolution and the effect of the advice of Mr Douglas is to prevent the EMRC providing member Council CEO's and officers with confidential information.

When Council dealt with the CEOAC minutes relating to this matter at its 27 August 2009 meeting Item 19.2 Item 10.1 From The Chief Executive Officer Advisory Committee – Confidential Discussion – Legal Advice on Confidential Items (Confidential attachment 1) it resolved:

“THAT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OBTAIN INDEPENDENT LEGAL OPINION ON A METHOD OF KEEPING ITEMS CONFIDENTIAL WHILE STILL ENABLING COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY AND THAT OPINION BE REPORTED BACK TO COUNCIL.”

REPORT

The EMRC has received legal opinion. Relevant points made are:

- The only certain way to maintain confidentiality is for the EMRC not to provide confidential information to member Council CEO's and officers.
- If the EMRC does provide confidential information to member Council CEO's and officers, confidentiality can be maintained by there being an express claim of confidentiality in documents and alternatively by application of the equitable doctrine of confidence.
- If the recipient of confidential information disseminates the information and that causes detriment to the EMRC, the EMRC would have a cause of action against the recipient under both written and unwritten law with relief in the form of an injunction and compensation.
- That a recipient may receive information as a statutory right does not necessarily relieve the recipient from the consequences of disseminating the information. Statutory disclosure does not authorise the recipient to distribute the information without regard to the detriment that it may cause to the EMRC.



Item 14.4 continued

- If recipients disseminate information to the detriment of the EMRC, they do so at their own risk.
- The duty of Council members not to disclose confidential information is a duty for the benefit of the EMRC, whether that be a duty expressly imposed or deriving from the equitable doctrine of confidence. This duty takes priority over the duty of Council members owed to the participants.
- The position of member Council CEO's and officers is different, for the reasons mentioned by Mr Douglas.

Being cognisant of the practical consequences of the EMRC taking action against member Council CEO's and officers, common sense must prevail, assisted by a clear protocol about providing confidential information.

EMRC Standing Orders Local Law 1998 deals with confidential information as follows:

- Clause 4.2(2) – A member of the Council or a committee or an employee of the Council in receipt of confidential information is not to disclose such information to any person other than a member of the Council or the committee or an employee of the Council to the extent necessary for the purpose of carrying out his or her duties. [penalty \$5,000]
- Clause 12.7(1) - Subject to Clause 3.20 or any other decision of the Council or committee, this motion, if carried, causes the general public and any Officer, employee or Consultant the Council or committee determines, to leave the room.
- Clause 12.7(4) - All discussion, matters and questions considered or discussed by committees of the Council or the Council while the meeting is closed to the public shall be treated as strictly confidential and shall not without the authority of the Council, the committee or the CEO (as the case may be) be published or made public in any way, or disclosed to any person other than the Chairman, members, or Officers of the Council or the CEO of member Councils (and in the case of Officers only so far as may be necessary for the performance of their duties) prior to the discussion of that matter at a meeting of the Council open to the public.

Having regard to the above matters, a suggested protocol for dealing with confidential information is:

1. Confidential information will be categorised by the CEO of the EMRC into information that will be disclosed only to the Council, and information which may be disclosed to committees and member Council CEO's and officers.
2. Confidential information which will only be disclosed to the Council will include information which is the subject of legal professional privilege, information relating to employees and information which, if disclosed will or may cause economic harm to the EMRC.
3. Where confidential information is to be disclosed only to the Council, it will be considered behind closed doors with the result the recipients of the information will be limited to officers and employees of the EMRC and Council members. This confidential information will not be disclosed to any third party, inclusive of member Council CEO's and officers.
4. Confidential information which may be disclosed to committees and member Council CEO's and officers will be marked as being expressly subject to confidentiality and will also be considered behind closed doors.
5. Confidential information which is categorised by the CEO to be not disclosed to committees and member Council CEO's and officers may be referred to Council for review about whether it should be disclosed to committees and member Council CEO's and officers.



Item 14.4 continued

6. Application of the protocol will be made in a manner which will facilitate decision making by the EMRC and its Council and committees, prevent confidential information being accidentally disseminated, minimise the conflict of interest member Council CEO's and officers may have consequent upon the duty they owe to a participant and the legal and equitable duty of confidence they owe to the EMRC and avoid the need for litigation by the EMRC.

The protocol is underpinned by the proposition that confidential information may be of a kind which if distributed without authority, may cause substantial harm to the EMRC, or it may be of a kind which if distributed might not cause substantial harm but which nevertheless should be kept confidential. Ultimately how the EMRC is to safeguard its information will be determined by the Council.

Should Council adopt the above protocol it will be further developed to include footnotes with reference to the law, the equitable doctrine of confidence, et cetera.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 4 – Good Governance

- 4.6 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	
Shire of Kalamunda	
Shire of Mundaring	
City of Swan	

ATTACHMENT(S)

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Absolute Majority



Item 14.4 continued

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That:

1. Council by an absolute majority in accordance with regulation 10 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulation 1996 rescinds its resolution of 4 December 2008:
“THAT MEMBER COUNCIL CEO’S AND OFFICERS NOT BE PERMITTED TO STAY BEHIND CLOSED DOORS FOR CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS IN THE FUTURE.”
2. Council adopts the protocol for dealing with confidential items as contained within this report and it be further developed to incorporate explanatory footnotes.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR GODFREY

SECONDED CR POWELL

THAT:

1. COUNCIL BY AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION 10 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ADMINISTRATION) REGULATION 1996 RESCINDS ITS RESOLUTION OF 4 DECEMBER 2008:
“THAT MEMBER COUNCIL CEO’S AND OFFICERS NOT BE PERMITTED TO STAY BEHIND CLOSED DOORS FOR CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS IN THE FUTURE.”
2. COUNCIL ADOPTS THE PROTOCOL FOR DEALING WITH CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS AS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT AND IT BE FURTHER DEVELOPED TO INCORPORATE EXPLANATORY FOOTNOTES.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



14.5 ITEMS CONTAINED IN THE INFORMATION BULLETIN

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11482

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

1. WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- 1.1 COUNCIL TONNAGE COMPARISONS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2010
(Ref: Committees-11483)
- 1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AMENDMENT BILL 2010 (Ref: Committees-11588)
- 1.3 NATIONAL WASTE REPORT (Ref: Committees-11589)

RECOMMENDATION

That the Information Bulletin be noted.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

MOVED CR GODFREY SECONDED CR POWELL

THAT THE INFORMATION BULLETIN BE NOTED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



INFORMATION BULLETIN

Accompanying the
Ordinary Meeting of Council Agenda

2 December 2010

COUNCIL INFORMATION BULLETIN**2 December 2010****(REF: COMMITTEES-11482)****TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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1.1 COUNCIL TONNAGE COMPARISONS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2010

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11483

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with year to date tonnages and quantities at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility and Hazelmere Recycling Facility for the period 1 July 2010 to 30 September 2010.

REPORT

Attachment 1 to this report indicates that member Council tonnages totalling 36,407.23 were received during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 September 2010 compared to 42,173.37 tonnes received during the same period in 2009/2010.

The WMRC tonnages for year to date, 30 September 2010, includes WMRC commercial waste that the WMRC is now sending to Millar Road landfill (Rockingham).

Attachment 2 outlines "other" waste that was received being 34,230.80 tonnes together with combined cumulative tonnages for the period totalling 70,638.03 tonnes. The 2009/2010 tonnages of 41,337.99 and 83,511.36 respectively for the same period are also provided for comparison purposes.

Attachment 3 outlines the tonnages of various materials that have been exported from the site during the reporting period.

Attachment 4 outlines the tonnages and quantities of waste timber, wood chip/fines and mattresses at Hazelmere Recycling Facility.

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Council Tonnages - 1 July 2009 to 30 September 2010 (Ref: Committees-11591)
 2. Other Tonnages - 1 July 2009 to 30 September 2010 (Ref: Committees-11592)
 3. Tonnages Exported from Red Hill - 1 July 2009 to 30 September 2010 (Ref: Committees-11593)
 4. Tonnages and quantities at Hazelmere Recycling Facility 1 July to 30 September 2010 (Ref: Committees-11594)
-

EASTERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL
2010/2011 YTD STATISTICS OF HAZELMERE RECYCLING FACILITY

Page 1 of 1

Week Ending	Timber Recycling		Recycled Mattresses					
	Incoming Waste Timber	Sale of wood chip / fines						
	Tonne	Tonne	Quantity					
04-Jul-10	61.18	94.60	0					
11-Jul-10	144.22	261.95	199					
18-Jul-10	142.40	59.70	183					
25-Jul-10	161.96	304.40	284					
01-Aug-10	155.09	293.80	204					
08-Aug-10	167.74	347.45	456					
15-Aug-10	184.71	164.70	276					
22-Aug-10	167.02	405.05	172					
29-Aug-10	193.30	191.10	375					
05-Sep-10	170.32	136.65	328					
12-Sep-10	165.14	153.70	229					
19-Sep-10	191.13	28.00	289					
26-Sep-10	192.25	244.00	464					
03-Oct-10								
10-Oct-10								
17-Oct-10								
24-Oct-10								
31-Oct-10								
07-Nov-10								
14-Nov-10								
21-Nov-10								
28-Nov-10								
05-Dec-10								
12-Dec-10								
19-Dec-10								
26-Dec-10								
Year to Date 30-Sep-10	2,096.46	2,685.10	3,459					
Year to date as at 30-Sep-09	1,769.96	1,085.35	1,556					



1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AMENDMENT BILL 2010 REFERENCE – COMMITTEES-11588

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To advise Council that the Minister for Environment has introduced an Environmental Protection Amendment Bill to parliament.

KEY ISSUE(S)

- The Environmental Protection Amendment Bill 2010 proposes some changes to the Environmental Protection Act 1986 that will, amongst other things, increase the fines for illegal dumping.
- There has been little consultation with local government on the amendments nor is there a clear plan on how the changes will be communicated to the public.
- In that it seems unlikely that additional inspectors will be employed there appears little likelihood that there will be an increase in the number of prosecutions.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services

BACKGROUND

Since the introduction of the Landfill Levy and particularly since the significant increase to \$28.00/tonne from 1 January 2010 there has been an increase in the amount of illegal dumping. The offences within the Environmental Protection Act 1986 are difficult to prosecute and the fines in the Litter Act 1979 have been no real deterrent.

REPORT

The Minister for the Environment has introduced an Environmental Protection Amendment Bill 2010 to parliament (attachment 1) that will come into effect once it receives Royal Assent. Whilst the offence of discharging or abandoning waste to land or to water has a maximum penalty of \$62,500 for individuals or \$125,000 for corporations it is considered that, unless additional DEC inspectors are appointed or local governments permitted to retain funds generated from successful prosecutions, there would be little change.

The appointment of local government officers as inspectors requires local government CEO's to apply to the CEO of the DEC for authorisation such that there would be an additional impost on local government for no benefit if successful prosecutions results in the fine income being retained by Treasury.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

ATTACHMENT(S)

Environmental Protection Amendment Bill 2010 ([Ref: Committees-11604](#))

Extract from *Hansard*
[COUNCIL - Thursday, 9 September 2010]
p6258e-6259a
Hon Donna Faragher

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AMENDMENT BILL 2010

Introduction and First Reading

Bill introduced, on motion by **Hon Donna Faragher (Minister for Environment)**, and read a first time.

Second Reading

HON DONNA FARAGHER (East Metropolitan — Minister for Environment) [5.13 pm]: I move —

That the bill be now read a second time.

The illegal dumping of waste in bushland and other areas, particularly on the outskirts of our towns and cities, not only detracts from the beauty of our natural heritage and reduces our enjoyment of it but also poses a hazard to the environment and often to public health and safety. The existing offences in the Environmental Protection Act 1986 do not adequately allow for the control of dumping waste, as the requirements of those offences may make prosecution difficult. As a result, offences such as this are frequently dealt with as littering. However, the existing offence provisions in the Litter Act 1979 are directed at minor incidents of littering and bill posting and the penalties, which limit fines to \$1 000 for an individual, are inadequate to provide deterrence. In order to rectify these deficiencies and create a real deterrent to this antisocial and environmentally destructive practice, the government is introducing the Environmental Protection Amendment Bill 2010 to create an offence that clearly prohibits “dumping waste”.

The bill introduces a new section 49A of the Environmental Protection Act, which creates an offence of discharging or abandoning waste into water to which the public has access or into any other place. “Place” is defined to include a vehicle or receptacle. The bill also provides that it is a defence to a charge of discharging or abandoning waste on land if the accused person can show that they had the consent of the person in control or management of the place. This defence is not available for a charge of dumping waste into water to which the public has access as there is not always an identifiable person in “control or management” of a public waterway. The offences will be tier 2 offences, with a maximum penalty of \$62 500 for individuals and \$125 000 for corporations, providing a very significant deterrent against dumping and encouraging waste minimising and recycling.

The Environmental Protection Act already includes a broad definition of “waste”, which is capable of including all manner of materials. It is necessary to retain a broad definition in order to capture the wide range of types of materials and objects that are unlawfully dumped. A simplistic approach, such as relying on the quantity or specified types of waste, is inadequate. Depending on the circumstances, small quantities of material can be regarded as serious acts of dumping if those materials pose an environmental or safety hazard—for example, where a quantity of green waste contains noxious weed seeds or where a small number of paint cans contain harmful chemicals and solvents. Conversely, innocuous materials such as paper can amount to a serious offence if dumped in sufficiently large quantities to despoil the landscape.

Although the definition appears to overlap with the offence of littering under the Litter Act 1979, the offence of dumping waste is not intended to apply to actions that involve the deposit of very small quantities of non-harmful material such as individuals dropping food wrappings or papers. A decision whether to apply a charge of dumping waste or a charge of littering to a particular unlawful act will be governed by the department’s enforcement and prosecution policy and a specific littering and dumping waste enforcement guideline. The littering and dumping waste enforcement guideline will stipulate that a decision to treat an offence as dumping waste rather than littering would be based on consideration of the size and quantity of the waste, whether the waste was deposited from a truck or utility trailer as opposed to being deposited by a person on foot or thrown from a vehicle window, and whether the waste is or includes substances that are hazardous to human health or the environment. Where waste is discharged in quantities sufficiently small to have been readily deposited by an individual on foot or thrown from a vehicle window, and where the nature of the waste is such that it does not pose a significant hazard to human health or the environment, it will be treated as littering under the Litter Act 1979 rather than dumping of waste.

It is not unprecedented for different offences to overlap and for decisions as to which charge to apply to be made according to an appropriate enforcement policy or administrative guideline. For example, the serious offences of causing pollution or an unreasonable emission potentially overlap with the comparatively minor offences of causing an unauthorised discharge or emitting unreasonable noise. A decision as to which charge to apply is determined by application of the enforcement and prosecution policy. The same principle will apply to the offences of littering and dumping waste.

The amendments also provide inspectors or authorised persons with the power to stop and inspect any vehicle or vessel in order to ascertain where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence has been or is likely to be committed. A major objective of the new offence is to prevent and punish the dumping of trailer

Extract from *Hansard*
[COUNCIL - Thursday, 9 September 2010]
p6258e-6259a
Hon Donna Faragher

loads of waste in nature reserves, state forests and other publicly accessible areas. At present Department of Environment and Conservation inspectors are unable to intercept trucks or vehicles with trailers entering or leaving reserves and state forests even where there are clear grounds for suspecting that dumping waste or pollution has occurred. The inclusion of this power will enable DEC inspectors to intercept these vehicles in order to investigate actual or suspected offences against the act. It will not affect lawful activities.

This power is comparable with other powers of regulatory officers in the Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976, the Fertilizers Act 1977 and the Fish Resources Management Act 1994. The power will also provide the ability of inspectors to investigate potential breaches of other provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, such as causing pollution or environmental harm.

The bill will also enable modified penalty notices to be issued for offences of dumping waste and will enable police officers and local government CEOs to institute prosecutions for dumping waste with the consent of the CEO of the Department of Environment and Conservation. The bill also provides that the existing defences in sections 74 and 74A of the Environmental Protection Act will be available in cases of dumping waste.

I commend the bill to the house.

Debate adjourned, pursuant to standing orders.

Western Australia

Environmental Protection Amendment Bill 2010

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Western Australia

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(As amended in Committee)

Environmental Protection Amendment Bill 2010

A Bill for

An Act to amend the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

The Parliament of Western Australia enacts as follows:

s. 1

1 **1. Short title**

2 This is the *Environmental Protection Amendment Act 2010*.

3 **2. Commencement**

4 This Act comes into operation as follows —

5 (a) sections 1 and 2 — on the day on which this Act
6 receives the Royal Assent;

7 (b) the rest of the Act — on the day after that day.

8 **3. Act amended**

9 This Act amends the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

10 **4. Section 49A inserted**

11 After section 49 insert:

12

13 **49A. Dumping waste**

14 (1) In this section —

15 *place* includes water, a vehicle and a receptacle.

16 (2) A person who discharges or abandons, or causes or
17 allows to be discharged or abandoned, any solid or
18 liquid waste in water to which the public has access
19 commits an offence.

20 (3) A person who discharges or abandons, or causes or
21 allows to be discharged or abandoned, any solid or
22 liquid waste on or in any place, other than water to
23 which the public has access, commits an offence.

24 (4) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (3) for a
25 person to show that the waste was discharged or
26 abandoned in the place concerned with the consent of
27 the person who controlled and managed that place.

- 1 (5) A person charged with committing an offence against
2 subsection (2) or (3) may be convicted of an offence
3 against the *Litter Act 1979* section 23 which is
4 established by the evidence.
5

6 **5. Section 50 amended**

- 7 (1) In section 50(3) after “subsection (2)” insert:
8

9 or section 49A(2) or (3)
10

- 11 (2) After section 50(3) insert:
12

- 13 (4) A person charged with committing an offence against
14 subsection (2) may be convicted of an offence against
15 section 49A(2) or (3) which is established by the
16 evidence.
17

18 **6. Section 74 amended**

- 19 (1) After section 74(1) insert:
20

21 (1AA) Subject to section 58 and subsection (2), it shall be a
22 defence to proceedings for an offence under
23 section 49A(2) or (3) if the person charged with the
24 offence proves that —

- 25 (a) the waste was discharged or abandoned —
26 (i) for the purpose of preventing danger to
27 human life or health or irreversible
28 damage to a significant proportion of
29 the environment; or

s. 7

- 1 (ii) as a result of an accident caused
 2 otherwise than by the negligence of that
 3 person;
 4 and
 5 (b) as soon as was reasonably practicable after the
 6 waste was discharged or abandoned that person
 7 notified particulars of the discharge or
 8 abandonment in writing to the CEO.
 9

10 (2) In section 74(2) delete “subsection (1)” and insert:
 11

12 subsection (1), (1AA)
 13

14 **7. Section 74A amended**

15 In section 74A:

16 (a) after “material environmental harm,” insert:
 17

18 or for discharging or abandoning waste in water to
 19 which the public has access
 20

21 (b) delete “pollution, emission or environmental harm” and
 22 insert:
 23

24 pollution, emission, environmental harm, discharge or
 25 abandonment
 26

27 (c) after each of paragraphs (a) and (b)(i) to (vii) insert:
 28

29 or
 30

1 **8. Section 91A inserted**

2 After section 91 insert:

3

4 **91A. Power of inspectors and authorised persons to stop,**
5 **search and inspect vehicles, etc.**

6 (1) An inspector or an authorised person may at any time
7 stop, enter, search and inspect any vehicle or vessel if
8 he has reasonable grounds for believing that an offence
9 under this Act is being, has been or is likely to be
10 committed.

11 (2) A person who, being in charge of a vehicle or vessel,
12 fails to stop the vehicle or vessel when so required by a
13 person who makes himself known as being an
14 inspector or an authorised person commits an offence.
15

16 **9. Section 99A amended**

17 In section 99A(1):

18 (a) in paragraph (c) before “as soon” insert:

19

20 in the case of a Tier 2 offence other than an
21 offence against section 49A(2) or (3),
22

23 (b) in paragraph (d) before “after the occurrence” insert:

24

25 in the case of a Tier 2 offence other than an
26 offence against section 49A(2) or (3),
27

28 (c) after each of paragraphs (a), (c), (d) and (e) insert:

29

30 and
31

s. 10

1 **10. Section 114 amended**

2 In section 114(3) after “section” insert:

3

4 49A(2) or (3),

5

6 **11. Schedule 1 amended**

7 (1) In Schedule 1 Part 2 Division 1 after item 1B insert:

8

1CA	49A(2)	\$62 500	Nil
-----	--------	----------	-----

1CB	49A(3)	\$62 500	Nil
-----	--------	----------	-----

9

10 (2) In Schedule 1 Part 2 Division 2 after item 1B insert:

11

1CA	49A(2)	\$125 000	Nil
-----	--------	-----------	-----

1CB	49A(3)	\$125 000	Nil
-----	--------	-----------	-----

12

13 (3) In Schedule 1 Part 3 after item 9 insert:

14

10A	91A(2)	\$5 000	Nil
-----	--------	---------	-----

15

16



1.3 NATIONAL WASTE REPORT

REFERENCE - COMMITTEES-11589

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To advise Council of the publication of the National Waste Report 2010 and the National Waste Policy Implementation Plan.

KEY ISSUE(S)

- The National Waste Report 2010 has been released and a forum to allow comment on the format and content of the Report was conducted at the EMRC offices.
- The Report is of limited use as the data utilised in some instances was dated or incomplete. In particular for WA the latest data was that for 2006-2007.
- There are a number of chapters in the Report that are of a general nature and unrelated to a "State of the Nation" report and, as such, direct attention away from the core issues of inadequate data and the variation in waste generation and recycling between the various states and territories.
- The National Waste Report Implementation Plan provides time frame for the delivery of Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC) priorities that based on the DEC's performance to date are ambitious.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services

BACKGROUND

In November 2008, Australia's Environment Ministers resolved to prepare a comprehensive national report on resource recovery and waste management. In November 2009 the EPHC released the National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources that set out an agenda for national coordinated action across six areas.

REPORT

The National Waste Report 2010 is a 364 page document and is available from EPHC website www.ephc.gov.au. Though there is some interesting data on the state of waste management in the various states there are factual errors and some of the data is less than current.

A forum on the Report was held in September at the EMRC offices and participants were able to give feedback on the format and content of the Report as well as make suggestions for changes to future Reports as the Report is to be updated every three years.

Whilst the foreword suggests the Report identifies costs and opportunities there was little information on costs or opportunities. In July 2010 the National Waste Policy Implementation Plan (attachment 1) was published.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil



Item 1.3 continued

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

ATTACHMENT(S)

National Waste Policy Implementation Plan ([Ref: Committees-11590](#))



Australian Government

Department of the Environment,
Water, Heritage and the Arts



EPHC
Environment Protection and Heritage Council

National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

July 2010



National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources Implementation Plan

July 2010

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Purpose

This Implementation Plan presents the aims, key directions, priority strategies and roles and responsibilities of governments as outlined in the *National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources* (the National Waste Policy). It sets out the governance arrangements that support the Environment Protection and Heritage Council and notes that government resourcing will be allocated periodically and agreed using the standard Council of Australian Governments cost sharing arrangements. Priority initiatives and key milestones for the first five years of the ten year policy and arrangements for tracking progress and monitoring performance are identified.

Details of the priority commitments, initiatives and key milestones as well as how these will be grouped together to enhance synergies and lead agencies responsible for implementing the National Waste Policy are set out in Appendix A and summarized in Table 1 below.

This plan is not intended to provide an exhaustive list of everything that will be done in Australia toward producing less waste for disposal or managing waste as a resource to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits. It focuses on those strategies and priority initiatives that require a national approach and those that involve collaboration among jurisdictions. Individual jurisdictions will continue to manage waste in line with their strategic objectives and constitutional responsibilities.

It is intended that this implementation plan be a living document that is regularly updated as initiatives are scoped, consultation occurs and details on timing and nature of initiatives are developed, initiatives are completed and new work is agreed.

Table 1. Summary of detailed information presented in Appendix A

Table no.	Title	Comment
2	Timeframe for delivery of Environment Protection and Heritage Commission priorities and commitments	Information is presented in accordance with the six National Waste Policy directions
3	National Waste Policy - priority initiatives and major milestones	Outlines next steps & key milestones for each of the 16 National Waste Policy strategies for the period 2010-2015
4	Strategy clusters for implementing the National Waste Policy	Sorts the 16 National Waste Policy strategies into seven groups
5	Lead agencies in each jurisdiction responsible for implementing the National Waste Policy	Provides web addresses for general waste information in each jurisdiction
6	Outcomes of the National Waste Policy	Sets out the high level vision for the National Waste Policy

Background

On 5 November 2009 Australia's environment ministers through the Environment Protection and Heritage Council endorsed the *National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources* (the National Waste Policy). The National Waste Policy aims to avoid the generation of waste; reduce the amount of waste (including hazardous waste) for disposal, manage waste as a resource and ensure that waste treatment, disposal, recovery and re-use is undertaken in a safe, scientific and environmentally-sound manner. In acknowledgement of the potential to achieve wider community objectives, the National Waste Policy also aims to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy conservation, raise water efficiency and enhance productivity of the land.

The National Waste Policy establishes Australia's waste management and resource recovery agenda across six key directions for the period to 2020:

1. Taking responsibility—shared responsibility for reducing the environmental, health and safety footprint of products and materials across the manufacture-supply-consumption chain and at end-of-life.
2. Improving the market—efficient and effective Australian markets operate for waste and recovered resources, with local technology and innovation being sought after internationally.
3. Pursuing sustainability—less waste and improved use of waste to achieve broader environmental, social and economic benefits.
4. Reducing hazard and risk—reduction of potentially hazardous content of wastes with consistent, safe and accountable waste recovery, handling and disposal.
5. Tailoring solutions—increased capacity in regional, remote and Indigenous communities to manage waste and recover and re-use resources.
6. Providing the evidence—access by decision makers to meaningful, accurate and current national waste and resource recovery data and information to measure progress, educate and inform the behaviour and the choices of the community.

Sixteen priority strategies that build on these key directions and give focus to the work of individual jurisdictions are also identified.

This National Waste Policy Implementation Plan was developed jointly by all Australian governments, with input from industry, business and community. It was approved by the Environment Protection and Heritage Council on 5 July 2010.

Priorities

The scale and complexity of tackling Australia's growing waste stream has been recognised by governments in the assignment of a ten-year period for the National Waste Policy. Fulfilling the sixteen strategies will involve a mix of new activity as well as building on existing policies and programs.

There are already a number of clearly articulated priorities in the National Waste Policy and in Environment Protection and Heritage Council agreed communiqués. This Implementation Plan recognises these priorities and commitments (see Table 2). More information on the initiatives for delivering on these commitments including key milestones can be found in Table 3.

Work will commence across all six key directions and sixteen strategies of the National Waste Policy within the first five years. Emerging obligations relating to Australia's international agreements such as the need to reduce the presence of an additional nine persistent organic pollutants are likely to provide focus for future action under the National Waste Policy.

Consistent with these commitments, the primary focus of the first two to three years in implementing the National Waste Policy will be product stewardship. National product stewardship framework legislation will be enacted and the television, computer and tyres industries assisted in their development of product stewardship schemes. Administrative arrangements to support the product stewardship legislation will also be established.

Other key priorities in the first five years include:

- Identifying opportunities where nationally consistent waste (including hazardous waste) classification and data would be beneficial in supporting evidence based decisions;
- supporting agencies to use sustainable procurement principles;
- facilitating development of national standards and/or specifications for re-use of concrete and tyres and reprocessed organics in specific applications;
- developing strategies to reduce greenhouse emissions from landfills and other waste activities;
- establishing an approach to reduce hazardous substances in products and articles;
- monitoring the environment for selected chemicals of concern;
- undertaking an infrastructure audit for selected remote Indigenous communities; and
- publication of the 2013 national waste report.

Initiatives to deliver against these commitments (Table 3) fall into three groups, noting that the pace, scope and number of initiatives under each direction will vary. The first group are agreed initiatives for which work has already commenced. The national product stewardship framework legislation is an example. The second group involves initiatives that need scoping and analytic work to be undertaken before a decision on next steps can be made. For example undertaking a process to assess current waste classifications and identify options where a more consistent national approach would be beneficial. The third group involves initiatives that will be developed or refined over time in light of available evidence, the outcome of community consultation, administrative or legislative processes and jurisdictions' resources. Assessment of approaches best suited to Australia to reduce hazardous substances in products and articles sold in Australia is an example.

Major milestones

Major milestones for each key direction are presented in Figures 1 to 6. More detailed milestones for each of the 16 National Waste Policy strategies (including the milestones set out in Figures 1 to 6) are presented in Table 3.

Figure 1 – Selected milestones for National Waste Policy ‘Taking Responsibility’ direction

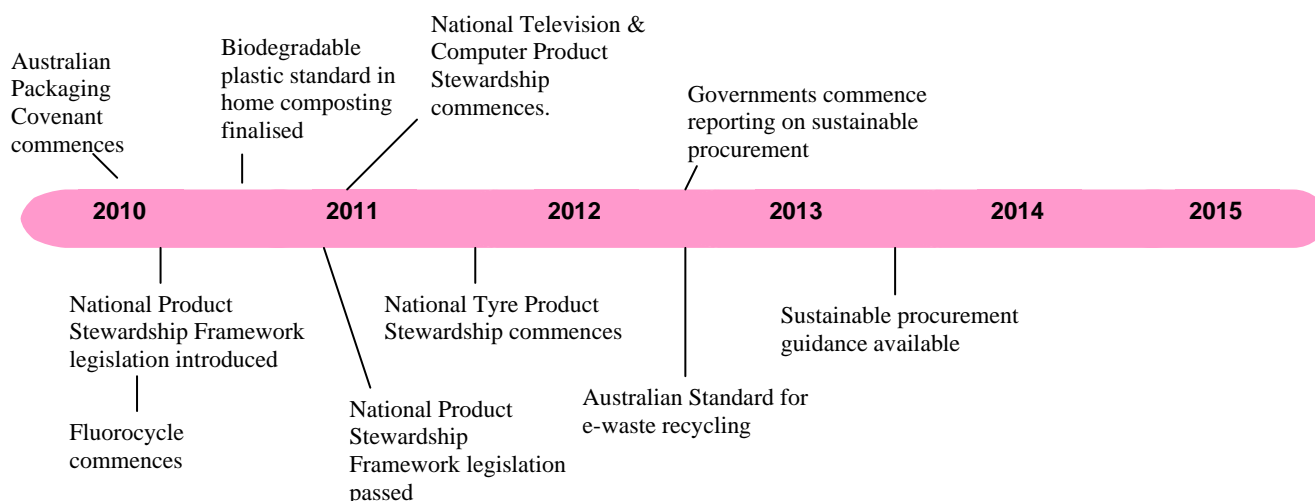


Figure 2 – Selected milestones for National Waste Policy ‘Improving the market’ direction

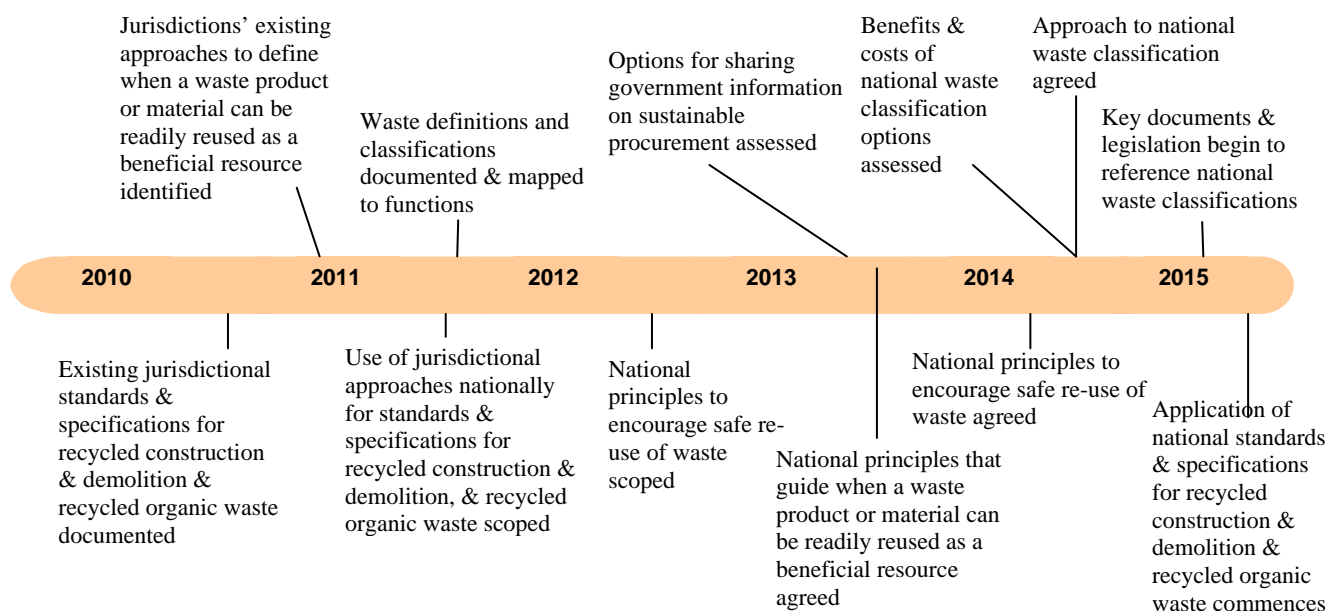


Figure 3 – Selected milestones for National Waste Policy ‘Pursuing sustainability’ direction

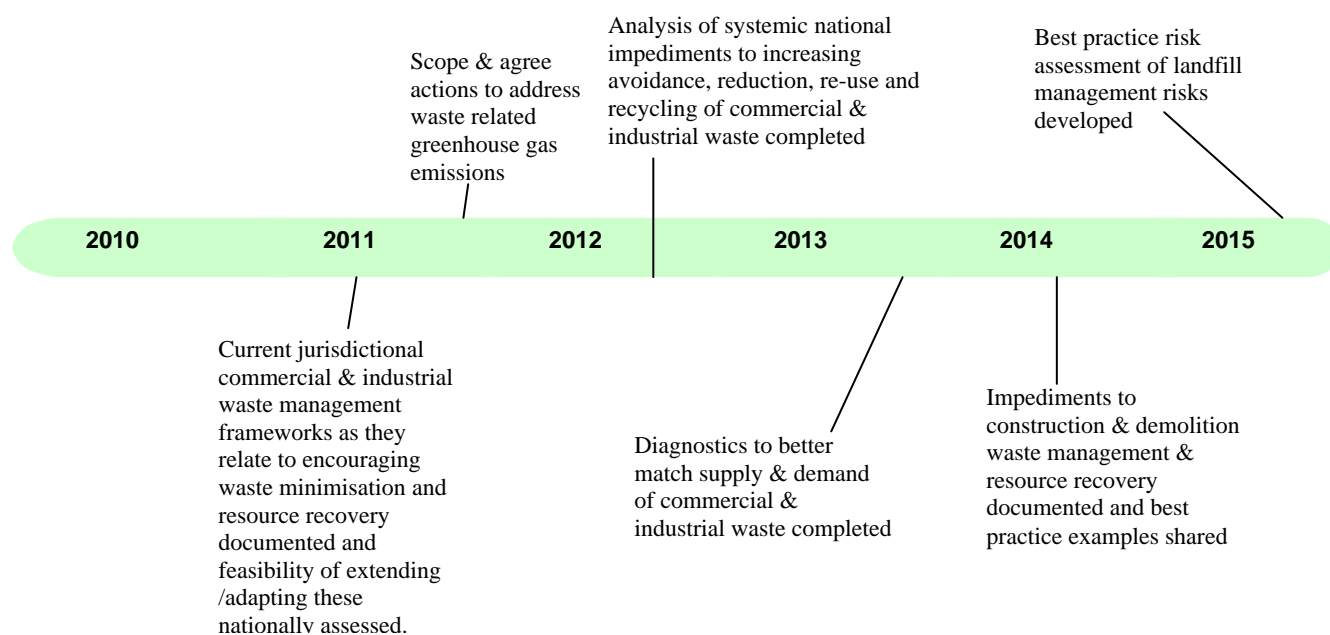


Figure 4 – Selected milestones for National Waste Policy ‘Reducing hazard & risk’ direction

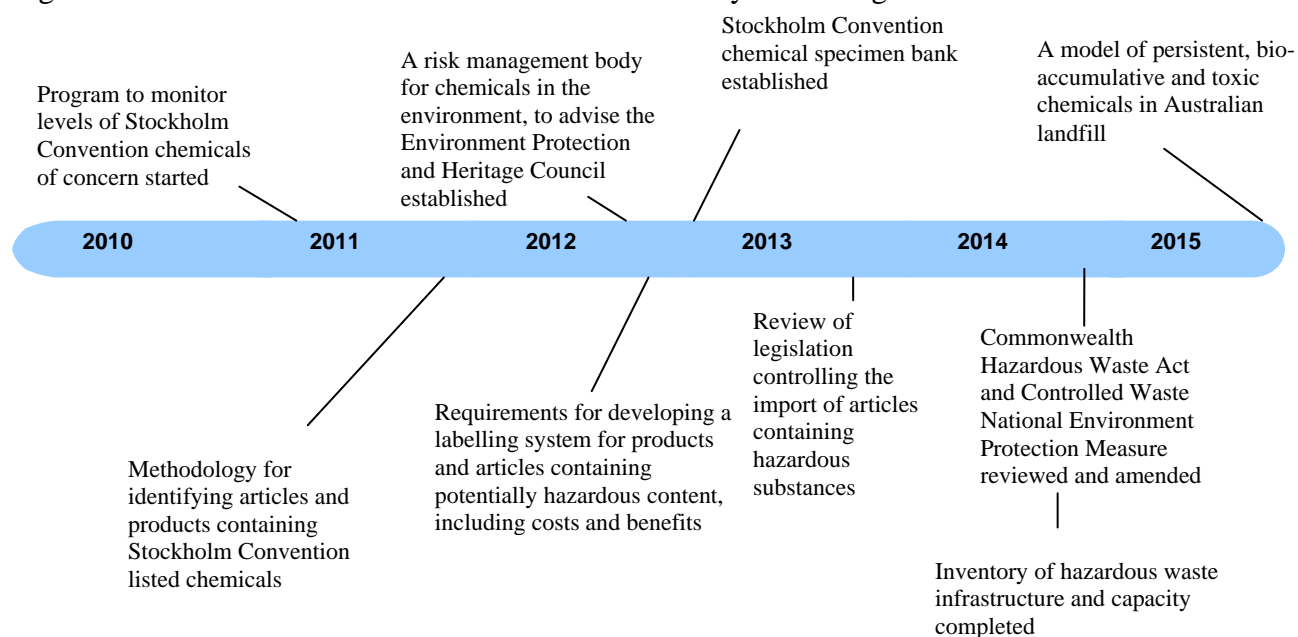


Figure 5 – Selected milestones for National Waste Policy ‘Tailoring solutions’ direction

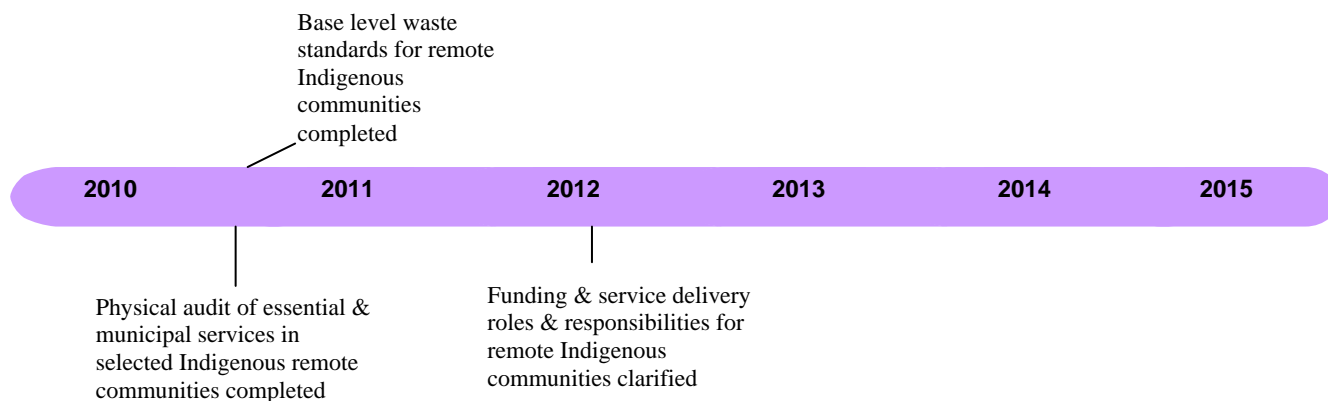
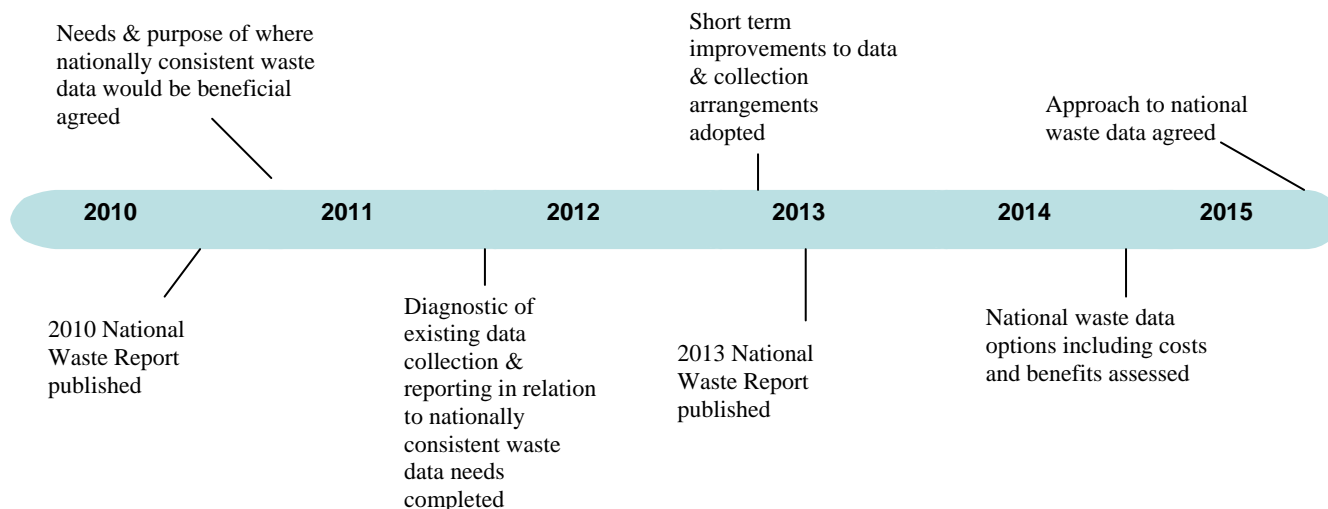


Figure 6 – Selected milestones for National Waste Policy ‘Providing the evidence’ direction



Governance arrangements

Effective implementation of the National Waste Policy relies on active partnerships, multi-agency management arrangements and multi-disciplinary initiatives by a range of players including governments of all levels, industry and the community. This sense of shared responsibility is a central tenet of the National Waste Policy and reflected in this Implementation Plan.

The 16 National Waste Policy strategies have been clustered into seven Environment Protection and Heritage Council working groups (see Table 4). Each working group will be led by a nominated government chair (or co-chair) and supported by other jurisdictions. The working group will be dedicated to the development and management of a work program for that cluster of strategies including scoping work, project planning, consultation, identifying and assessing new priorities as they arise and delivery of outputs. Sub groups may be set up to progress individual initiatives or strategies. These sub groups can be led by any jurisdiction and will report to the working group. Stakeholder implementation and reference groups may also be established, as appropriate. Effective project management and a consistent approach across the various National Waste Policy collaborative initiatives will be encouraged through use of templates and guidance.

The Australian Government will lead strategies that flow from Australia's international obligations or relate to the development of Commonwealth legislation. Strategies that require a national or coordinated approach and are the primary responsibility of states and territories will be led by a nominated jurisdiction. Lead agencies for each jurisdiction with responsibility for implementing components of the National Waste Policy and their website addresses are presented in Table 5 below.

Oversight of the National Waste Policy will occur through the Environment Protection and Heritage Council. Australia's environment Ministers will monitor progress in implementing the National Waste Policy through consideration of annual reports to the Environment Protection and Heritage Council and provide direction where appropriate. Senior officials from all three tiers of Australian government, known as the Environment Protection and Heritage Standing Committee, will be responsible for agreeing and monitoring collaborative initiatives to implement the National Waste Policy. The Environment Protection and Heritage Standing Committee will also agree any updates to this Implementation Plan and initiate an evaluation of the National Waste Policy prior to 2020. An implementation working group has been convened to report on progress (see below). Administrative support will be provided by the National Environment Protection Committee Service Corporation.

Tracking progress and monitoring performance

Australia's vision for less waste and more resources in 2020 is set out in the eight high level outcomes of the National Waste Policy (see Table 6).

Regular reporting is essential to chart progress. Annual reports will be provided to the Environment Protection and Heritage Council and be made public. The major milestones for each strategy covering the first five years of the National Waste Policy are contained in Table 3. An evaluation of the National Waste Policy will be undertaken prior to 2020. The annual reports will serve as the key building blocks and will be complemented by a range of other evidence. A framework will be developed to assess the extent that the outcomes expected under the National Waste Policy have been achieved.

More information

Visit the Australian Government's Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts website www.environment.gov.au/wastepolicy to:

- download the National Waste Policy, the National Waste Report or this implementation plan
- register your interest in receiving progress updates on implementation
- find out how you can contribute to delivery of the National Waste Policy.

Email questions to wastepolicy@environment.gov.au or write to the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, GPO Box 787, Canberra, ACT 2601.

Appendix A

Table 2	Timeframe for delivery of Environment Protection and Heritage Council priorities and commitments
Table 3	National Waste Policy - priority initiatives and major milestones
Table 4	Strategy clusters for implementing the National Waste Policy
Table 5	Lead agencies in each jurisdiction responsible for implementing the National Waste Policy
Table 6	Outcomes of the National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources

Table 2. Timeframe for delivery of Environment Protection and Heritage Council priorities and commitments mapped against the six directions of the National Waste Policy

National Waste Policy Direction	Year	Environment Protection and Heritage Council Commitment
1. Taking responsibility	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That the Australian Packaging Covenant replace the National Packaging Covenant. ▪ Release the final choice modelling survey report on packaging to the stakeholder reference group ▪ Australian Standard for biodegradable plastics in home composting finalised ▪ To establish partnerships with industry to increase recycling of mercury containing lamps in Australia
	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commonwealth National Product Stewardship Framework legislation enacted ▪ Co-regulatory television & computer product stewardship scheme commences under the national framework ▪ Industry led voluntary tyre product stewardship scheme commences
	2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A number of voluntary product stewardship schemes are accredited and reporting under the national product stewardship framework. ▪ Guidance on sustainable procurement such as standard specifications and model contract clauses are available to procurement officials
2. Improving the market	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National principles to encourage safe re-use of waste are agreed and national specification for use of recycled construction & demolition waste in pavements & fit for purpose use of organics & biosolids derived from organic waste commenced
	2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing classification arrangements are assessed, options developed for where national harmonisation is appropriate together with their costs and benefits and an approach agreed
3. Pursuing sustainability	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategies for addressing and/or offsetting emissions from landfill that complement the approach to resource recovery from organic waste released
4. Reducing hazard and risk	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New standard setting body for chemicals in the environment established
	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of the approach best suited to Australia to reduce hazardous substances in products & articles sold in Australia completed and a decision made
5. Tailoring solutions	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Audit of existing waste infrastructure and local capability in selected remote Indigenous communities completed and recommendations provided
6. Providing the evidence	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First National Waste Report released (completed)
	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Second National Waste Report published
	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The basic national dataset and how best to improve data collection and streamline business reporting requirements and administration, to align with national directions is scoped and developed.

Table 3. National Waste Policy - priority initiatives and major milestones¹

Taking responsibility: Shared responsibility for reducing the environmental, health and safety footprint of manufactured goods and materials across the manufacture-supply consumption chain and at end of life.		
Strategy 1: To establish a national framework underpinned by legislation to support voluntary, co-regulatory and regulatory product stewardship and extended producer responsibility schemes to provide for the impacts of a product being responsibly managed during and at end of life.		
<i>National Action</i>	<i>Initiatives</i>	<i>Major Milestones</i>
Lead: Australian Government Support: States & Territories Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,3,4,7,8	Develop and enact Commonwealth national product stewardship framework legislation.	Stakeholder reference group established May 2010 Discussion paper released July 2010 Bill introduced into Parliament in spring 2010 sitting period. Legislation in place by 2011.
	Develop and implement national television and computer product stewardship scheme	Implementation Working Group established March 2010 Stakeholder consultation from April 2010 Draft scheme developed by industry by July 2010 Scheme commences by mid 2011 National code of practice for e-waste recyclers developed and transitioned to an Australian Standard by December 2012
	Develop and implement national tyre product stewardship strategy	Implementation Working Group established April 2010 Strategy developed by industry by May 2011 Strategy commences by end 2011
	Develop and implement Fluorocycle scheme for mercury containing lamps	Program commences by September 2010
Strategy 2: Governments as significant procurers of goods, services and infrastructure embody and promote sustainable procurement principles and practices within their own operations and delivery of programs and services to facilitate certainty in the market.		
Lead: Australian, state, territory &, local governments Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Enhance education, awareness and communication of sustainable procurement within and across governments.	National information exchange mechanism on sustainable procurement scoped by 2013 (refer to strategy 6)
	Support implementation of sustainable procurement	Guidance on sustainable procurement for key areas such as major infrastructure and office fit outs available by 2013.
	Report uptake of sustainable procurement principles and practices	All governments publicly report sustainable procurement within their operations, program and service delivery from 2012

¹ These priority initiatives will contribute towards delivery of governments' commitments as outlined in Table 2 of this implementation plan.

Table 3. National Waste Policy - priority initiatives and major milestones (cont.)

Taking responsibility: Shared responsibility for reducing the environmental, health and safety footprint of manufactured goods and materials across the manufacture-supply consumption chain and at end of life.		
<i>Strategy 3:</i> To better manage packaging to improve the use of resources, reduce the environmental impact of packaging design, enhance away from home recycling and reduce litter.		
<i>National Action</i>	<i>Initiatives</i>	<i>Major Milestones</i>
<p>Lead: Australian government</p> <p>Collaboration: State, territory &, local governments, industry and the community</p> <p>Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,4,7</p>	Develop and implement the Australian Packaging Covenant	<p>Consultation Regulatory Impact Statement by May 2010</p> <p>Decision Regulatory Impact Statement released by June 2010</p> <p>National Environmental Protection (Used Packaging Materials) Measure amended by end June 2010</p> <p>Australian Packaging Covenant commences July 2010</p>
	Scope and develop national standards	<p>Draft Australian Standard for biodegradable plastics in home composting released for comment in February 2010.</p> <p>Research on the rate and extent of biodegradable plastics in relevant Australian soil and marine environments completed by September 2010</p> <p>Australian Standard for degradable plastics in home composting finalised September 2010.</p> <p>Two additional standards on plastics and biodegradable plastics by 2012.</p> <p>Scope need for other packaging standards by 2012.</p>
	Additional measures to improve recycling of packaging and reduce litter	<p>Survey of community attitudes on willingness to pay to improve recycling of packaging and to reduce litter (choice modeling) completed by July 2010.</p> <p>Environment Protection and Heritage Council consider choice modeling report by July 2010.</p>

Table 3. National Waste Policy - priority initiatives and major milestones (cont.)

Improving the market: Efficient and effective Australian markets for waste and recovered resources, and local technology and innovation are sought after internationally.		
Strategy 4: To introduce a national definition and classification system for wastes (including hazardous and clinical wastes) that aligns with definitions in international conventions, provides for when a product or material ceases to become a waste, and reflects these classifications in relevant policies and instruments.		
Lead: Australian government Collaboration: State & territory governments Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 2,5,6	Establish a baseline	Existing waste definitions and classifications in Australia are documented by 2010. How existing waste definitions and classifications in Australia relate to functions (eg licensing or reporting) and to international conventions are mapped by end 2011.
	Scope options	National principles that provide for a waste product or material to be readily reused as a beneficial resource are identified by 2012. Options for moving toward a nationally consistent waste classification system that aligns with current and future needs scoped by 2013 Benefits and costs of options for nationally consistent waste classifications that align with current and future needs assessed by 2014.
	Agree an approach for waste classification	Environment Protection and Heritage Council decision on principles that provide for a waste product or material to be readily reused as a beneficial resource made by 2013. Environment Protection and Heritage Council considers costs and benefits of options and a decision on an approach toward nationally consistent waste classifications made by 2014
Strategy 5: To facilitate the development of a suite of agreed national principles, specifications, best practice guidelines and standards to remove impediments to the development and operation of effective markets for potential wastes.		
Lead: Australian government Support: State & territory governments Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 2,3,4,6,7	National standards and specifications for recycled construction & demolition material and recycled organics.	Existing jurisdictional standards, specifications and industry initiatives as well as relevant international standards and specifications are documented by 2010. Options for extending existing jurisdictional approaches nationally, and developing new guidance, including costs and benefits are scoped and stakeholders consulted by 2011. Environment Protection and Heritage Council agrees a work program by 2012. Application of national standards & specifications for recycled construction & demolition, recycled organic waste in place by 2015. National guidance is published and referenced as appropriate in government guidelines and licensing arrangements from 2015.
	Safe re-use of waste	Existing approaches documented by 2011. National principles developed by 2012.

Table 3. National Waste Policy - priority initiatives and major milestones (cont.)

Improving the market: Efficient and effective Australian markets for waste and recovered resources, and local technology and innovation are sought after internationally.		
Strategy 6: To provide access to knowledge and expertise in sustainable procurement and business practices.		
<i>National Action</i>	<i>Initiatives</i>	<i>Major Milestones</i>
<p>Lead: Australian government</p> <p>Support: State, territory & local governments, industry, business and the community</p> <p>Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,3,4,6,7</p>	<p>Establish sustainable procurement information exchange mechanism</p>	<p>Information needs and functional requirements in relation to sustainable procurement and business practices identified by 2012.</p> <p>Options for sharing Commonwealth, state, territory and local government sustainable procurement information including costs and benefits identified by 2013.</p> <p>Approach developed and agreed by 2014.</p>
Pursuing Sustainability: Less waste and improved use of waste to achieve broader environmental, social and economic benefits.		
Strategy 7: Building on existing commitments, continue to phase down the amount of biodegradable material sent to landfill.		
<p>Lead: State & territory governments</p> <p>Support: Local governments</p> <p>Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,3,4,6,7</p>	<p>Markets for biodegradable waste</p>	<p>Progressed through the development of national standards (see strategy 5).</p> <p>The 2013 National Waste Report includes up to date information on jurisdictional policies and programs</p>
Strategy 8: Ensure the safety and health risks arising from landfill gas emissions are managed across all landfills through appropriate regulation and license requirements.		
<p>Lead: State & territory governments</p> <p>Support: Local governments</p> <p>Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,3,4,6,7</p>	<p>Risk management</p>	<p>Approaches for assessment of risk from landfills across all jurisdictions identified and national guidance prepared by 2015.</p> <p>The 2013 National Waste Report includes up to date information on jurisdictional policies and programs.</p>

Table 3. National Waste Policy - priority initiatives and major milestones (cont.)

Pursuing Sustainability: Less waste and improved use of waste to achieve broader environmental, social and economic benefits.		
Strategy 9: To develop a strategy for measures to address emissions from disposal of waste to landfills and other waste activities and these support the operation of a future Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme.		
<i>National Action</i>	<i>Initiatives</i>	<i>Major Milestones</i>
<p>Lead: Australian Government</p> <p>Support: State and territory governments</p> <p>Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,3,4,6,7</p>	<p>Scoping</p>	<p>Scope opportunities, costs and benefits of beneficial and/or innovative use of organic waste to increase productivity of the land, provide a source of energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Agree an approach by 2011.</p>
Strategy 10: To achieve major improvements in waste avoidance and re-use of key materials in the commercial and industrial waste stream.		
<p>Lead: State, territory and local governments</p> <p>Support: Australian Government, industry and business</p> <p>Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,3,4,5,7,8</p>	<p>Scoping and priority setting</p> <p>Note link to strategy 5</p>	<p>Current jurisdictional commercial and industrial waste management programs, policies and planning frameworks documented as they relate to encouraging waste minimisation and resource recovery and feasibility of extending/adapting these nationally assessed by 2011</p> <p>Analysis of systemic national impediments to increasing avoidance, reduction, re-use and recycling of commercial & industrial waste completed by 2012</p> <p>Diagnostics to better match supply and demand completed by 2013.</p> <p>Future work program agreed by 2014</p>
Strategy 11: All governments continue to encourage best practice waste management and resource recovery for construction and demolition projects.		
<p>Lead: Australian, state, territory &, local governments</p> <p>Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,3,4,5,7,8</p>	<p>Scoping and information exchange</p> <p>Note link to strategy 5</p>	<p>Impediments documented and jurisdictional best practice examples shared by 2014.</p> <p>Work program agreed by 2015.</p>

Table 3. National Waste Policy - priority initiatives and major milestones (cont.)

Reducing Hazard and Risk: Potentially hazardous content of wastes is reduced and waste recovery, handling and disposal is consistent, safe and accountable.		
Strategy 12: To ensure that: our international obligations are met; hazardous materials entering the waste stream are reduced; transboundary movement of hazardous waste is effectively, efficiently and legally undertaken within Australia and complies with international requirements; product stewardship is adopted to provide for the impacts of a product with potentially hazardous materials being responsibly managed during and at the end of life; and facilities are available to handle and dispose of hazardous substances that become waste in an environmentally sound manner.		
National Action	Initiatives	Major Milestones
Lead: Australian Government Support: State and territory governments Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Managing the risks of hazardous material	A risk management body for chemicals in the environment, to advise the Environment Protection and Heritage Council, established by April 2012 as agreed by the Council of Australian Governments. Costs and benefits of environmental labelling of chemicals, by December 2012. Commonwealth Hazardous Waste Act and Controlled Waste National Environment Protection Measure reviewed and amended by June 2014.
	Disposing of hazardous waste safely	In line with Australia's international obligations, a model of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic chemicals in landfills across Australia developed by June 2015 Inventory of existing capacity and infrastructure, for the safe handling, disposal and/or storage of hazardous waste products and articles, completed by June 2014.
	Monitoring hazardous substances in the environment	National Pollutant Inventory statutory guidance materials updated (ongoing) Program to monitor levels of chemicals of concern in air over time as required by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants started by December 2010. Chemical specimen bank established and samples archived from June 2012.
Strategy 13: To adopt a system that aligns with international approaches, to reduce hazardous substances in products and articles sold in Australia that represent a potential risk during and at end of life to human health, safety or the environment.		
Lead: Australian Government Support: State and territory governments Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,3,4,5,7	Reducing hazardous content at source	Methodology for identifying articles and products containing Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants listed chemicals developed by June 2011. Requirements for developing a labelling system for products and articles containing potentially hazardous content, including costs and benefits, assessed by June 2012. Legislation for controlling the import of articles containing hazardous substances reviewed, and requirements identified, by June 2013.

Table 3. National Waste Policy - priority initiatives and major milestones (cont.)

Tailoring Solutions: Increased capacity in regional and remote communities to manage waste and recover and re-use resources.		
Strategy 14: To identify regional and remote waste and resource recovery actions to build capacity and ensure an appropriate suite of services is available to communities.		
<i>National Action</i>	<i>Initiatives</i>	<i>Major Milestones</i>
<p>Lead: State, territory &, local governments</p> <p>Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,3,4,5,7,8</p>	Regional networks	Best practice in regional and remote stakeholder waste networks to build capacity and enhance development opportunities shared by 2015
Strategy 15: To undertake an audit of existing waste infrastructure and local capability in selected remote Indigenous communities as part of a larger municipal and essential services audit under the Council of Australian Governments' National Partnership on Remote Indigenous Housing.		
<p>Lead: Australian Government (FaHCSIA)</p> <p>Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 2,4,5,8</p>	Audit of selected communities	<p>Base level waste standards that draw on existing national guidelines and frameworks and a review of jurisdictional standards, guidelines and/or regulations agreed by 2010.</p> <p>Clarification of roles and responsibilities with respect to funding and service delivery, with new arrangements to be in place by 1 July 2012.</p>
Providing the evidence: Decision makers have access to meaningful, accurate and current national waste and resource recovery data and information.		
Strategy 16: To develop and publish a three-yearly current and future trends waste and resource recovery report. This will be underpinned by a system that provides access to integrated national core data on waste and resource recovery that is accurate, meaningful and up-to-date and available online.		
<p>Lead: Australian Government</p> <p>Support: State and territory governments</p> <p>Link to National Waste Policy outcomes: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8</p>	National data	<p>Needs and purpose of data agreed by jurisdictions by 2011.</p> <p>Diagnostic of existing data collection and reporting arrangements against agreed national data needs completed and gaps identified by 2012.</p> <p>Short term improvements to data and collection arrangements identified and implementation commenced by 2013</p> <p>Options for collecting and reporting national waste data, including costs and benefits assessed by 2014.</p> <p>Approach agreed by 2015.</p>
	National Waste Report	2013 National Waste Report published.

Table 4. Strategy clusters for implementing the National Waste Policy

National Waste Policy Strategy	Strategy cluster 1: Product stewardship		Chair: Australian Government
	1	The Australian Government, with the support of state and territory governments, will establish a national framework underpinned by legislation to support voluntary, co-regulatory and regulatory product stewardship and extended producer responsibility schemes to provide for the impacts of a product being responsibly managed during and at end of life.	
	3	The Australian Government, in collaboration with state and territory governments, industry and the community will better manage packaging to improve the use of resources, reduce the environmental impact of packaging design, enhance away from home recycling and reduce litter	
	Strategy cluster 2: Markets & standards		Co-chairs: NSW and Victoria
	2	All governments as significant procurers of goods, services and infrastructure, will embody and promote sustainable procurement principles and practices within their own operations and delivery of programs and services to facilitate certainty in the market.	
	4	The Australian Government, in collaboration with state and territory governments, will introduce a national definition and classification system for wastes (including hazardous and clinical wastes) that aligns with definitions in international conventions, provides for when a product or material ceases to become a waste, and reflects these classifications in relevant policies and instruments	
	5	The Australian Government, in collaboration with state and territory governments through the Environment Protection and Heritage Council, will facilitate the development of a suite of agreed national principles, specifications, best practice guidelines and standards, to remove impediments to the development and operation of effective markets for potential wastes.	
	6	The Australian Government, in collaboration with state and territory governments, local governments, industry, business and the community, will provide access to knowledge and expertise in sustainable procurement and business practices.	
	Strategy cluster 3: Landfill management		Chair: Victoria
	7	State and territory governments building on existing commitments, continue their focus to phase down the amount of biodegradable material sent to landfill.	
	8	State and territory governments ensure the safety and health risks arising from landfill gas emissions are managed across all landfills through appropriate regulation and licence requirements.	
	9	The Australian Government, in collaboration with state and territory governments, will develop a strategy for measures to address emissions from disposal of waste to landfills and other waste activities, and these support the operation of a future Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme.	
	Strategy cluster 4: Commercial & industrial, construction & demolition & governments		Chair: Queensland
	10	State and territory and local governments, in collaboration with the Australian Government, industry and business, to achieve major improvements in waste avoidance and re-use of key materials in the commercial and industrial waste stream.	
	11	All governments continue to encourage best practice waste management and resource recovery for construction and demolition projects.	
	Strategy cluster 5: Reducing hazard		Chair: Australian Government
12	The Australian Government, in collaboration with state and territory governments, will ensure that: our international obligations are met; hazardous materials entering the waste stream are reduced; transboundary movement of hazardous waste is effectively, efficiently and legally undertaken within Australia and complies with international requirements; product stewardship is adopted to provide for the impacts of a product with potentially hazardous materials being responsibly managed during and at the end of life; and facilities are available to handle and dispose of hazardous substances that become waste in an environmentally sound manner.		
13	The Australian Government, with the support of state and territory governments, will adopt a system that aligns with international approaches, to reduce hazardous substances in products and articles sold in Australia that represent a potential risk during and at end of life to human health, safety or the environment.		
Strategy cluster 6: Regional & rural Australia		Chair: WA	
14	State and territory and local governments to work together to identify regional and remote waste and resource recovery actions to build capacity and ensure an appropriate suite of services is available to communities.		
15	The Australian Government will undertake an audit of existing waste infrastructure and local capability in selected remote Indigenous communities as part of a larger essential services audit under the Council of Australian Governments' National Indigenous Housing Partnership Agreement.		
Strategy cluster 7: Data		Co-chairs: Australian Government & NSW	
16	The Australian Government, in collaboration with state and territory governments, will develop and publish a three-yearly current and future trends waste and resource recovery report. This will be underpinned by a system that provides access to integrated national core data on waste and resource recovery that is accurate, meaningful and up-to-date and available online.		

Table 5: Lead agencies in each jurisdiction responsible for implementing the National Waste Policy

Jurisdiction	Lead agency	Further information
Australian Government	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts	www.environment.gov.au/wastepolicy email: wastepolicy@environment.gov.au
New South Wales	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/waste/
Victoria	Environment Protection Authority	http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/waste/
Queensland	Department of Environment and Resource Management	www.derm.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/waste/waste_management/
Western Australia	Department of Environment and Conservation	http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/content/category/32/758/1577/
South Australia	Environment Protection Authority	http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/environmental_info/waste
Tasmania	Department of Primary Industry, Parks, Water and Environment	www.environment.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=346
Australian Capital Territory	Department of Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water	www.environment.act.gov.au
Northern Territory	Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts	www.nt.gov.au/nreta/environment/waste/index.html
Local Government	Australian Local Government Association	www.alga.gov.au

Table 6. Outcomes of the National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources

Outcome	
1	Australia manages waste, including hazardous waste, in an environmentally safe, scientific and sound manner, and has reduced the amount per capita of waste disposed
2	Waste streams are routinely managed as a resource to achieve better environmental, social and economic outcomes, including saving water, energy, greenhouse gas emissions and finite resources, and to increase productivity of the land.
3	Australia has increased the amount of products, goods and materials that can be readily and safely used for other purposes at end-of-life.
4	Opportunities to safely manage, reduce and recycle waste are available to all Australians, including approaches that have been tailored to meet the needs of remote and rural communities.
5	<p>The risks associated with waste and hazardous substances are understood and managed to minimize current and intergenerational legacy issues.</p> <p>Australia manages its products, materials and chemicals that contain potentially hazardous substances, in particular those that are persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic, consistent with its international obligations and using best available evidence, techniques and technologies.</p> <p>Local stockpiling of hazardous waste has been significantly reduced, particularly for rural and remote areas.</p> <p>There are consistent and clear requirements for disposal of hazardous material, and for content labelling of manufactured goods, that also provide a level playing field for Australian manufacturers and importers and informs consumers.</p>
6	The interaction of regulatory frameworks and operational processes across government agencies aligns with world's best practice and facilitates waste avoidance, resource recovery and appropriate end-of-life management arrangements within their own operations as well as by business and the community.
7	<p>There are efficient and effective Australian markets for waste and recovered resources, and local technology and innovation are sought after internationally.</p> <p>Businesses, including those in manufacturing and the supply chain, embrace innovations that support the creation of value from potential waste streams and minimise their environmental footprint.</p> <p>As part of a seamless national economy, there is a consistent and coherent regulatory environment that facilitates business activity in resource recovery and waste management.</p>
8	<p>Governments, industry and the community have embraced product stewardship and extended producer responsibility approaches.</p> <p>Product stewardship and extended producer responsibility is adopted in business operations, leading to improvements in the design, longevity and disassembly of products, a reduction in hazardous content, less waste, and more thoughtful consumer choices.</p>



15 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

15.1 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 18 NOVEMBER 2010 (REFER TO MINUTES OF COMMITTEE - YELLOW PAGES)

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11442

The minutes of the Technical Advisory Committee meeting held on **18 November 2010** accompany and form part of this agenda – (refer to yellow section of 'Minutes of Committees' for Council accompanying this Agenda).

QUESTIONS

The Chairman invited general questions from members on the report of the Technical Advisory Committee. Any questions relating to the confidential report will be dealt with under section 19.1 of the agenda "Confidential Items."

RECOMMENDATION

That with the exception of items, which are to be withdrawn and dealt with separately, the recommendations in the Technical Advisory Committee report (Section 15.1) be adopted.

Cr Godfrey referred to page 9 of the Agenda – Hazelmere Mattress Recycling Project and enquired whether the project was breaking even. The CEO advised that the project was expected to be around break even with the primary goal being to divert mattresses from the landfill and conserve landfill air space. Cr Godfrey asked if another recommendation could be added for the EMRC to apply for additional grant funding as the EMRC was providing a service to the wider community. The CEO advised that the EMRC had received funding previously and would investigate whether additional funding could be obtained. The CEO also advised that this could be handled administratively without requiring a further Council resolution.

Cr Godfrey referred to page 12 of the Agenda – Red Hill Open Day and advised that EMRC Staff went to a lot of trouble to ensure the day was a success and she supported the recommendation to make it a biennial event.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

MOVED CR LINDSEY

SECONDED CR GANGELL

THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ITEM 9.4 WHICH IS TO BE WITHDRAWN AND DEALT WITH SEPARATELY, THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT (SECTION 15.1) BE ADOPTED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

18 November 2010

(REF: COMMITTEES-11442)

A meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee was held at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility Administration Office, 1094 Toodyay Road, RED HILL WA 6056 on **Thursday, 18 November 2010**. The meeting commenced at **1.00pm**.

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1 DECLARATION OF OPENING AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

The Chairman opened the meeting at 1.00pm.

2 ATTENDANCE, APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

Committee Members

Mr Shane Purdy (Chairman)	Director Infrastructure Services	Shire of Mundaring
Mr Ric Lutey	Director Technical Services	City of Belmont
Mr Jim Coten (Deputy Chairman)	Executive Manager Operations	City of Swan
Mr Peter Schneider	Chief Executive Officer	EMRC
Mr Simon Miller (<i>from 1.04pm</i>) (<i>Deputy for Mr Mahesh Singh</i>)	Manager Operations	Shire of Kalamunda

Apologies

Mr Simon Stewert-Dawkins	Director Operational Services	Town of Bassendean
Mr Doug Pearson	Director Technical Services	City of Bayswater
Mr Mahesh Singh	Director Engineering Services	Shire of Kalamunda

EMRC Officers

Mr Brian Jones	Director Waste Services
Mr Stephen Fitzpatrick	Manager Project Development
Mr Johan Le Roux	Manager Waste Services
Mr Brian Bushby	Manager Operations
Ms Bonnie Kinsman	Administration Officer (Minutes)

EMRC Apologies

Ms Rhonda Hardy	Director Regional Services
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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 AUGUST 2010

That the Minutes of the Technical Advisory Committee meeting held on 5 August 2010, which have been distributed, be confirmed.

TAC RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED MR COTEN

SECONDED MR LUTEY

THAT THE MINUTES OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 5 AUGUST 2010 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

NOTE: Section 5.23(2) of the Local Government Act 1995, details a number of matters upon which Council may discuss and make decisions without members of the public being present. These matters include: matters affecting employees; personal affairs of any person; contractual matters; legal advice; commercial-in-confidence matters; security matters; among others.

The following report item is covered in section 10 of this agenda.

7.1 SKIP SACK

8 BUSINESS NOT DEALT WITH FROM A PREVIOUS MEETING

Nil



9 REPORTS OF OFFICERS

9.1 INTERIM WASTE AUTHORITY E-WASTE SCHEME

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11587

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To provide Council with details of an Interim e-waste Scheme proposed by the Waste Authority and recommend a course of action.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- A national e-waste working group has been formed to develop a national e-waste Recycling Scheme.
- The current funding to cover the cost of having e-waste recycled has been exhausted though representations are being made for additional funds.
- The Waste Authority is proposing an Interim e-waste Scheme be introduced as from 1 January 2011 with funding to cover 50% of the cost of having e-waste recycled, capped at \$1.1 million for metropolitan collection centres until the national program is in place.
- At a recent Municipal Waste Advisory Council (MWAC) meeting some local governments and Regional Councils indicated that their participation in the Interim Scheme was unlikely due to the costs that could be incurred.

Recommendation(s)

That:

1. Council write to the Minister for the Environment and the Waste Authority advising the EMRC will participate in the Interim Scheme but reserves the right to opt out should the costs incurred by Council exceed its budget allocation and request that, if no additional funds are being allocated by the Waste Authority, the program not be widely promoted, so as to limit both its and the EMRC's exposure to unforeseen expenditure.
2. The fee for the disposal of e-waste be increased from \$5.00 per item to \$10.00 per item, inclusive of GST, as from 1 January 2011.
3. The proposed fees be publicly advertised.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services

BACKGROUND

At the meeting held 30 April 2009 Council resolved (Item 9.1) to introduce a recycling fee for computers, computer monitors and television sets to offset some of the collection costs being incurred in undertaking e-waste recycling.

At the meeting held 27 August 2009 Council was advised that the State Government had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Australian Information Industry Association (AIIA) to introduce an e-waste collection and recycling service throughout Perth from January 2010.

The Waste Authority has formed an e-waste committee consisting of representatives from industry and local government to consider an Interim e-waste Collection and Recycling Scheme pending the finalisation of a National Television and Computer Product Stewardship Framework (the Framework) and it has met on several occasions since its first meeting in May 2010.



Item 9.1 continued

REPORT

Notwithstanding the signing of the MoU an e-waste collection and recycling service has not been introduced by the State government and the AIIA and the e-waste collection and recycling service has consisted of ad-hoc Waste Authority funding of the disposal of e-waste from existing local government and Regional Council collection points with local governments and Regional Councils having to pay the infrastructure and labour costs. The initial allocation of \$400,000 has been expended and, though additional funds have been requested, there is no certainty that they will be forthcoming.

Initial advice from MWAC officers was that the Waste Authority's Interim Scheme would cover the cost of having collected e-waste recycled but that metropolitan funding would be capped at \$1.1 million and be for a 3 year period. Subsequent advice has been received that, due to concerns that, if the program was to be promoted, the viability of the program would be jeopardised, the Waste Authority will now only fund 50% of the cost of recycling e-waste for a 3 year period up to a maximum of \$1.1 million.

There is an assumption by the Waste Authority that the local governments' and Regional Councils' collection depots will participate in the program notwithstanding advice that local governments and Regional Councils face substantial financial exposure if larger than "normal" volumes of e-waste are collected.

WMRC officers and others have indicated they will not be recommending participation in the interim scheme and will be lobbying for either an 'uncapped' scheme or that there be a guarantee that the 50% funding will continue until such time as the national scheme is launched in W.A. Though non-participation by the EMRC is an option and would send a clear message to both the Waste Authority and the Minister that the proposed scheme was flawed, the opportunity to receive some funding to continue a program that the EMRC has run since 2008 has merit.

Currently in the order of 4 tonnes per month is collected at the Red Hill Transfer Station. If the annual tonnage collected amounts to 48 tonnes the cost of having an approved recycler process the e-waste would be in the order of \$50,000 per annum if there was no support from the Waste Authority. This amount does not include the infrastructure or labour costs. It is therefore recommended that the Minister be advised that the EMRC's participation in the Interim Scheme would be qualified to the extent that the current budget allocation for e-waste recycling of \$10,000 will not be exceeded.

To reduce the cost to the EMRC so that the budget allocation is not exceeded an increase in the current disposal fee for e-waste is sought. It is considered an increase from \$5.00 per item to \$10.00 per item, inclusive of GST will partially compensate for the reduced funding from the Waste Authority without giving rise to inappropriate disposal.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

If e-waste recycling continues to take place there will be no strategic/policy implication.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

For the period from 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011 the reduced funding is likely to result in e-waste processing costs of \$12,000 being incurred providing there is no substantial increase in the volume of e-waste received. An increase in the e-waste disposal fee is likely to generate an additional income of \$5,400 such that the overall budget allocation should not be exceeded.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Whilst e-waste recycling is not economically viable and programmes that require on-going subsidisation are not sustainable environmental outcomes are improved if e-waste is extracted from the waste stream.



Item 9.1 continued

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)

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Absolute Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That:

1. Council write to the Minister for the Environment and the Waste Authority advising the EMRC will participate in the Interim Scheme but reserves the right to opt out should the costs incurred by Council exceed its budget allocation and request that, if no additional funds are being allocated by the Waste Authority, the program not be widely promoted, so as to limit both its and the EMRC's exposure to unforeseen expenditure.
2. The fee for the disposal of e-waste be increased from \$5.00 per item to \$10.00 per item, inclusive of GST, as from 1 January 2011.
3. The proposed fees be publicly advertised.

The Director Waste Services provided a summary of the report.

TAC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED MR COTEN

SECONDED MR LUTEY

That:

1. Council write to the minister for the environment and the waste authority advising the EMRC will participate in the interim scheme but reserves the right to opt out should the costs incurred by Council exceed its budget allocation and request that, if no additional funds are being allocated by the waste authority, the program not be widely promoted, so as to limit both its and the EMRC's exposure to unforeseen expenditure.
2. The fee for the disposal of e-waste be increased from \$5.00 per item to \$10.00 per item, inclusive of GST, as from 1 January 2011.
3. The proposed fees be publicly advertised.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



Item 9.1 continued

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR LINDSEY

SECONDED CR GANGELL

THAT:

1. COUNCIL WRITE TO THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE WASTE AUTHORITY ADVISING THE EMRC WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERIM SCHEME BUT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO OPT OUT SHOULD THE COSTS INCURRED BY COUNCIL EXCEED ITS BUDGET ALLOCATION AND REQUEST THAT, IF NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE BEING ALLOCATED BY THE WASTE AUTHORITY, THE PROGRAM NOT BE WIDELY PROMOTED, SO AS TO LIMIT BOTH ITS AND THE EMRC'S EXPOSURE TO UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE.
2. THE FEE FOR THE DISPOSAL OF E-WASTE BE INCREASED FROM \$5.00 PER ITEM TO \$10.00, INCLUSIVE OF GST, PER ITEM AS FROM 1 JANUARY 2011.
3. THE PROPOSED FEES BE PUBLICLY ADVERTISED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



9.2 INSTALLATION OF THE OUTDOOR FIXED ELECTRIC WOOD WASTE GRINDING SYSTEM AT HAZELMERE RECYCLING CENTRE

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11485

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To advise Council of the outdoor fixed electric wood waste grinding system estimated installation costs and seek provisional approval to expend additional funds beyond the amount allocated to contingencies.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- On 17 June 2010 Council awarded the tender for the Supply and Installation of an Outdoor Fixed Electric Wood Waste Grinding System to HAAS Holzzerkleinerungs und Fordertechnik GMBH in the amount of \$2,149,990 (ex GST) and the supply and installation of a double screw conveyor at a cost of \$45,500 (ex GST).
- The tender submitted by HAAS required the EMRC to supply board and lodging for their erection/commissioning foreman, labour and equipment and various site works. An amount of \$2,305,265 (ex GST) was included in the 2010/2011 budget with \$109,775 (ex GST) being a 'contingency' sum to cover contractual variations and the installation costs.
- A design layout, a detailed installation programme and resource schedule has recently been provided to the EMRC indicating that the installation costs may be greater than that initially envisaged.
- Council's provisional approval is now sought to increase the 'contingency' provision from 5% of the tender sum to 10% of the tender sum.

Recommendation(s)

That Council approve an additional 'contingency' amount of \$110,225 (ex GST) for the installation of the outdoor fixed electric wood waste grinding system to be funded from project savings of \$50,000 from Construct Weighbridge – Hazelmere and \$61,225 from Construct Roads/Car Parks – Red Hill.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services
 Manager Engineering Waste Services

BACKGROUND

At a meeting held on 17 June 2010 Council (item 9.3) resolved inter alia:

- “1. COUNCIL AWARD TENDER NUMBER 2010-02 FOR THE SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF AN OUTDOOR FIXED ELECTRIC WOOD WASTE GRINDING SYSTEM TO HAAS HOLZZERKLEINERUNGS UND FORDERTECHNICK GMBH AT A PURCHASE PRICE OF \$2,149,990.00 (EX GST);
2. THE GRINDING SYSTEM BE FITTED WITH A DOUBLE SCREW CONVEYOR AT A COST OF \$45,500.00 (EX GST); AND
3. COUNCIL AUTHORISE A 5% CONTINGENCY ON THE CONTRACT SUM FOR CONTRACT VARIATIONS FOR TENDER 2010-02.”



Item 9.2 continued

The HAAS tender included a time line programme indicating a period of 7 – 8 weeks would be required for installation and commissioning. Their tender also proposed the EMRC be responsible for the cost of accommodating the installation/commissioning foreman, supply 3 – 4 assistants, lifting equipment (crane and forklift etc) and site works.

REPORT

The outdoor grinding system is currently being manufactured in Germany and is due to be delivered to Hazelmere during the first week of January 2011. HAAS, as required by the contract, is sending an installation foreman for the duration of the installation and commissioning.

Detailed drawings showing the layout of the equipment, an installation/commissioning programme and details of the amount and skill level of the labour, the number and size of the cranes and access platforms and the length of time the labour and equipment will be required was received on 16 October. The programme indicates installation/commissioning will take 12 weeks, at times two cranes will be required together with a forklift and two elevating work platforms and at times 5 people are required to assist the installation foreman. These requirements are greater than that initially envisaged and correspondence is on-going seeking clarification and finalisation of the installation requirements.

Based on the above, the revised estimate for installation would be approximately \$220,000 i.e. \$110,225 more than the 5% project contingency of \$109,775 approved by Council.

Given that the installation requirements are unlikely to be finalised before Council's last meeting for 2010 and that it will not meet again until 18 February 2011, approval is being sought to increase the contingency to \$220,000 (10%) so as not to delay commencement of installation during January 2011.

The additional amount expended beyond the \$109,774.50 'contingency', if any, would be funded from savings on other capital items. Since developing the budget firm quotes for the weighbridge installation have been received such that there will be a saving of \$50,000.00 and the site for the new administration building at Red Hill has been selected such that the scope of works for the proposed roads and carparks project at Red Hill has been reduced and there will be savings in the order of \$61,000 on that project.

It is worthy of note that the HAAS tender was in the order of \$900,000 less expensive than the next suitable tender and therefore, even with the additional installation costs their tender still represents the best value for money.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The purchase of an outdoor fixed wood waste grinding system will enable the EMRC to address the following objectives of the EMRC's Strategic Plan for the Future:

- 1.1 To provide sustainable waste disposal operations.
- 1.3 To provide resource recovery and recycling solutions in partnership with member Councils.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The installation of the grinder is expected to reduce the net operating cost of wood waste operations by \$419,000.00.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The re-use of waste timber generates social, environmental and financial benefits.



Item 9.2 continued

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)

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council approve an additional 'contingency' amount of \$110,225 (ex GST) for the installation of the outdoor fixed electric wood waste grinding system to be funded from project savings of \$50,000 from Construct Weighbridge – Hazelmere and \$61,225 from Construct Roads/Car Parks – Red Hill.

The Director Waste Services provided a summary of the report. The committee felt the additional funds requested was not material in relation to the overall capital cost and projected operational savings.

TAC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED MR LUTEY

SECONDED MR COTEN

That Council approve an additional 'contingency' amount of \$110,225 (ex GST) for the installation of the outdoor fixed electric wood waste grinding system to be funded from project savings of \$50,000 from Construct Weighbridge – Hazelmere and \$61,225 from Construct Roads/Car Parks – Red Hill.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR LINDSEY

SECONDED CR GANGELL

THAT COUNCIL APPROVE AN ADDITIONAL 'CONTINGENCY' AMOUNT OF \$110,225 (EX GST) FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE OUTDOOR FIXED ELECTRIC WOOD WASTE GRINDING SYSTEM TO BE FUNDED FROM PROJECT SAVINGS OF \$50,000 FROM CONSTRUCT WEIGHBRIDGE – HAZELMERE AND \$61,225 FROM CONSTRUCT ROADS/CAR PARKS – RED HILL.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



9.3 HAZELMERE MATTRESS RECYCLING PROJECT

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11600

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To advise Council of the current status of the Hazelmere Mattress Recycling Project and propose fee increases for mattress recycling.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- The number of mattresses being delivered to Hazelmere in the first quarter of 2010/2011 is more than double that received for the first quarter of 2009/2010.
- In order to process the mattresses in a timely manner labour is having to be hired from labour hire agencies at premium rates.
- The largest customers are local governments from outside Perth's Eastern Region operating Transfer Stations and/or landfills and it appears they are using Hazelmere as a lower cost disposal option.

Recommendation(s)

That:

1. The member Council disposal fee for mattresses remain unchanged at \$5.00 (exclusive of GST) per mattress.
2. The registered charities disposal fee for mattresses remain unchanged at \$10.00 (exclusive of GST) per mattress.
3. The commercial disposal fee for mattresses be increased, as from 1 January 2011, from \$10.00 (exclusive of GST) per mattress to \$13.64 per mattress (exclusive of GST).
4. The revised fees be publicly advertised.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services

BACKGROUND

The mattress recycling facility began operations in July 2009 with the primary goal of diverting mattresses from landfill and conserving landfill airspace. In the 2008/2009 financial year 860 mattresses were recycled and in the 2009/2010 financial year a total of 8,457 mattresses were recycled.

REPORT

In the first three months of 2010/2011 a total of 3,815 mattresses have been delivered to the Hazelmere facility more than double the 1,556 mattresses received in the first three months of 2009/2010. The majority of the mattresses have been delivered to the Hazelmere site by the City of Stirling (893), the Mindarie Regional Council (795), the City of Armadale (604) and the City of South Perth (382). A smaller number have been received from SITA (83), the Good Samaritans (171), and Beds Plus (213).



Item 9.3 continued

With the increase in the number of mattresses being received has been a requirement to engage casual labour from labour hire companies and a consequential increase in the cost of labour. A further difficulty being experienced has been the high turnover of labour hire personnel and reduced production whilst new employees are being inducted and trained. The increased number of mattresses being received has also resulted in a need to consider increasing the amount of equipment available to disassemble the mattresses and the storage capacity to accommodate the additional recovered material.

One of the drivers for the project was the diversion of bulky low density waste from Red Hill. Mattresses take up 0.75 cubic metres of air-space but due to them only weighing 20 kg the cost of disposal is not covered by the income received. It appears local governments from outside Perth's Eastern Region are utilising the facility so that they too can reduce their costs. The City of Stirling and the City of South Perth both operate transfer stations and the City of Armadale and the Mindarie Regional Council both operate landfill facilities. Clearly the current gate fee is at a level that it is more economic for the mattresses to be delivered to Hazelmere than be taken to landfill. In that the Mindarie Regional Council's gate fee, excluding the Landfill Levy and GST, is \$97.45 per tonne the airspace consumed by an average mattress at Tamala Park is "worth" in the order of \$50.00-\$70.00 to the Mindarie Regional Council. It is therefore considered unlikely there will be a substantial reduction in the number of mattresses being delivered if the fee is increased by \$3.64 to \$13.64/mattress exclusive of GST.

The Good Samaritan Industries have, in the first quarter disposed of 171 mattresses and, assuming that similar numbers are delivered in the last two quarters of 2010/2011, the impact on them would be an additional \$1,368.00 in disposal costs. Currently the Good Samaritan Industries is the only charity group that utilises the Hazelmere facility and Council may wish to retain the existing fee of \$10.00 per mattress for registered charities for the remainder of the 2010/2011 financial year.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

It is anticipated the increase in the disposal fee will generate an additional income of \$27,770.00 up to the end of June 2011.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The additional income will improve the financial sustainability of the operation and provide funds to develop markets for the wadding and fabric that are not currently being recycled.

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	



Item 9.3 continued

ATTACHMENT(S)

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Absolute Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That:

1. The member Council disposal fee for mattresses remain unchanged at \$5.00 (exclusive of GST) per mattress.
2. The registered charities disposal fee for mattresses remain unchanged at \$10.00 (exclusive of GST) per mattress.
3. The commercial disposal fee for mattresses be increased, as from 1 January 2011, from \$10.00 (exclusive of GST) per mattress to \$13.64 per mattress (exclusive of GST).
4. The revised fees be publicly advertised.

TAC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED MR LUTEY

SECONDED MR COTEN

That:

1. The member Council disposal fee for mattresses remain unchanged at \$5.00 (exclusive of GST) per mattress.
2. The registered charities disposal fee for mattresses remain unchanged at \$10.00 (exclusive of GST) per mattress.
3. The commercial disposal fee for mattresses be increased, as from 1 January 2011, from \$10.00 (exclusive of GST) per mattress to \$13.64 per mattress (exclusive of GST).
4. The revised fees be publicly advertised.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR LINDSEY

SECONDED CR GANGELL

THAT:

1. THE MEMBER COUNCIL DISPOSAL FEE FOR MATTRESSES REMAIN UNCHANGED AT \$5.00 (EXCLUSIVE OF GST) PER MATTRESS.
2. THE REGISTERED CHARITIES DISPOSAL FEE FOR MATTRESSES REMAIN UNCHANGED AT \$10.00 (EXCLUSIVE OF GST) PER MATTRESS.
3. THE COMMERCIAL DISPOSAL FEE FOR MATTRESSES BE INCREASED, AS FROM 1 JANUARY 2011, FROM \$10.00 (EXCLUSIVE OF GST) PER MATTRESS TO \$13.64 PER MATTRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF GST).
4. THE REVISED FEES BE PUBLICLY ADVERTISED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



9.4 RED HILL OPEN DAY

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11607

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To provide Council with details of the 2010 Red Hill Open Day and propose that, in future, the event be held biennially.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- The Annual Red Hill Open Day was held on Saturday 6 November 2010.
- There were 55 attendees of which 17 were grant recipients.
- The cost of holding the Open Day, excluding the preparation costs and the cost of having staff attend on the day amounted to over \$8,000.00

Recommendation(s)

That:

1. The next Red Hill Open Day be held in 2012 and biennially thereafter.
2. The Community Grants be awarded at an alternative function in those years when an Open Day is not being held.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Director Waste Services

BACKGROUND

The Red Hill Open Day has been held for a number of years to provide the general public with an opportunity to view site operations and ask questions regarding the future development of the site.

REPORT

The Red Hill staff make a special effort each year ensuring that the site is at its best for the Open Day, whilst ensuring operations are able to continue on the day and other EMRC staff prepare invitations, advertising, develop displays and make themselves available on the day to greet guests and answer questions. The total cost, including staff costs, is in the order of \$12,000.00 per Open Day.

In spite of widespread advertising in local newspapers and personal invitations to some 352 stakeholders this year, 55 people indicated they would be attending of which, 17 were Community Grant recipients.

In recent years both the Red Hill Community Liaison Group and the Waste Management Community Reference Group have been formed and site tours arranged as and when required throughout the year for other community groups interested in seeing the Site such that, the Annual Open Day is now less of a special event.

It is therefore suggested that the Red Hill Open Day be held biennially so that attendees can appreciate the changes that are taking place that are less discernable if visits are made on an annual basis and the cost of providing the Open Day reduced.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil



Item 9.4 continued

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

If the event is held biennially, in the order of \$12,000.00 will be saved in alternate years.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

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)

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That:

1. The next Red Hill Open Day be held in 2012 and biennially thereafter.
2. The Community Grants be awarded at an alternative function in those years when an Open Day is not being held.

The Director Waste Services provided a summary of the report and some background on the history of the Red Hill Open Day. The Chief Executive Officer advised that, since the opening of the Waste Education Centre, more site tours are being carried out and therefore there is less reliance on the Open Day as an annual event and having it biennially is therefore considered more appropriate.



Item 9.4 continued

TAC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED MR COTEN

SECONDED MR LUTEY

That:

1. The next Red Hill Open Day be held in 2012 and biennially thereafter.
2. The Community Grants be awarded at an alternative function in those years when an Open Day is not being held.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

AMENDMENT

Moved Cr Cuccaro, seconded Cr Godfrey that an additional recommendation be added as follows:

- "3. Staff to be congratulated on the work undertaken in showcasing the Red Hill Waste Management Facility and for the organisation of the 2010 open day including the quality of the various displays."*

Cr Cuccaro stated that a road was dedicated to EMRC's former CEO during the day and the ceremony was attended by his family who were very appreciative of EMRC's thoughtfulness.

The substantive motion included recommendation 3.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR CUCCARO

SECONDED CR GODFREY

THAT:

1. THE NEXT RED HILL OPEN DAY BE HELD IN 2012 AND BIENNIALLY THEREAFTER.
2. THE COMMUNITY GRANTS BE AWARDED AT AN ALTERNATIVE FUNCTION IN THOSE YEARS WHEN AN OPEN DAY IS NOT BEING HELD.
3. STAFF TO BE CONGRATULATED ON THE WORK UNDERTAKEN IN SHOWCASING THE RED HILL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY AND FOR THE ORGANISATION OF THE 2010 OPEN DAY INCLUDING THE QUALITY OF THE VARIOUS DISPLAYS.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



9.5 ITEMS CONTAINED IN THE INFORMATION BULLETIN

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11482

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

1 WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

1.1 COUNCIL TONNAGE COMPARISONS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2010 (Ref: Committees-11483)

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AMENDMENT BILL 2010 (Ref: Committees-11588)

1.3 NATIONAL WASTE REPORT (Ref: Committees-11589)

RECOMMENDATION

That the Information Bulletin be noted.

The Chief Executive Officer provided an overview of Item 1.1 and explained that all member Council tonnages are down. Mr Coten noted that the City of Swan have had an increase in recycling. The Chief Executive Officer advised that the matter will need to be addressed as part of the budget review.

TAC RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED MR MILLER

SECONDED MR COTEN

THAT THE INFORMATION BULLETIN BE NOTED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

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

RECOMMENDATION [Closing meeting to the public]

That the meeting be closed to members of the public in accordance with Section 5.23 (2) (c) of the Local Government Act for the purpose of dealing with matters of a confidential nature.

TAC RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED MR LUTEY

SECONDED MR COTEN

THAT THE MEETING BE CLOSED TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5.23 (2) (C) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEALING WITH MATTERS OF A CONFIDENTIAL NATURE.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The meeting was closed to the public at 1.16pm.



12 FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee will be held on **Thursday 3 February 2011** at the EMRC Administration Office, 1st Floor, Ascot Place, 226 Great Eastern Highway, Belmont WA 6104 commencing at 4.00 pm.

The Director Waste Services pointed out that all 2011 TAC meetings were listed to be held at the EMRC Administration Office, Belmont. The Chairman suggested the 17 November meeting be held at The Red Hill Waste Management Facility. All agreed.

Future Meetings 2011

Thursday	3	February	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	3	March (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	7	April	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	5	May (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	9	June	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	7	July (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	4	August	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	8	September (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	6	October	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	17	November (if required)	at	Red Hill Waste Management Facility

13 DECLARATION OF CLOSURE OF MEETING

There being no further business, the Chairman declared the meeting closed at 1.35pm.



**15.2 RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 18 NOVEMBER 2010
(REFER TO MINUTES OF COMMITTEE - ORANGE PAGES)
REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11493**

The minutes of the Resource Recovery Committee meeting held on **18 November 2010** accompany and form part of this agenda – (refer to orange section of ‘Minutes of Committees’ for Council accompanying this Agenda).

QUESTIONS

The Chairman invited general questions from members on the report of the Resource Recovery Committee. Any questions relating to the confidential report will be dealt with under section 19.2 of the agenda “Confidential Items.”

RECOMMENDATION

That with the exception of items, which are to be withdrawn and dealt with separately, the recommendations in the Resource Recovery Committee report (Section 15.2) be adopted.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

MOVED CR CUCCARO SECONDED CR PULE

THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE REPORT (SECTION 15.2) BE ADOPTED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

18 November 2010

(REF: COMMITTEES-11493)

A meeting of the Resource Recovery Committee was held at the EMRC Administration Office, 1st Floor, 226 Great Eastern Highway, BELMONT WA 6104 on **Thursday, 18 November 2010**. The meeting commenced at **5.03pm**.

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1 DECLARATION OF OPENING AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

The Chairman opened the meeting at 5.03pm and welcomed Mr John King and Mr Robert Sim from Cardno.

2 ATTENDANCE, APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

Committee Members

Cr Tony Cuccaro (Chairman)	EMRC Member	Shire of Mundaring
Cr Gerry Pule	EMRC Member	Town of Bassendean
Cr Janet Powell (Deputising for Cr Godfrey)	EMRC Member	City of Belmont
Cr Frank Lindsey (Deputy Chairman)	EMRC Member	Shire of Kalamunda
Cr David Färdig	EMRC Member	City of Swan
Mr Simon Stewert-Dawkins	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 Shane Purdy (<i>from 5.05pm</i>)	Director Infrastructure Services	Shire of Mundaring
Mr Jim Coten	Executive Manager Operations	City of Swan
Mr Peter Schneider	Chief Executive Officer	EMRC

Apologies

Cr Glenys Godfrey	EMRC Member	City of Belmont
Mr Mahesh Singh	Director Engineering Services	Shire of Kalamunda

Leave of Absence Previously Approved

Cr Alan Radford	EMRC Member	City of Bayswater
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EMRC Officers

Mr Stephen Fitzpatrick	Manager, Project Development
Mr Brian Jones	Director Waste Services
Ms Mary-Ann Winnett	Personal Assistant to the Director Corporate Services

Visitors

Mr John King	Cardno
Mr Robert Sim	Cardno

3 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Nil

4 ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OR PERSON PRESIDING WITHOUT DISCUSSION

The Chairman announced that there would be a change in order of business and **Item 10.1 Confidential Attachment to Item 9.5 Resource Recovery Facility – Site Location Study** would be considered before **Item 9.5 Resource Recovery Facility – Site Location Study**. A presentation would also be given in conjunction with Item 10.1.



5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

5.1 MINUTES OF THE RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 7 OCTOBER 2010

That the Minutes of the Resource Recovery Committee meeting held on 7 October 2010, which have been distributed, be confirmed.

RRC RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR PULE

SECONDED CR POWELL

THAT THE MINUTES OF THE RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 7 OCTOBER 2010, WHICH HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED, BE CONFIRMED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Mr Purdy entered the meeting at 5.05pm

6 PRESENTATIONS

Nil

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

NOTE: Section 5.23(2) of the Local Government Act 1995, details a number of matters upon which Council may discuss and make decisions without members of the public being present. These matters include: matters affecting employees; personal affairs of any person; contractual matters; legal advice; commercial-in-confidence matters; security matters; among others.

The following report item is covered in section 10 of this agenda.

- 7.1 CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 9.5 RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY - SITE LOCATION STUDY

8 BUSINESS NOT DEALT WITH FROM A PREVIOUS MEETING

Nil



9 REPORTS OF OFFICERS

9.1 PROGRESS REPORT ON RESOURCE RECOVERY INITIATIVES

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11565

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to keep Council informed of continuing progress on resource recovery processing initiatives.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- The EMRC and the City of Swan are assisting Ansac Pty Ltd of Bunbury with the supply of a 30 tonne batch of refuse derived fuel (RDF) for a gasification trial to be undertaken in December 2010.
- The WMRC have resolved to proceed with the stage 2 of the DiCom Bioconversion Waste plant at Shenton Park.
- In Victoria the Barwon Regional Waste Management Group have announced they will not proceed with a tender awarded to AnaeCo in 2008.
- The City of Belmont has engaged Murdoch University to undertake a pilot scale trial anaerobic digestion of horse manure waste.

Recommendation(s)

That the report be received.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Manager Project Development

BACKGROUND

At the Council meeting of 24 August 2000, Council adopted the following resolutions:

1. *THAT THE EMRC UNDERTAKE A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE RANGE OF COMMERCIAL AND FINANCING OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO THE EMRC FOR ITS INVOLVEMENT IN THE SECONDARY WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY.*
2. *THAT THE EMRC REQUEST THE OPPORTUNITY FOR EACH MEMBER COUNCIL TO RECEIVE A PRESENTATION REGARDING THE TECHNOLOGIES, COSTS, NEED FOR STAGED COMMITMENTS ETC FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF A SECONDARY WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY.*
3. *THAT AN OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR OF OPERATING SECONDARY WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES BY OFFICERS AND COUNCILLORS OF THE EMRC, TO BE DETERMINED AT A LATER DATE, FOLLOWING A DESKTOP STUDY OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS AND PREFERABLY IN CONJUNCTION WITH AN INTERNATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE.*
4. *THAT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISION OF A COPY OF THE REPORT SECONDARY TREATMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY, AS COMMISSIONED BY MINDARIE REGIONAL COUNCIL, A REPORT ON ITS CONTENT AND APPLICATION TO THE EMRC'S PROPOSED ACTIVITIES BE PROVIDED.*
5. *THAT A CONSULTANT BE ENGAGED TO PROCEED WITH THE RED HILL DEVELOPMENT 'MASTER PLAN' INCLUDING A REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION FOR AN APPROPRIATE SITE FOR A SECONDARY WASTE PROCESSING FACILITY AND THE PROVISION OF A PROGRAM TO INTRODUCE SECONDARY WASTE TREATMENT.*



Item 9.1 continued

6. *THAT A PROGRAMME BE DEVELOPED FOR THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION NECESSARY FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF A SECONDARY WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY FOR THE EMRC.*
7. *THAT A DETAILED REPORT BE PREPARED ON THE CONTENT AND SIGNIFICANCE TO THE EMRC OF THE "REPORT OF THE ALTERNATIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES INQUIRY" FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.*
8. *THAT A SECONDARY WASTE PROCESSING RESERVE BE ESTABLISHED AND STAFF PROVIDE A RECOMMENDATION OF THE INITIAL AMOUNT TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THAT RESERVE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE ADDITIONAL TIPPING FEES IMPOSED EFFECTIVE FROM 1 JULY 1999.*
9. *THAT THE EMRC START PUBLIC EDUCATION AND CONSULTATION FOR ALL MEMBER COUNCIL RESIDENTS ON PLANS FOR SECONDARY WASTE TREATMENT AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE."*

The nine resolutions from the 24 August 2000 Council meeting have been reported on in all subsequent meetings of the SSWTC/RRC and are complete with the exception of resolution 3, which has been incorporated into the project schedule for the resource recovery technology selection.

At the Council meeting of 26 April 2001, Council resolved the following:

"THAT THE REPORT BE RECEIVED AND THE ATTACHMENT BE UPDATED FOR EACH MEETING OF THE STRATEGIC AND SECONDARY WASTE TREATMENT COMMITTEE."

At the Council meeting of 20 May 2004, Council resolved the following:

"THAT A NUMBER OF INTERESTED EMRC COUNCILLORS WITH EMRC OFFICERS ATTEND GLOBAL RENEWABLES LIMITED, EASTERN CREEK, NSW FACILITY WITHIN SIX (6) MONTHS OF THE FACILITY OPENING."

Report item 9.3 of the SSWTC agenda for 8 June 2006 reported on the EMRC visit to GRL Eastern Creek and other resource recovery facilities in the eastern states, satisfying this resolution.

Council resolved at its meeting of 31 July 2008 to attend the second international conference on Energy from Biomass and Waste in Italy and to visit waste treatment plants in preparation for the EOI process. This visit was reported to RRC at its 12 February 2009 meeting.

Progress reports on resource recovery initiatives being undertaken elsewhere in Australia are attached Attachment 1).

Other Resource Recovery Facilities operating in Australia including the EarthPower, Camelia facility, the Rethmann Integrated Waste Management Facility at Port Macquarie and the Cairns Bedminster facility now owned and operated by SITA CEC Environmental Solutions were reported in agenda item 10.1 of the 14 June 2007 RRC meeting.

A pilot scale pyrolysis technology plant has been developed by Best Energies in Gosford, NSW and was reported in the RRC July 2007 agenda (report item 9.3).

A proposed waste to ethanol project by a consortium of Holden, the Victorian Government, Caltex, Veolia, Coskata and Mitsui was reported in the RRC 8 July 2010 agenda (item 9.1).



Item 9.1 continued

REPORT

Gasification trials at Ansec, Bunbury

An application for Strategic Waste Initiative Scheme (SWIS) funding from the Waste Authority has been lodged by consultants Bowman & Associates with support from the Alternative Waste Technologies (AWT) Working Group of the Waste Management Association of Australia and the EMRC to conduct MSW gasification trials at Ansec's Bunbury pilot plant involving mixed MSW, green waste and RRF residual waste. The outcome of the application will not be known until early 2011.

In the interim, the EMRC and the City of Swan are assisting Anzac Pty Ltd of Bunbury with the supply of 30 tonnes of prepared material for a refuse derived fuel (RDF) gasification trial being undertaken by Anzac Pty Ltd on behalf of a UK client in December 2010. The EMRC and the City of Swan will have access to the results. The prepared material consists of timber waste from Hazelmere and various proportions of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles, cardboard, paper, polystyrene, PVC, polyethylene and polypropylene which is being supplied by the City of Swan from the Wangara Materials Recovery Facility. The batch of RDF will be roughly premixed and then fed into a grinder to reduce the aggregate size to minus 30 mm before bagging and shipment to Bunbury for the trial. The costs of the hire of the grinder, transport of the RDF to Bunbury and the gasification trial itself are being met by Ansec. The EMRC and the City of Swan will meet the cost of the raw materials for the RDF.

Ascot Horse Manure Project

The City of Belmont in conjunction with the EMRC and Perth Racing have been researching options for horse stable waste for some time, including a study in 2007 by Murdoch University, on the potential for anaerobic digestion of the waste.

The City of Belmont have committed funds for a pilot scale trial anaerobic digestion of horse manure waste commencing in early 2011. They have also applied for SWIS funding to participate in a research trial being conducted by UWA Centre for Energy - An Innovative Two-Phase Anaerobic Process for Biogas Production from Green Waste and Animal Droppings (Horse Manure). The project will deliver a report, inclusive of mobile demonstration plant pilot studies, to determine the feasibility of processing horse manure waste in a two stage anaerobic digestion process to produce enriched biogas for combined heat and power applications plus compost. The outcome of the application will not be known until early 2011.

AnaeCo DiCom Developments

As referred to in the attachments, WMRC have announced plans to allow AnaeCo to proceed with the second stage of the Shenton Park anaerobic digestion facility which will increase capacity to 55,000 tpa. Work is expected to commence late 2010 and be completed by March 2012. In Victoria the Barwon Regional Waste Management Group have decided not to proceed with a tender awarded to AnaeCo in 2008 because of the time taken to commercialise their facility at Shenton Park.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Resource Recovery is part of the Strategic Plan for the Future, specifically Key Result Area 1 – Environmental Sustainability of EMRC's Strategic Plan for the Future, Objective 1.3:

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



Item 9.1 continued

Attachment 1 to RRC 18 November 2010 Item 9.1

PROGRESS REPORTS ON RESOURCE RECOVERY INITIATIVES IN AUSTRALIA AS AT 5 November 2010

Southern Metropolitan Regional Council (SMRC), Regional Resource Recovery Centre (RRRC) Project, Canning Vale

No further progress to report.

Rivers Regional Council, Resource Recovery Project

No further progress to report.

Atlas Waste Treatment Facility, Mirrabooka

No further progress to report.

Mindarie Regional Council (MRC), Resource Recovery Project

No further progress to report.

Ti Tree Bioenergy Project, Queensland

No further progress to report.

Veolia Woodlawn Bioreactor Project, NSW

No further progress to report.

Emergent Capital, Eastern Creek, NSW

No further progress to report.

AnaeCo, Shenton Park

WMRC have resolved to proceed with stage 2 of the DiCom Bioconversion Waste plant at Shenton Park which will increase capacity to 55,000 tpa.

Coffs Harbour City Council, Alternative Waste Treatment (AWT) Plant

No further progress to report.

WSN Environmental Solutions, South Sydney, AWT Facility

TPI Cleanaway are negotiating to purchase WSN as an operating business.

Insidewaste.com.au – 19 October, 2010

Article

Mixed signals on development of DiCOM AWT?

By Paula Wallace

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9.2 RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY - PROGRESS REPORT

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11564

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To update Council on the progress of the Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) project.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- The EMRC has lodged a response to the appeals against the level of assessment set by the EPA for the proposed RRF.
- The Cardno site location study has been submitted.
- Preparations for baseline monitoring at Red Hill are proceeding.
- The Community Task Force (CTF) has had further meetings and visited the SITA Neerabup Resource Recovery Facility and met with the Mindarie Regional Council's Community Engagement Advisory Group (CEAG) to discuss the community engagement process undertaken by Mindarie Regional Council.

Recommendation(s)

That the report be received.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Manager Project Development

BACKGROUND

On 30 April 2009, Council resolved to proceed with the Expression of Interest process.

At the 27 August 2009 meeting of Council it was resolved:

- "1. THE FOLLOWING RESPONDENTS TO THE EXPRESSION OF INTEREST ARE LISTED AS ACCEPTABLE TENDERERS:
 - A. ENERGOS AS;
 - B. EVERGREEN ENERGY CORPORATION PTY LTD;
 - C. GRD MINPROC LIMITED;
 - D. MOLTONI ENERGY PTY LTD;
 - E. SITA ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS;
 - F. TRANSPACIFIC CLEANAWAY LIMITED; AND
 - G. WSN ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS.
2. THE FOLLOWING RESPONDENTS TO THE EXPRESSION OF INTEREST ARE NOT LISTED AS ACCEPTABLE TENDERERS:
 - A. ANAECO LIMITED; AND
 - B. THIESS SERVICES PTY LTD.
3. THE RESPONDENTS TO EXPRESSION OF INTEREST 2009-10 BE ADVISED OF THE OUTCOME OF THE ASSESSMENT.
4. THE ATTACHMENT REMAINS CONFIDENTIAL AND BE CERTIFIED BY THE ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND THE EMRC CHAIRMAN.
5. THE TENDER EVALUATION COMMITTEE BE ACKNOWLEDGED FOR THE SIGNIFICANT EFFORT PUT INTO EVALUATING THE EOI SUBMISSIONS."



Item 9.2 continued

On 24 September 2009, Council resolved that:

- "1. THE FOLLOWING PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE FORM THE BASIS OF CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE EMRC AND THE MEMBER COUNCILS AND THE COMMUNITY WITH THE INTENTION OF REPORTING BACK TO COUNCIL IN APPROXIMATELY MARCH 2010 WITH A FINAL RECOMMENDATION.
- A) RED HILL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY IS THE PREFERRED SITE FOR THE RRF BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS, COMMUNITY RESEARCH AND THE POTENTIAL VALUE OF THE EMRC HAZELMERE SITE AS A RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK.
- B) THE DESIGN & CONSTRUCT CONTRACT OWNERSHIP MODEL IS PREFERRED TO A BUILD OWN OPERATE CONTRACT MODEL.
- C) THE RRF TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS INCLUDING ANAEROBIC DIGESTION, GASIFICATION AND PYROLYSIS ARE RANKED HIGHER THAN COMBUSTION AND PLASMA AT THIS STAGE BUT MORE INFORMATION IS REQUIRED BEFORE A FINAL PREFERENCE CAN BE DETERMINED.
- D) A THIRD BIN FOR HOUSEHOLD ORGANIC WASTE COLLECTION IS CONSIDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANAEROBIC DIGESTION TECHNOLOGY."

Further, on 4 December 2009, Council resolved that:

- "1. COUNCIL APPROVE A VISIT TO EASTERN STATES AND OVERSEAS RESOURCE RECOVERY REFERENCE FACILITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE CHAIRMAN, RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE, MR JOHN KING, PROJECT DIRECTOR FOR CARDNO LIMITED AND THE MANAGER PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.
2. INFORMATION GAINED FROM THE VISIT BE REPORTED TO THE RRC AND COUNCIL IN EARLY 2010 AS PART OF THE FINAL RECOMMENDATION ON THE PREFERRED RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY OPTIONS."

On 22 April 2010, Council resolved in relation to the reference facility visits that:

- "1. THE REPORT BE RECEIVED.
2. INFORMATION GAINED FROM THE RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY VISITS BE APPLIED TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT OPTIONS ON TECHNOLOGY, CONTRACT MODEL AND BIN COLLECTION SYSTEM.
3. THAT THE ATTACHMENT TO THIS REPORT REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL AND BE CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHAIRMAN."

On 20 May 2010, Council resolved that:

- "1. THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS ARE CONFIRMED AS THE PREFERRED OPTIONS FOR THE RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY:
- A) RED HILL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY IS THE PREFERRED SITE FOR THE RRF.
- B) THE DESIGN & CONSTRUCT CONTRACT OWNERSHIP MODEL IS PREFERRED TO A BUILD OWN OPERATE CONTRACT MODEL AT THIS STAGE OF THE PROJECT.
- C) THE RRF TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS INCLUDE ANAEROBIC DIGESTION, GASIFICATION, PYROLYSIS AND COMBUSTION. PLASMA TECHNOLOGY WILL ONLY BE CONSIDERED IF IT IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF ONE OF THESE TECHNOLOGIES.
- D) A THIRD BIN FOR HOUSEHOLD ORGANIC WASTE COLLECTION BE CONSIDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANAEROBIC DIGESTION TECHNOLOGY, OTHERWISE A TWO BIN SYSTEM IS RECOMMENDED FOR THE THERMAL TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS.
2. COUNCIL PROCEEDS WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANNING APPROVALS TASK FOR THE RESOURCE RECOVERY PROJECT BASED ON THE PREFERRED SITE AND TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS."



Item 9.2 continued

On 21 October 2010, Council resolved to amend the Resource Recovery budget to allow for the predicted cost of baseline environmental monitoring and additional consultant costs as follows:

“THAT THE BUDGET FOR SEEK ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS (TASK 15) IN THE ANNUAL BUDGET UNDER RESOURCE RECOVERY BE INCREASED FROM \$220,000 TO \$525,000 AND THAT THIS INCREASE BE FUNDED FROM THE SECONDARY WASTE RESERVE.”

By way of explanation, the two contract ownership models being considered for the RRF are as follows:

Build Own Operate (BOO)

Under a Build Own Operate (BOO) contract delivery model, the Contractor will be required to build, finance, own and operate the facility for a fixed period of time (the economical life of the facility and anticipated to be for 20 years). Under this contract model, some of the Project risks, and in particular, the risk associated with the design, construction and performance of the RRF, are transferred to the Contractor.

Design and Construct (D&C)

Under a Design and Construct (D&C) contract delivery model, the Contractor would design and construct a facility that conforms to agreed standards and performance requirements. If the D&C model were adopted by the EMRC, the Contractor would also be required to operate the facility for a minimum of 12 months and up to two years after the completion of wet commissioning. Under this contract model, the operational and ownership risks would be assumed by the EMRC, particularly following transfer of operational responsibilities to the EMRC and expiry of warranties and defects liability periods. The EMRC may operate the facility using its own staff or let a separate contract for the operation of the facility under this D&C contract delivery model.

REPORT

Referral of Proposal to Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)

The appeal process on the level of assessment is progressing. The EMRC were invited to comment on the three appeals lodged with the EPA and so a response to the appeals was prepared by Cardno and EMRC officers and lodged with the Appeals Convenor on 20 October 2010. In the response, the EMRC offered to extend the public review period to up to eight weeks compared to the four week review period set by the EPA. The Appeals Convenor is seeking responses from other parties and met with EMRC representatives on 8 November 2010 to discuss its response to the appeals. A report from the Appeals Convenor to the Minister is expected to be finalised by 19 November 2010.

Cardno have been developing the Environmental Scoping Document required by the EPA.

Environmental Monitoring for the PER

The EMRC will undertake baseline monitoring at Red Hill for noise, odour and air quality. This information will be used when modelling the predicted emissions from the different technology options to establish noise and air quality levels with and without the RRF. The noise monitoring will commence in November 2010 and the air quality and odour monitoring will commence when consultants have been selected.

Site Location Study

Cardno have submitted their report on the preferred site location at RHWMF to facilitate the environmental impact assessment process and to aid the development planning for Red Hill. The recommendations from this study are referred to in report item 9.5.



Item 9.2 continued

Community Engagement

The Community Task Force (CTF) were provided a tour of the SITA Neerabup Resource Recovery Facility on 13 October 2010. Following the RRF tour, a meeting was held with the Mindarie Regional Council's Community Engagement Advisory Group (CEAG) to discuss the CEAG's experience with the development of their Community Partnership Agreement. The tour and the meeting with CEAG were appreciated by all the CTF members and gave them some useful feedback on the Mindarie Regional Council community engagement and environmental approval process. On 28 October 2010, three members of the CTF requested a meeting with EMRC officers and the CTF facilitator to discuss concerns they had with the EMRC technology selection process and the likelihood that the final technology selection would not be made until after the evaluation of tenders. A number of suggestions were made by the CTF members regarding the final technology selection process which are being considered by the EMRC.

The second meeting of the CTF was held on 2 November 2010 at which members were given a presentation on the RRF technology options and ideas for the Community Partnership Agreement were developed. The amended minutes of the meeting of 28 September 2010 and the unconfirmed minutes of the 2 November 2010 meeting are attached (Attachments 1 and 2). A further meeting of the CTF is planned for early December 2010 to develop a draft Community Partnership Agreement.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The Resource Recovery Project contributes to the EMRC's Strategic Plan for the Future, specifically Key Result Area 1 - Environmental Sustainability of EMRC's Strategic Plan for the Future and Objective 1.3:

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

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The cost of using consultants Cardno is budgeted at \$681,000 in the 2010/2011 Budget under – Resource Recovery – Implement Resource Recovery Project Plan. This includes budget provisions for the tasks related to the environmental approval process and community engagement.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The Resource Recovery Facility and/or Resource Recovery Park will contribute toward minimising the environmental impact of waste by facilitating the sustainable use and development of resources.

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)

1. Minutes of Community Task Force Meeting, 28 September 2010 ([Ref: Committees-11596](#))
2. Unconfirmed minutes of Community Task Force Meeting, 2 November 2010 ([Ref: Committees-11598](#))



Item 9.2 continued

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the report be received.

RRC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED CR FÄRDIG

SECONDED CR LINDSEY

That the report be received.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR CUCCARO

SECONDED CR PULE

THAT THE REPORT BE RECEIVED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Community Task Force - Meeting Notes

Date: 28th Sept 2010

Venue: EMRC office



Attendee		Attendee		Attendee	
Martin Chape	✓	Peter Jensen	✓	Stephen Fitzpatrick	✓
Jan Foster-Hawkings	✓	Greg Jones	✓	Prapti Mehta	✓
Noel Hales	✓	Peter Pearson	✓	Joel Levin	✓
Max Jamieson	X	Noelene Wigmore	✓	Other: John King (Cardno)	o
Other:		Other:		Other:	
Present ✓ Apology = x Observer/Presenter = O					

Meeting Opened: 6:05pm

Meeting Chair: Joel Levin

Item	Issue/Topic	Discussion
1.	Previous Minutes	<p><i>Previous minutes are approved electronically as agreed by the CTF members.</i></p> <p><i>Past action items were reviewed.</i></p> <p>Item 2: <i>Terms of reference endorsed.</i></p> <p>Item 3: <i>CTF email address has been established. ctf@emrc.org.au</i></p> <p>Item 4: <i>Web page has been established, waiting on some photos from CTF members. CTF members invited to offer suggestion for inclusion on the public web site. CTF members reminded about "subscribing" to discussion and document pages on the CTF website to get automatic emails/updates.</i></p> <p>Item 8: <i>EMRC marketing department reviewed the Gidgegannup show and has decided that the show was primarily agricultural in focus and therefore not a fit for the EMRC Resource Recovery Project to have a stall/stand (footnote: the EMRC will actually have a marquee which will be promoting work being done in the Susannah Brook Catchment so we may be able to have some project material available).</i></p> <p>Item 9: <i>Meeting schedule agreed.</i></p> <p>A letter was received from a resident between meetings. The EMRC has responded to this letter and a copy of this response was sent to CTF members. One CTF member noted that the letter mentioned a rumbling sound, the EMRC clarified that the sound came from a privately run facility (Landfill Gas and Power) which operates 24hr a day. It was also noted that while the concerns related more to the operation of the Red Hill site and not the RRF, there would be some concerns raised in this letter that would/could be picked up in the discussion about the Community Partnership Agreement and the Tender Evaluation Criteria.</p>
Action/Resolution 1.		CTF Terms of Reference were endorsed and to be signed at the next meeting Who 1 All

<p>2. Project Update</p>	<p>John King from Cardno Limited (consultants to the EMRC on the RRF project), gave a presentation on the current status, various project milestones, and rationale for the consultation approach and approvals process. The full power point presentation is available in the CTF internal website.</p> <p>Key Milestones :</p> <p>Expression of Interest was called in May 2009 – completed July 2009 (this should come before the milestone above – data order please)</p> <p>There are seven companies who were found to be acceptable tenderers for this project. There were two options for the EOI to give the EMRC flexibility on technology selection. 1) 90K-200K ton of waste per annum for energy from waste options, 2) 60K-150 ton of waste per annum for anaerobic digestion.</p> <p>Decision was to seek EPA approval for all options under consideration, thus allowing for the environmental requirement to form part of the tender specification, rather than expecting tenders to 'retro fit' their designs</p> <p>EMRC Council preliminary decisions on 24th Sept 2009;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site selection: Red Hill • Contract style: Design and Construct (ie: EMRC will be the owner and operator) preferred to Build Own Operate • Technology: Anaerobic digestion, gasification, pyrolysis are ranked higher than combustion and plasma but more information required. Bin collection system – three bin system to be considered in conjunction with AD otherwise a 2 bin system. <p>May 2010 Council resolved that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Hill was the preferred site, • D&C contract preferred at this stage • The RRF technology options include AD, gasification, pyrolysis and combustion. Plasma will only be considered if an integral part of one of these technologies • A third bin be considered for household organic waste in conjunction with anaerobic digestion, otherwise a 2 bin system is recommended for the thermal technology options. • Council proceeds with the environmental and planning approvals process based on the preferred site and technology options. <p>EPA Approvals</p> <p>The Environmental approval and consultation process is expected to take until April 2012. The initial paperwork has been lodged with the EPA. The EPA has reviewed the documents and set the assessment level at a Public Environmental Review (PER) with a public review period of four weeks.</p> <p>Continued next page...</p>
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<p>2 Project Update Continued</p>	<p><u>Discussion:</u> There was some discussion/concern about the impact on the community in having to 'comment' on up to 5 different technologies in a four week period. Two community groups have lodged a submission to the EPA requesting a higher level of assessment and longer period of time to consider their response to the different technology options. The EMRC would accept the decision of the appeals that are currently before the EPA.</p> <p>One member raised community concerns about the planned phases of the project going through the EPA Public Environmental Review process for all of five technologies (or any combination thereof). It was felt that after public submissions are closed and the EPA approve all of those five technologies (or any combination thereof) before the preferred technology is selected and then publicly announced. Should this occur, then the public will have no further right of appeal once they know which technology has been selected. The member then stated that the process should be to select the preferred technology first, before the PER process takes place, in order to clarify the project and allow the public its normal rights to respond in the normal manner.</p> <p>During discussion it was noted that the Mindarie Regional Council public submission period, the government funded an independent person to work with the community to assist them with a peer review of the PER.</p> <p>The resulting discussion affirmed that the proposed staging of the process highlighted the role and importance of the Community Partnership Agreement and Tender Evaluation Criteria.</p> <p>Planning and Development Approvals: EMRC would also seek to obtain the various developments and planning approval prior to the tender. This would make the tender process, much more accurate, as with the inclusion of the EPA requirements.</p> <p>Request for Tender – Expected 2012. The tenders would be asked to submit the technology option that best fitted the various environmental, planning, economic, social and technical requirements. The Community Partnership agreement and the Tender Evaluation criteria would form part of these requirements.</p> <p>Tender Selected (ie: technology decision made): 2012-2013</p> <p>Plant operational: 2015</p>
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<p>3. Order of Business</p>	<p>The CTF discussed how they might develop the Community Partnership Agreement (CPA) or the Tender Evaluation Criteria (TEC). After some discussion it was acknowledged that both documents would need to be developed simultaneously as the various requirements to be discussed would be suited for either the CPA or the TEC.</p> <p>It was noted that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CTF's role in the development of the TEC would to provide EMRC advice on desirable criteria as opposed to providing a final set of TEC's. • Due to the range of technology options being considered, the CPA and TEC would have two levels of detail. One would be overarching statements that would apply to the any technology option and some statement that are specific for different technology options. • While time may change the volumes and processes used at the RRF, the CPA needs to be drafted in a way that remains relevant, regardless of changing 'operational' circumstance. Eg: focusing on noise and odour emission will remain constant regardless of volume or technology used. <p>The CTF will begin working on these documents at the next meeting. In preparation for this work CTF members are invited to do the following;</p>
<p>Action/Resolution 2.</p>	<p>A briefing session will be held 45 minutes prior to the next CTF meeting (Nov 2nd) for members wanting more information on the technology options.</p>
<p>Action/Resolution 3.</p>	<p>CTF members to review the raw data from the community forum and identify key themes</p>
<p>Action/Resolution 4.</p>	<p>A site tour to the Mindarie facility in Neerabup to be arranged along with a meeting with their Community Engagement Advisory Group.</p>
<p>Action/Resolution 5.</p>	<p>CTF members are invited to the Red Hill open day on November 6th</p>

Who 2 All / Steven
Who 3 All
Who 4 EMRC to organise
Who 5 All

<p>4. Community Forum</p>	<p>Raw data, which had been themed into broad headings (economic, social, environmental, legal, waste management systems), from the Community Forum held on 18 September 2010 was distributed to the CTF for information. There was a brief discussion about the community forum and the data.</p> <p>The CTF requested that the raw data be made available to the community. It was agreed that the data would be placed on EMRC's public website. The CTF would use this raw data to inform the development of the CPA and TEC.</p> <p>The CTF also requested that the responses from question four (focusing on technology) be included. These were not originally included as the focus did not relate to the formation of the CPA or TEC.</p>
<p>Action/Resolution 6.</p>	<p>Raw data from the Community forum to be posted on the public site.</p>

Who 6 EMRC

<p>5. Meeting Closed</p>	<p>8:10pm</p>	<p>6. Next meeting</p>	<p>November 2nd 2010</p>
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These minutes have been ratified by ALL members of the CTF as a true and accurate record of the meeting

Signed on behalf of CTF Members:  **Joel Levin (Independent Facilitator)** **Date: 3/11/2010**

ACTION LIST

Action/Resolution 1.	CTF Terms of Reference were endorsed and to be signed at the next meeting	Who 1 All Who 2 All / Steven
Action/Resolution 2.	A briefing session will be held 45 minutes prior to the next CTF meeting (Nov 2 nd) for members wanting more information on the technology options.	Who 3 All
Action/Resolution 3.	CTF members to review the raw data from the community forum and identify key themes	Who 4 EMRC to organise
Action/Resolution 4.	A site tour to the Mindarie facility in Neerabup to be arranged along with a meeting with their Community Engagement Advisory Group.	Who 5 All
Action/Resolution 5.	CTF members are invited to the Red Hill open day on November 6 th	Who 6 EMRC
Action/Resolution 6.	Raw data from the Community forum to be posted on the public site.	

Community Task Force - Meeting Notes

Date: 2nd Nov 2010

Venue: EMRC office



Attendee		Attendee		Attendee	
Martin Chape	✓	Peter Jensen	✓	Stephen Fitzpatrick	✓
Jan Foster-Hawkings	✓	Greg Jones	✓	Prapti Mehta	x
Noel Hales	✓	Peter Pearson	✓	Joel Levin	✓
Max Jamieson	✓	Noelene Wigmore	x	Other:	o
Other:		Other:		Other:	
Present ✓ Apology = x Observer/Presenter = O					

Meeting Opened: 6:35pm **Meeting Chair:** Joel Levin

Meeting was preceded with a briefing by Stephen Fitzpatrick on technology options.

Item	Issue/Topic	Discussion
1.	Previous Minutes	<p><i>Previous minutes were approved at this meeting based on process clarification outlined in these minutes and agreed amendments.</i></p> <p><i>Past action items were reviewed.</i></p> <p>Item 1: Terms of reference circulated at this meeting for signatures (Two CTF members absent, will seek signatures on their return).</p> <p>Item 2: Briefing session on technology held prior to this meeting</p> <p>Item4: Site tour occurred, discussion held over till later in this meeting. Notes from the meeting arrived the afternoon of this meeting and were circulated to the CTF. It was noted that wherever possible EMRC should send information to CTF members ahead of time so members have a chance to review before the meeting.</p> <p>Item6: There was some discussion of the expectations for the use of the Raw data. The agreed action were as follows:</p>
	Action/Resolution 1.	Raw data to be put onto the web site (CTF and public site) including responses from question 4 (technology) Who 1 EMRC
	Action/Resolution 2.	Summary document to be developed from the Raw data to show key themes and frequency of these themes Who 2 EMRC
	Action/Resolution 3.	Email to be sent to Community forum participants letting them know the data is available and how it will be used by the CTF (ie: informing the CPA and TEC development) Who 3 EMRC

<p>2. Minute Taking and Sign off process</p>	<p>Based on the email and other discussions ‘out of meeting’ about the previous minutes the group discussed what they wished to have captured in the minutes. Most CTF members were happy with the current ‘volume’ and pitch of the minutes, however it was acknowledged that it is important for the minutes to be understandable by people NOT at the meeting and that individual comments/views should be able to be captured in relation to a specific topic if a member wished them to be so noted. This was seen as particularly important for members that are representing the view of specific community groups</p> <p>CTF members agreed that individuals can ask for specific views to be noted (individual not to be identified).</p> <p>There was also clarification of the minute sign off process. The agreed process was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes sent electronically to CTF members after the meeting • CTF members have two days to review and comment.(Silence is taken as consent) • Suggested amendments/changes by individuals sent back to the group for confirmation • Matter that are not able to be resolved in this fashion can be held over till the next meeting for further discussion/clarification • Minutes sent with a read receipt request <p>The rationale for electronic sign off was to maintain the information flow back to the community through having the minutes available ASAP.</p>
<p>Action/Resolution 4. Action/Resolution 5. Action/Resolution 6.</p>	<p>CTF members agreed that individual views can be noted and that members are free to ask for this to occur. Who 4 ALL Amend minutes of the Sept meeting to reflect individuals Who 5 Joel CTF members agree to the minute taking and sign off process draft above Who 6 ALL</p>

<p>3. EPA Process</p>	<p>As per discussion in the last meeting and subsequent discussions outside of the CTF meeting, a meeting was held to discuss concerns with the proposed EPA process.</p> <p>This meeting was held on 28th Oct and was open to all CTF members to attend. Four members of the CTF attended, along with Peter Schneider (CEO EMRC), John King (Cardno) and Joel Levin (CTF Facilitator). A number of concerns were discussed about the proposed process and a series of options were developed relating to potential amendments/inclusion into the EPA and broader consultation process. These options are now with the EMRC to consider and respond to.</p> <p>Steve Fitzpatrick updated the group on the current EPA appeals process. The EMRC was invited to respond to the current appeals and submitted its response on Oct 20th. In their response the EMRC have agreed to/suggested consultation period be extended to eight weeks.</p> <p>The appeals convenor is waiting on a response from the EPA, before making their ruling.</p>
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<p>4. Neerabup Site Visit</p>	<p>On the 13th Oct Mindarie Regional Council (MRC) hosted the CTF members for a site visit of their Neerabup facility. This tour was followed by a meeting between the MRC Community Engagement and Advisory Group (CEAG) and CTF.</p> <p>CTF members saw value in both elements of the visit, gaining a better understanding of the potential site layout and the pro's and con's of the technology employed at the site. CTF members also valued the advice of CEA member to ensure the role of the CTF was more than a rubber stamp and to be proactive in providing advice and guidance to the EMRC.</p> <p>If was felt that other site tours would be of value if there was a suitable match for technology (eg: WMRC).</p>
<p>Action/Resolution 7.</p>	<p>Identify opportunities and timing for a site tour to the WMRC</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Who 7 EMRC</p>

<p>5. CPA and TEC</p>	<p>The remainder of the session was dedicated to commencing the process of building the CPA and TEC criteria. At this stage there has been no distinction made between criteria than might relate to the CPA or the TEC. The process is currently focused on ensuring the draft criteria capture all the relevant factors.</p> <p>The list of draft criteria developed will be written up and circulated to CTF members to carry out a cross check with the following documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback provided from the community forum - Mindarie Regional Council CPA <p>CTF members requested an additional meeting in mid December to progress the CPA and TEC further. Time would be 5:30-8:30</p> <p>There was some discussion about the need for both documents (ie: CPA and TEC) if the EMRC agree to having the CPA part of the tender response requirements. NO decision was made on this matter as CTF member were happy to see how the document development progressed.</p> <p>During this discussion, the issue of and need for behavioural change in the wider community in relation to their recycling and waste management habits was raised as an important facet of any discussion about a refuse and recycling facility.</p>
<p>Action/Resolution 8.</p>	<p>Write up lost of draft criteria developed during this meeting</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Who 8 Joel</p>
<p>Action/Resolution 9.</p>	<p>CTF members to review draft criteria in line with other documentation listed</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Who 9 ALL</p>
<p>Action/Resolution 10.</p>	<p>New meeting date to be determined in mid Dec</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Who 10 ALL</p>

<p>6. Meeting Closed</p>	<p>8:30pm</p>	<p>7. Next meeting</p>	<p>Additional meeting: December 10th (to be confirmed) Regular Meeting: February 1st 2011</p>
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These minutes have been ratified by ALL members of the CTF as a true and accurate record of the meeting

Signed on behalf of CTF Members: **Joel Levin (Independent Facilitator)** **Date: XXXXXX**

DRAFT
ACTION LIST

Action/Resolution 1.	Raw data to be put onto the web site (CTF and public site) including responses from question 4 (technology)	Who 1 EMRC
Action/Resolution 2.	Summary document to be developed from the Raw data to show key themes and frequency of these themes	Who 2 EMRC
Action/Resolution 3.	Email to be sent to Community forum participants letting them know the data is available and how it will be used by the CTF (ie: informing the CPA and TEC development)	Who 3 EMRC
Action/Resolution 4.	CTF members agreed that individual views can be noted and that members are free to ask for this to occur.	Who 4 ALL
Action/Resolution 5.	Amend minutes of the Sept meeting to reflect individuals	Who 5 Joel
Action/Resolution 6.	CTF members agree to the minute taking and sign off process draft above	Who 6 ALL
Action/Resolution 7.	Identify opportunities and timing for a site tour to the WMRC	Who 7 EMRC
Action/Resolution 8.	Write up lost of draft criteria developed during this meeting	Who 8 Joel
Action/Resolution 9.	CTF members to review draft criteria in line with other documentation listed	Who 9 ALL
Action/Resolution 10.	New meeting date to be determined in mid Dec	Who 10 ALL



9.3 COMMUNITY FORUM OUTCOMES

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11566

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To advise Council of the outcomes of the Community Forum held on 18 September 2010.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- Approximately 60 participants attended the Community Forum held on 18 September 2010.
- The forum was based on a world-café format to gather feedback to four main topics.
- The raw feedback from the forum has been checked and collated into themes and will be made available to the participants and posted on the EMRC website.
- Further collation of the feedback is presented in this report.
- The Community Task Force will use some of the information gathered in the development of the Community Partnership Agreement and to complete their comments and suggestions on the draft tender evaluation criteria.

Recommendation(s)

That:

1. The report be received.
2. Information gathered from the Community Forum be made available to participants and used by the Community Task Force to develop a Community Partnership Agreement and in the community education programme.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Manager Project Development

BACKGROUND

A Community Forum on the Resource Recovery project was held on 18 September 2010 at Rosehill Lodge in South Guildford with 61 attendees from the Regional Community. The objective was to obtain feedback from interested members of the community about four main topics which would then be used to inform the newly formed Community Task Force in the development of a Community Partnership Agreement and also to provide feedback to the EMRC on issues which the community required more information.

Report item 9.1 of the Resource Recovery Committee agenda of 7 October 2010 reported on the key points from the Community Forum.

REPORT

At the September community forum, participants were asked to provide feedback on four main topic areas:

1. Benefits of a resource recovery facility.
2. What needs to be preserved in the local community?
3. Further elements for inclusion in the draft tender criteria.
4. What should be included in the Community Partnership Agreement?



Item 9.3 continued

In addition, participants were asked to identify the benefits, disadvantages, concerns and areas where more information is required for each of the technology options being considered. The format of the forum was a world café style whereby participants are allocated to a table of 8 or 10 with a facilitator and asked to provide feedback on a set topic which is recorded by the facilitator on butcher's paper. At the end of the allowable time for the topic, table participants move to the next table to consider a different topic. Having considered all topics, all the recorded comments are placed on the venue walls and participants review the comments and add further comments if necessary. The full report on the community forum is attached.

Comments received at the forum have been themed and are summarised as follows:

Topic No	No of comments	Themes
1	81	Economic/environmental/social
2	125	Social/technology/waste management systems
3	131	Economic/environmental/legal/social/technology/waste managements systems/other
4	92	Economic/environmental/legal/social/technology/waste managements systems
Technology Options	226	
Forum feedback forms	51	Various

This raw feedback data and a summarised version will be placed on the EMRC website and community forum participants advised how to access the data.

Typical feedback from participants under each of these topics was as follows:

Topic 1 - Benefits of a resource recovery facility

Suggestions of a range of benefits fell under the categories of economic, social and environment. Economic benefits suggested included:

- Lowering the cost of waste disposal to the community in the long run;
- Employment opportunities for local people;
- Extending landfill life;
- No net energy costs;
- Keeping a balance between cost and environmental benefit; and
- If profits are generated then they should benefit the local community (community fund).

Environmental benefits suggested included:

- Clean air and water;
- Odour control and prevention of groundwater pollution;
- No toxic emissions;
- Preservation of native bushland including flora and fauna;
- Noise and light pollution control;
- Monitoring for air quality;
- Need to reduce landfill and minimise greenhouse gases; and
- Safe facility with minimal environmental and health impacts.



Item 9.3 continued

Social benefits suggested included:

- Improved education on waste reduction, recycling and source separation;
- Improved traffic management (especially waste trucks);
- Improved communication and engagement;
- Provide feedback to community;
- Preservation of neighbouring natural resources;
- Use the project to lobby for federal assistance to improve Toodyay Road;
- Good visual example, tasteful looking, screened with vegetation;
- Include community expertise;
- Returns to the community e.g. compost;
- Extend EarthCarers to include volunteers;
- Easier ways of disposing of fluoro's; and
- Preserve traditional sacred sites.

Topic 2 - What needs to be preserved in the local community?

Feedback was categorised into three areas; social characteristics, technology and waste management systems.

Social characteristics included:

- Maintaining buffer zones;
- Local and aboriginal heritage;
- Preserving the hills lifestyle;
- Improve the education centre at Red Hill;
- Build and preserve community trust; and
- Limit visual pollution.

Technology characteristics included:

- Concerns over thermal technology options;
- Net energy production, renewable power;
- Ensuring that new, world class technology was utilised in the facility;
- Emission free plant;
- Monitoring and auditing and procedures for continuous improvement;
- Providing high quality product for farmlands and a process for compost use and distribution;
- Using energy for local facilities e.g. sauna
- Reducing waste to landfill; and
- Identify hazards, control mechanisms.



Item 9.3 continued

Comments themed as waste management systems included:

- Requests that the facility include commercial waste while others wanted a guarantee that this would never happen;
- A general focus on the need for improved recycling and reuse to enforce household responsibility
- Reuse aspect – tip shop
- Encourage a facility that requires separation; and
- Availability of depots, e.g. Coppin Road.

Topic 3 - Draft tender evaluation criteria

The draft tender criteria were categorised into economic, legal, social, environmental, technology and waste management systems.

Economic

These included:

- Cost per household;
- Financial resources available to ensure appropriate monitoring continuing;
- Cost analysis of each technology –start up and ongoing; and
- Who would pay the carbon tax.

Legal

These included:

- Risk management and contract conditions to ensure technology works;
- Contract conditions;
- Declaration of interests;
- Consider successes and failures of other councils;
- Liability of tenderer to community;
- Effectiveness of tender evaluation process;
- Ability of technologies to meet local laws;
- Liability for cost overruns;
- Lowest tender not the best for each technology;
- Issue of guarantees and bonds;
- Independent monitoring and auditing; and
- Need for legal compliance.

Social

These included:

- Health impacts;
- Impacts of traffic;



Item 9.3 continued

- Risk to ratepayer if service not available (plant breakdown);
- Community input/information on the chosen technology;
- Research opportunities;
- Transparency with the community;
- Ongoing community engagement;
- Benefits and disadvantages to community;
- How does the tender process work, can community be involved/see outcomes;
- Educational component of RRF – viewing access;
- Worker safety;
- Local content; and
- Indigenous considerations.

Environmental

These included:

- Need for baseline studies for noise, air and water;
- Need for establishing standards;
- Assessments against standards such as ISO 14001;
- Concern over toxic waste being handled by the RRF;
- Leaching from landfill into groundwater;
- Dust, noise, rainwater quality;
- Landscape - no litter;
- Management of water discharges;
- Zero tolerance on emission exceedances;
- Open and accountable pollution measures;
- Health impact study; and
- Commitment to ongoing monitoring.

Technology

These included:

- Use of Australian contractors;
- The need for emergency shutdown and evacuation procedures;
- Flexibility of the technology to adapt to changes in the waste stream;
- Safe disposal of any ash;
- Independent assessment of thermal processes;
- Risk management criteria for thermal technologies;
- Technical expertise of operations staff;
- Track record of tenderer;



Item 9.3 continued

- Ranked based on carbon emissions;
- Criteria based on zero emissions;
- Power and water consumption of the technologies;
- Life expectancy of the plant;
- Criteria on sustainability and climate change assessment;
- Contingency plans for toxic waste; and
- Ability to include technology upgrades.

Waste management systems

These comments included:

- The need for recovery of recyclables;
- Number of bins needed;
- Some residents don't have a bin run;
- Non-toxic road base material produced; and
- Establishing markets for end products.

Other

Other comments included:

- Equitable weighting across all areas.

Topic 4 - Community Partnership Agreement

The feedback on this topic was themed into economic, environmental, legal, social technology and waste management systems.

Economic aspects included:

- Cost effective for ratepayers;
- Cap on ratepayer subsidy; and
- Share costs with every Council

Environmental aspects included:

- Protection of wildlife in any land clearing;
- Ongoing study of all possible health and environmental effects;
- Continuous emissions monitoring;
- Concerns about water usage, impacts on ground water level, surface water quality;
- Baseline studies on everything;
- Containment of rubbish;
- Sustainability and climate change assessment;
- Safety, no unsightly building;
- Combined impacts in Swan Valley;
- Fire prevention strategy; and
- Measurable net environmental benefit.



Item 9.3 continued

Legal aspects included:

- Monitoring of all activities;
- Continuous improvement processes to fix problems;
- Independent monitoring;
- Enforceable criteria for the license;
- End of life decommissioning; and
- Plant not privatised or sold off.

Social aspects included:

- Use of community newspapers for monitoring results;
- Use of internet for reporting;
- Report in layman's terms;
- Rrf in parkland setting;
- State government to prioritise education on reducing household waste;
- Wider community input on cpa objectives;
- Reward system for those who do the right thing;
- Option of dealing with waste at home;
- Ongoing community engagement;
- Education facility;
- Safe and no health effects;
- No intake of major toxic chemicals without a study and consultation;
- Use the Mindarie Regional Council's Community Partnership Agreement as a model; and
- Constant opportunity for general public to have input and feedback.

Technology aspects included:

- Lowest risk technology;
- Should not add to pollution burden in the area;
- World's best practice;
- Ethical and trustworthy operator;
- Produce marketable and useful products; and
- Quality monitoring of road base products

Waste Management systems aspects included:

- Waste avoidance, waste reduction and source separation;
- Small scale so as to allow for community improvement in waste diversion; and
- How will products be marketed.



Item 9.3 continued

Technology options for the Resource Recovery Facility

There were a number of comments provided on the technology options under the headings benefits, disadvantages, concerns and more information required. This feedback will be used to focus the community education programme through community newspaper updates, website information and letter box drops.

Officer comment on Community Forum

The pre-publicity and advertising for the forum should have made it clear that this was a forum for the EMRC member Council residents. Some attendees from outside the region were turned away on the day and some who registered by email were found also to be from outside the region and advised they could not attend.

The venue of Rosehill Lodge, South Guildford was a good choice and provided a spacious venue for the forum and display materials, convenient location especially for hills residents, good quality catering and adequate parking.

The participation by member Council area was as follows:

Member council	Percentage
Bassendean	14
Bayswater	6
Belmont	3
Kalamunda	6
Mundaring	31
Swan	40
Total	100

The process of using an overall facilitator (Dianna Vitosovic from UWA), EMRC table facilitators and the world café forum appeared to work well although perhaps it could have been varied to mix the table participants after each topic. The opening speech, the project presentation and the project display boards seemed well received although some participants felt they needed more information on the technology options other than what was presented or tabled.

The data gathered will provide a useful checklist for the Community Task Force and as a guide for the EMRC education and information programme on the Resource Recovery Project. Unfortunately some of the feedback does not make sense because of the brevity of the comment or documentation errors; there is replication of comments across the different themes and some of the feedback is uninformed. However the overall messages from the participants are clear and will be taken into account by the project team.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The Resource Recovery Project contributes to Key Result Area 1 - Environmental Sustainability of EMRC's Strategic Plan for the Future, specifically Objective 1.3:

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

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Resource Recovery Project budget for 2010/2011 provides for expenditure on community engagement under – Resource Recovery – Implement Resource Recovery Project Plan of \$133,000.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The Resource Recovery Facility and/or Resource Recovery Park will contribute toward minimising the environmental impact of waste by facilitating the sustainable use and development of resources.



Item 9.3 continued

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)

Report on the Community Forum on Waste ([Ref: Committees-11615](#))

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That:

1. The report be received.
2. Information gathered from the Community Forum be made available to participants and used by the Community Task Force to develop a Community Partnership Agreement and in the community education programme.

Discussion ensued

The Manager Project Development advised that at the Community Forum comments in relation to technology options had been somewhat negative on the waste to energy options and some people felt that the summary of advantages and disadvantages on technology options had been too brief or they had insufficient knowledge to comment. The Manager Project Development advised that the feedback provided from this topic will be used to target community education. The feedback on the other three questions will be used by the Community Task Force in developing a Community Partnership Agreement.

The Manager Project Development advised that the EMRC is feeding back information to the community through the Community Task Force, the Community Forum data will be posted on the EMRC website and all Community Forum participants will be advised accordingly.

RRC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED CR FÄRDIG

SECONDED CR LINDSEY

1. The report be received.
2. Information gathered from the Community Forum be made available to participants and used by the Community Task Force to develop a Community Partnership Agreement and in the community education programme.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



Item 9.3 continued

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR CUCCARO

SECONDED CR PULE

THAT:

1. THE REPORT BE RECEIVED.
2. INFORMATION GATHERED FROM THE COMMUNITY FORUM BE MADE AVAILABLE TO PARTICIPANTS AND USED BY THE COMMUNITY TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP A COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT AND IN THE COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAMME.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



Protecting Perth's Eastern Region

Report on the Community Forum on Waste - 18 September 2010



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Executive Summary

The Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC) has been working in partnership with its six member Councils for the past eight years to develop a resource recovery solution that will serve Perth's Eastern Region through the 21st century, with the objective to have a fully operational resource recovery solution in place by 2015. EMRC's Resource Recovery Project is consistent with the State Government's strategic direction for waste management in Western Australia and its 'Towards Zero Waste' vision.

Given that the Resource Recovery Project is likely to influence all aspects of waste management in Perth's Eastern Region, the EMRC has undertaken extensive research on the various technology options, household waste collection systems (one, two or three bins) and the different site options for the facility.

EMRC has also been actively engaging with the community in the Resource Recovery Project since 2005. Community input has been sought through a Waste Management Community Reference Group, community workshops, surveys and information sessions. Information on the project has also been made available through newsletters, newspapers advertisements and on the EMRC website.

In 2009 EMRC completed an Expression of Interest process, which enabled EMRC Council to make key decisions related to the acceptable technologies for the Resource Recovery Facility as well as the preferred site.

Following this EMRC Council established a Community Task Force (CTF) in mid 2010. The role of the CTF is to design a Community Partnership Agreement which will outline the community's expectations in relation to the development and operation of the Resource Recovery Facility.

The CTF members are:

1. Jan Foster-Hawking, Gidgegannup (0-1 km RHWMF);
2. Noelene Wigmore, Parkerville (0-1 km RHWMF);
3. Greg Jones, Stoneville (1-10 km RHWMF);
4. Noel Hales, Hazelmere (broader region);
5. Max Jamieson, Helena Valley (broader region);
6. Peter Jensen, Gidgegannup (broader region);
7. Peter Pearson, Bassendean (broader region); and
8. Martin Chape, Bellevue (1-10km RHWMF).
9. Stephen Fitzpatrick (Manager Project Development, EMRC)
10. Prapti Mehta (Manager Organisational Development, EMRC)

In order to assist the CTF in collecting information on the community's expectations in relation the Resource Recovery Facility, EMRC organised a Community Forum on Waste, and invited all residents living within Perth's Eastern Region to this.



The Community Forum on Waste was organised on 18 September 2010 at the Rosehill Lodge, West Parade, South Guildford from 12noon to 4.00 PM. The purpose of the Forum was for EMRC to:

- To update the community on the progress of the Resource Recovery Project
- To introduce the Community Task Force (CTF) and their role in the project
- To provide the community an opportunity to discuss concerns and desired benefits from the Resource Recovery Facility
- To provide the community an opportunity to review and comment on the draft tender evaluation criteria
- To identify elements for inclusion in the Community Partnership Agreement (CPA)

Approximately 75 people registered their interest in attending the forum and 61 people attended (refer Appendix 7.5 for list of attendees which includes some EMRC officers). This report details the outcomes of the Community Forum on Waste held on 18 September 2010, as part of the community engagement activities related to the Resource Recovery Project.



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1. Purpose

This report details the outcomes of the Community Forum on Waste held on 18 September 2010, as part of the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council's community engagement activities related to the Resource Recovery Project.

2. Background

2.1 Resource Recovery Project

The Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC) has been working in partnership with its six member Councils for the past eight years to develop a suitable resource recovery solution that will serve Perth's Eastern Region through the 21st century. The Resource Recovery Project will provide a sustainable and environmentally friendly solution to managing waste. Most importantly, it will be a solution where waste can be turned into valuable products such as compost or energy.

The EMRC's key objective is to have a fully operational resource recovery solution in place by 2015 which would involve a resource recovery facility and/or resource recovery park. The EMRC's Resource Recovery Project is consistent with the State Government's strategic direction for waste management in Western Australia and its 'Towards Zero Waste' vision.

2.2 Current Status

Given that this project is likely to influence all aspects of waste management in Perth's Eastern Region, the EMRC has undertaken extensive research on the various technology options, household waste collection systems (one, two or three bins) and the different site options for the facility.

In May 2009, the EMRC advertised for Expressions of Interest (EOI) in providing technology options for the Resource Recovery Project. The purpose of this process was to inform EMRC Council about the different technologies to guide their decision making process, and enable EMRC to select "acceptable tenderers". On 20 May 2010, Council resolved that:

- "1. THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS ARE CONFIRMED AS THE PREFERRED OPTIONS FOR THE RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY:*
- A) RED HILL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY IS THE PREFERRED SITE FOR THE RRF.*
 - B) THE DESIGN & CONSTRUCT CONTRACT OWNERSHIP MODEL IS PREFERRED TO A BUILD OWN OPERATE CONTRACT MODEL AT THIS STAGE OF THE PROJECT.*
 - C) THE RRF TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS INCLUDE ANAEROBIC DIGESTION, GASIFICATION, PYROLYSIS AND COMBUSTION. PLASMA TECHNOLOGY WILL ONLY BE CONSIDERED IF IT IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF ONE OF THESE TECHNOLOGIES.*



D) A THIRD BIN FOR HOUSEHOLD ORGANIC WASTE COLLECTION BE CONSIDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANAEROBIC DIGESTION TECHNOLOGY, OTHERWISE A TWO BIN SYSTEM IS RECOMMENDED FOR THE THERMAL TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS.

"2. COUNCIL PROCEEDS WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANNING APPROVALS TASK FOR THE RESOURCE RECOVERY PROJECT BASED ON THE PREFERRED SITE AND TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS."

3. Community Engagement

Since 2005, EMRC has been actively engaging with the community in the Resource Recovery Project. Community input has been sought through a Waste Management Community Reference Group, community workshops, surveys and information sessions. Information on the project has also been made available through newsletters, newspapers advertisements and on the EMRC website.

3.1 Engagement activities to date

Month/Year	Project Milestones	Community Engagement
2004	Technical assessment of alternative waste treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations to Council • Community briefings. • Waste Management Community Reference Group established
2005	Preliminary studies into waste systems & financial modelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional workshops
2006	Eastern states study tour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional workshops
2007	Site evaluations & recovery options	
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further financial analysis • Technology evaluation • Study tour, Europe 	Mail out to eastern region Council briefings
2009	Expressions of Interest (EOI) process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal qualitative research campaign (telephone survey & focus groups) • Community education & awareness campaign
April 2010	January 2010 tour of reference facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public seminar on thermal technologies
May 2010	Council decision to proceed with planned RRF and also preferred site	
July 2010	Environmental Approvals Process commences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door knocking campaign
August 2010	Site location study for Red Hill Waste Management Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Task Force established
18 September 2010		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Forum on Waste



3.2 Community Task Force

A report was presented to Council on 20 May 2010 outlining the community engagement activities taken in relation to the Resource Recovery Project between September 2009 and April 2010. At that meeting Council resolved to:

“... NOTE THE PROGRESS OF THE RESOURCE RECOVERY PROJECT COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ENDORSE THE NEXT STAGE OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, NAMELY THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNITY TASKFORCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT.”

Fifteen nominations were received and following evaluation, eight community members and two EMRC staff were appointed to the Community Task Force (CTF). The CTF members are:

1. Jan Foster-Hawking, Gidgegannup (0-1 km RHWMF);
2. Noelene Wigmore, Parkerville (0-1 km RHWMF);
3. Greg Jones, Stoneville (1-10 km RHWMF);
4. Noel Hales, Hazelmere (broader region);
5. Max Jamieson, Helena Valley (broader region);
6. Peter Jensen, Gidgegannup (broader region);
7. Peter Pearson, Bassendean (broader region); and
8. Martin Chape, Bellevue (1-10km RHWMF).

The two EMRC representatives are the Manager Project Development and the Manager Organisational Development.

The CTF met for the first time on Tuesday 24 August 2010, to begin discussions regarding the development of a Community Partnership Agreement (CPA), which will outline the community's expectations in relation to the development and operation of the Resource Recovery Facility. At that meeting the CTF also discussed opportunities to collect community input into the CPA at the Community Forum organised on 18 September 2010, to hear first-hand the comments and concerns of community members.

4. Community Forum On waste

4.1 Purpose

The Community Forum on Waste was organised on 18 September 2010 at the Rosehill Lodge, West Parade, South Guildford from 12noon to 4.00 PM. The purpose of the Forum was for EMRC to:

- To update the community on the progress of the Resource Recovery Project
- To introduce the Community Task Force (CTF) and their role in the project



- To provide the community an opportunity to discuss concerns and desired benefits from the Resource Recovery Facility
- To provide the community an opportunity to review and comment on the draft tender evaluation criteria
- To identify elements for inclusion in the Community Partnership Agreement (CPA)

4.2 Participants

Residents in Perth's Eastern Region were invited to join in discussions with the Community Task Force at the Community Forum. The event was advertised through the six community newspapers in the region, letterbox drops of fliers around Red Hill and Gidgegannup and other areas, the EMRC website and a press release. Interested participants were requested to contact EMRC to register interest in attending the forum.

Residents were informed that the forum would provide people with an opportunity to discuss any concerns they may have over the proposed resource recovery facility and to provide direct input into the development of the Community Partnership Agreement (CPA).

Participants would also be provided with an opportunity to comment on the draft tender evaluation criteria which cover technical, environmental, social and financial aspects of the planned resource recovery facility.

Approximately 75 people registered their interest in attending the forum and 61 people attended (refer Appendix 7.5 for the list of attendees).

4.3 World café format

EMRC's Manager Organisational Development and Manager Projects designed the format for the Community Forum with the assistance of Dianna Vitasovic, Senior Associate from the AIM-UWA Business School Alliance. A "World Café" format was selected as this would enable participants to engage in open and creative conversation. They would be able to use their collective knowledge to share ideas with others as well as gain a deeper understanding of the issues involved.

During a World Café participants are required to be seated in a circle and the discussion is guided by facilitators. Participants discuss a key question for 5-10 minutes and then move to the next circle where they discuss another key question. The facilitator's role is to take notes and facilitate discussion in a manner where people are able to reflect and share thoughts, ideas, insights, issues and concerns on the topic. Participants move from table to table and this provides everyone with an opportunity to discuss all questions.

4.4 Forum design

The Forum was designed to provide people with an opportunity to discuss any concerns they may have over the proposed resource recovery facility and to provide direct input into the development of the Community Partnership Agreement (CPA).



It was agreed that it was important for participants to be provided with an opportunity to comment on the draft tender evaluation criteria which cover technical, environmental, social and financial aspects of the planned resource recovery facility.

Additionally, in acknowledgement that many participants may have little or no knowledge of the Resource Recovery Project, it was also decided that the Forum would also be used to educate the community on the Project, through presentations and displays (refer Appendix 7.2 for details).

A number of EMRC staff and others volunteered to act as table facilitators under the guidance of the main facilitator, Dianna Vitasovic.

4.5 Key questions

It was important to collect information required for:

- Development of the Community Partnership Agreement;
- Development of Tender Evaluation Criteria; and
- Ongoing Community Education activities in relation to the Resource Recovery Facility.

In order to do this, four key topics were selected as below:

Topic 1 Community Benefits of the Resource Recovery Facility

1.1 What benefits would you want the EMRC Resource Recovery facility to deliver for the community?

1.2 What characteristics of your community or neighbourhood would you like to preserve?

Topic 2 Draft Tender Evaluation Criteria for the Resource Recovery Facility

Participants were asked to consider the draft Tender Evaluation Criteria information that was available to them and respond to the following questions.

2.1 What other elements should be considered in the draft Tender Evaluation Criteria?

Topic 3 EMRC's Community Partnership Agreement (CPA)

Participants were asked to refer to the Mindarie Regional Council's CPA document. They were informed EMRC is keen to develop a Community Partnership Agreement with the community to ensure that the community's issues and concerns are understood and acted upon. The Community Partnership Agreement will be a summary document that will set the operational conditions for the Resource Recovery Facility at Red Hill. They were asked to respond to the following question.

3.1 What are some of the things that you would like to see in EMRC's Community Partnership Agreement?



Topic 4 Technology Options for the Resource Recovery Facility

EMRC used the Community Forum as an opportunity to assess the Community's understanding of the technologies in order to be able to design suitable community education material.

Participants were informed that EMRC has determined that four technology options for the Resource Recovery Facility are acceptable. The final technology selection would be made after completion of the tender process. They were also informed that Plasma technology would be considered only if it is in combination with one of the other technologies.

They were then asked to complete a worksheet which asked them to respond to four questions.

- 4.1 What are the benefits of each technology?
- 4.2 What are the disadvantages of each technology?
- 4.3 What are your concerns about each technology?
- 4.4 What would you like to know more about each technology?

4.1 Programme

The Community Forum commenced at 12.30 with a welcome by EMRC's Chairman, Cr Graham Pittaway OAM. Participants were then provided information on the Resource Recovery project, the technologies under consideration as well as the progress to date.

Following this participants were invited to walk around the room to look at the displays and ask questions. Each display had a facilitator standing next to it and their role was to provide information and respond to questions.

Community discussion commenced at 1.30 and concluded at 4.00.

The Agenda is at Appendix 7.1

5. Community Forum Outcomes

Notes from the Community have been themed under broad headings:

- Social
- Economic
- Environmental
- Legal
- Waste Management Systems.

Question 1 to 3 notes will be used by the Community Task Force to develop the Community Partnership Agreement. The notes from Question 4 will be used by EMRC for the purpose of community education.

The notes are at appendix 7.3.



6. Acknowledgements

EMRC thanks members of the Community Task Force for their commitment and the time they have volunteered in working towards development of a Community Partnership Agreement. EMRC also thanks and acknowledges all the community members who attended the Community Forum on Waste. Your contribution is valued

The assistance of the following EMRC staff and consultants is also acknowledged

1. Dianna Vitasovic – Senior Associate, AIM-UWA Business School Alliance
2. Stephen Fitzpatrick
3. Prapti Mehta
4. Gae Synnott – Consultant, Synnott Mulholland
5. Nicole Hayes
6. Samantha Robshaw
7. Melissa Mann
8. Bridgette Sara – helper
9. Carly Burwood
10. Roberta Circosta
11. Le Truong
12. Tania Wells
13. Delia Richardson
14. Rob Sim – Cardno BSD
15. John King – Cardno BSD
16. Rosehill Lodge staff



7. Appendices

7.1 Community Forum - Agenda

TIME	ITEM	COMMENTS
12.00- 12.20	REGISTRATION	Refreshments in the entry area
12.20 – 12.30	HOUSEKEEPING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants guided to tables Housekeeping 	Dianna Vitasovic (Primary Facilitator)
12.30 – 12.50	PRELIMINARY MATTERS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome The Resource Recovery Project: Journey and achievements 	EMRC Chairman, Cr Graham Pittaway OAM Mr Stephen Fitzpatrick, Manager Projects, EMRC
12.50 – 1.00	Overview of afternoon's process	Dianna Vitasovic
1.00 – 1.30	INVITATION TO WALK, LISTEN AND LEARN	Participants to view displays
1.30 – 1.45	COMMUNITY DISCUSSION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invitation to re-group at tables Outline of the process to be followed at each table 	Dianna Vitasovic Table Facilitators
1.45 – 3.00	COMMUNITY DISCUSSION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion on Questions 1 to 3 Discussion on Question 4 	15 Minutes each question + 5minutes to move to next table 20 minutes
3.00 - 3.20	Afternoon Tea	
3.20 – 3.40	REVIEW RESPONSES	
3.40 – 3.45	FEEDBACK FORMS	Participants to complete and handover to facilitators
3.45 – 3.50	CLOSING REMARKS	Mr Peter Schneider, Chief Executive Officer, EMRC
3.50	Community Task Force debrief	CTF Members



7.2 Community Forum Displays



Location

The four site options at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility are:






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Resource Recovery Products

- Electricity
- Compost
- Recovered metal
- Bio fuel
- Roadbase

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 EMRC

Proven Technologies

Five technologies being evaluated:

All offer significant benefits including renewable power, reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing the environmental impacts of landfill

Anaerobic digestion

process: Bacterial decomposition process: Compost
Biogas – electricity



Combustion

process: Converting waste to heat by burning at high temperatures in a furnace process: Heat (steam) and electricity
Bottom ash – roadbase
Recovered metals



Gasification

process: Converting waste to synthesis gas by using heat and limited air supply in a gasifier process: Synthesis gas – electricity or fuel gas
Bottom ash – roadbase
Recovered metals



Plasma if in conjunction with combustion or gasification or pyrolysis

process: Melting waste at very high temperatures in a gasifier process: Synthesis gas – fuel gas (ethanol)
Inert slag – Roadbase
Recovered metals



Pyrolysis


process: As for gasification but in the absence of air process: Synthesis gas and pyrolysis liquid – Bio fuel
Bio-char
Recovered metals







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Proven Resource Recovery









ANEROBIC DIGESTION

There are hundreds of facilities worldwide including four anaerobic digestion facilities processing Municipal Solid Waste in Australia.

COMBUSTION


About 2,000 facilities world-wide, including 1,301 facilities in Japan.



PLASMA

There are several facilities operating on a commercial scale, mainly in Japan.

GASIFICATION / PYROLYSIS


There are 18 gasification plants worldwide.




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Community Partnership Agreement


What is it?



A Community Partnership Agreement (CPA) is a document that will outline the community's expectations in relation to the development and operation of the proposed facility.

How does it affect me?

- Preserves amenity and lifestyle
- Safeguards health
- Monitors environmental performance








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Recovering the Facts




Q Will EMRC take waste from other sources?

A Only household waste will be processed. Residual waste from other councils may be considered.




Q What about hazardous waste?


A The resource recovery facility will only process household waste and green waste.



Q How much waste is diverted from landfill?


A Between 70 - 90% of waste can be diverted depending on the chosen technology.





Q How much will the facility cost and what are the costs to ratepayers?


A Between \$50 and \$50 million depending on the chosen technology, with costs to ratepayers estimated at \$20 - \$65 per household per year.




Q What about emissions?

A In Europe, the USA and other locations around the world, technology suppliers of thermal technology options have been required to develop facilities that meet stringent emissions limits - "WTE facilities generate electricity with less environmental impact than almost any other source of electricity" U.S. EPA

SUGGESTIONS
DROP BOX
300 X 300



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7.3 Community Forum Notes

7.3.1 Topic One – Benefits of the Resource Recovery Facility

1.1 What benefits would you want the EMRC Resource Recovery facility to deliver for the community?

No.	Community Feedback	Theme
1.001	Lower the cost of waste disposal to the community in the long run	Economic
1.002	Provide employment to local people - not travelling across town to work - less greenhouse gases	Economic
1.003	Increased jobs through increasing recycling and source separation	Economic
1.004	Net energy costs = 0	Economic
1.005	Will there be a cost to the community?	Economic
1.006	If profits are being made it should benefit local community e.g. community fund	Economic
1.007	Needs to extend landfill life to avoid transport costs	Economic
1.008	Stabilisation of rates costs involved with waste management	Economic
1.009	Economic benefits - neutral costs to the consumer or profit	Economic
1.010	Keep balance between cost and environmental benefit	Economic
1.011	No additional costs to community	Economic
1.012	Sustainable environment - instead of land filling do something better	Environmental
1.013	Keep greenhouse gases down	Environmental
1.014	Zero toxic emissions - whenever you burn plastics you get dioxins	Environmental
1.015	Clean air	Environmental
1.016	What are the adverse impacts?	Environmental
1.017	Socially just and safe RRF with minimal environmental and health impacts	Environmental
1.018	Good traffic management for Red Hill	Environmental



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
1.019	Safer environment for community	Environmental
1.020	Monitoring at nearby houses - air quality, odour, bio - particles	Environmental
1.021	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions	Environmental
1.022	Reduce odour and discharge of landfill	Environmental
1.023	Environmentally and socially responsible treatment of waste	Environmental
1.024	Tree composts to garden	Environmental
1.025	Flora, fauna and environment - clean air and water	Environmental
1.026	No smell	Environmental
1.027	No groundwater contamination	Environmental
1.028	No leaching of facility residue which goes into landfill - John Forrest National Park surrounds	Environmental
1.029	Animal health - flora and fauna - protection of their health/wildlife - trees and bushland	Environmental
1.030	Is the concept of incineration best practice?	Environmental
1.031	Health and environmental values of hills region - clean air and water	Environmental
1.032	No plumes - a <u>safe</u> environment	Environmental
1.033	Truck movements - noise and amenity issues	Environmental
1.034	John Forrest National Park and buffer zone should be well kept/extended	Environmental
1.035	Stop ground water pollution	Environmental
1.036	Manage litter	Environmental
1.037	Banksia/kingia to be preserved, they take a long time to grow	Environmental
1.038	Maintain landscape - conduct a flora and fauna study, not only on Red Hill site but in the broader area	Environmental
1.039	The environment e.g. minimise dieback	Environmental



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
1.040	Clean, fresh air	Environmental
1.041	Noise (incl. from trucks) - facility noise - light (minimum) - limit	Environmental
1.042	Minimise impact on local fauna and flora	Environmental
1.043	Native bushland	Environmental
1.044	Dieback (i.e. on trucks)	Environmental
1.045	Water quality and table level	Environmental
1.046	Community to be educated to reduce waste and to separate out	Social
1.047	Traffic management @ Red Hill i.e. improve roads/be creative (train lines)	Social
1.048	Trucks to Red Hill full coming back to Perth empty - opportunities	Social
1.049	Local schools and community groups are made aware/educated on what is happening and type of technology	Social
1.050	Little consultation on site selection (did not know it happened)	Social
1.051	Less impact on John Forrest National Park e.g. litter/leakage. Manage it better	Social
1.052	Use RRF project in conjunction with neighbouring projects to lobby fed. Govt. assistance to improve Toodyay Road	Social
1.053	EMRC to educate re waste reduction	Social
1.054	Email out all info to participants	Social
1.055	Provide feedback to the community	Social
1.056	Residents bordering facility to have priority benefits	Social
1.057	Public education and partnerships - in schools - syllabus	Social
1.058	Develop trust with the public	Social
1.059	Include community expertise	Social



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
1.060	Return to the community e.g. compost	Social
1.061	Separate collections for household hazardous waste	Social
1.062	Local employment/contractors preferred	Social
1.063	Maximise recycling efforts in the community - more education	Social
1.064	Bring environmental issues to the forefront to the community	Social
1.065	Continue to support the community around Red Hill	Social
1.066	Extend Earth carers - to include volunteers, do R-Gang a different way/update	Social
1.067	Subsidised program to offer composting/worm farms to households	Social
1.068	Set a good visual example	Social
1.069	Preserve roads that are uncongested	Social
1.070	Provide easy ways of disposing of fluoro's - get education out	Social
1.071	We should each be responsible for our own rubbish	Social
1.072	Safety - on roads (traffic movements) with trucks	Social
1.073	Don't want views spoilt e.g. Smokestacks	Social
1.074	Tasteful - look nice and be screened with appropriate vegetation	Social
1.075	Co-location of equipment where possible e.g. communication antennae	Social
1.076	Inclusive community - educated and informed	Social
1.077	Maintenance of residential densities	social
1.078	No clay mounds. Stop visual pollution	Social
1.079	Preserve sacred sites (traditional)	Social
1.080	Hills lifestyle - community feel	Social
1.081	Preserve Susannah Brook	Social



1.2 What characteristics of your community or neighbourhood would you like to preserve?

No.	Community Feedback	Theme
1.082	Build and preserve Community Trust	Social
1.083	All buffer zones are maintained - Main Roads - also maintain vegetation in buffer zones	Social
1.084	Transport - designate route for trucks - options - travel time maintained - control of traffic through residential suburbs (minimal)	Social
1.085	Keep what is there now or better	Social
1.086	Maintain attractive features	Social
1.087	Maintain local heritage (if relevant) + aboriginal heritage	Social
1.088	Rural characteristics, hills lifestyle	Social
1.089	Visual pollution (limit)	Social
1.090	Improve the educational facility	Social
1.091	Create more energy than it takes, to feed back into grid - the one that does this best would be a good thing	Technology
1.092	Community fear/dissatisfactions about thermal options	Technology
1.093	Emission free plant	Technology
1.094	Has a favoured choice already been made? Why has been selected?	Technology
1.095	Provide a high quality product to be sold on/used in farmlands e.g. use mulch to improve water retention (ongoing benefit)	Technology
1.096	Utilise energy produced at faculty for local facilities e.g. sauna e.g. Power wind turbines	Technology
1.097	Use world class technology which can be reviewed and monitored with continuous improvement	Technology
1.098	New technology should be able to be upgraded in future years (retro fit) be flexible	Technology
1.099	Reducing waste to landfill	Technology
1.100	Producing renewable power	Technology



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
1.101	Identify potential hazards (control mechanism - penalties and monitoring/auditing)	Technology
1.102	Pre-operational set-up analysis - baselines	Technology
1.103	Best technology and scenario outcome/best practice	Technology
1.104	A community without a toxic producing facility	Technology
1.105	Process for compost use/distribution (demand vs. supply)	Technology
1.106	Manufacturers to reduce packaging e.g. plastics	Waste Management Systems
1.107	Retailers to reduce packaging	Waste Management Systems
1.108	Set targets for reduction of landfill - continued improvement to reduce waste generation	Waste Management Systems
1.109	Deliver responsible waste disposal - don't ask people to separate rubbish if facility doesn't keep it separate	Waste Management Systems
1.110	Reuse aspect? Tip shop?	Waste Management Systems
1.111	Once operational, to be kept informed of results	Waste Management Systems
1.112	Expand the facility to include commercial waste	Waste Management Systems
1.113	Do not expand into commercial and industrial - would like a guarantee that this will not happen	Waste Management Systems
1.114	Use smart vehicles - technological benefit for EMRC (region)	Waste Management Systems
1.115	The generation of power is not essential, responsible waste management is	Waste Management Systems
1.116	Improve basic recycling	Waste Management Systems
1.117	Objective of towards zero waste through waste reduction and point source separation and recycling	Waste Management Systems
1.118	Encourage a facility that requires separation	Waste Management Systems
1.119	Eco/green benefits = trucking waste (e.g. avoiding Brookdale incident)	Waste Management Systems
1.120	Recycling - white goods and other household goods and batteries	Waste Management Systems
1.121	Available depots	Waste Management Systems



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
1.122	Central - trash to treasure	Waste Management Systems
1.123	Recycle ANYTHING that can be recycled	Waste Management Systems
1.124	Like the 3 bins - makes one think about the act of separation	Waste Management Systems
1.125	Keep Coppin Road Transfer Station	Waste Management Systems



7.3.2 Topic 2 – Draft Tender Evaluation Criteria for the Resource Recovery Facility

What other elements should be considered in the draft Tender Criteria?

No.	Community Feedback	Theme
2.001	What is the cost per household?	Economic
2.002	Resources to ensure appropriate monitoring continuing	Economic
2.003	Availability of cost analysis for each technology - start up and ongoing	Economic
2.004	The ones on the sheet - good	Economic
2.005	Who would pay the carbon tax?	Economic
2.006	Ongoing cost per household?	Economic
2.007	5yr plan window costs	Economic
2.008	Minimal residual toxins in - road fill - smoke emission - landfill	Environmental
2.009	Concern over pcb's - severe toxic waste	Environmental
2.010	Landfill will leach into g/w	Environmental
2.011	Noise	Environmental
2.012	Dust	Environmental
2.013	Surrounding landscape e.g. no litter	Environmental
2.014	Open and accountable measures of pollution	Environmental
2.015	A gate 'x' #days without exceedence of env. Criteria	Environmental
2.016	Discharge of water - proper management required	Environmental
2.017	Zero tolerance on emission exceedences	Environmental
2.018	Website access to monitoring result	Environmental
2.019	Use Aust. Std. for measuring or strictest	Environmental



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
2.020	Baseline studies on noise, pollution and air - tender should ensure these aren't exceeded - independent continuously and frequently	Environmental
2.021	ISO 14001 assessments	Environmental
2.022	Identify everything that will be measured <u>AND</u> those that won't	Environmental
2.023	Economic credentials of tender	Environmental
2.024	Emissions - wind corridors - surrounding residents - rainwater collection	Environmental
2.025	Air quality standards study - water quality standards - baseline	Environmental
2.026	Evaluation Criteria - e.g. Of world standards for Pyrolysis in particular "most stringent"	Environmental
2.027	Health implications and considerations e.g. By tender process and standards. "Health impact study"	Environmental
2.028	Environmental standards	Environmental
2.029	Commitment to ongoing emissions monitoring	Environmental
2.030	High contaminants in ash e.g lead dioxin furans	Legal
2.031	Tenderers, EMRC and persons in govt. to declare impartiality and relationships or interests	Legal
2.032	Tender criteria should reflect other councils successes and failures	Legal
2.033	Lowest tender not the best for each technology	Legal
2.034	Cost should be transparent to ratepayers	Legal
2.035	Monitoring and policing	Legal
2.036	Independent monitoring	Legal
2.037	Independent audits	Legal
2.038	Failsafe organisation?	Legal
2.039	<p>Tender evaluation process - competitive nature of tendering - strong competition between each technology (technology type) as well as across all the technology available</p> <p>Discussed - this may lead to cost cutting offered to win their bid (criteria needs to be able to evaluate effectively which does not just come down to \$). How could evaluation overcome this? Can it? Issue of "confidentiality" of companies' technology if not available for community to know what being considered how can we have an effective "evaluation" process</p>	Legal



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
2.040	Evaluation. What if the "chosen technology" does not work? What can be included in the criteria to cover the potential risk e.g. \$bond and the trust to be able to fix up problem. contract conditions between EMRC and chosen provider).	Legal
2.041	Accountability of "provider/builder? of RRF	Legal
2.042	Checkpoints for community e.g. Financial penalties for breaches or not meeting requirements	Legal
2.043	Liability responsibility - tender a person responsible should be included to carry some responsibility for the "risks" to community	Legal
2.044	Legal process - do tenders get "investigated" for legal compliance	Legal
2.045	Tender process and issue of impartiality - have impartiality interests been declared by relevant parties in regard to "Red Hill" operation (e.g. City of Swan) Councillors and decision making. Retrospective and future	Legal
2.046	If the company goes bankrupt - guarantee. Environmental. De-commissioning clause - public liability	Legal
2.047	Bond? - Environmental, will it be applied - does it exist/required	Legal
2.048	Would all technologies meet local, national and international laws e.g. Treaties	Legal
2.049	Cost blowouts - who pays??	Legal
2.050	Impact of traffic: product going in and out	Social
2.051	Risk to ratepayer - service not available e.g. breakdowns - contractor goes bankrupt	Social
2.052	Who will monitor the monitors?	Social
2.053	Government not trusted to deliver object political free choice	Social
2.054	Limitation placed in public domain i.e. website and public forums - public comments	Social
2.055	Information on technology that's chosen made publicly available	Social
2.056	Penalty based on performance for exceedences	Social
2.057	Community review of draft criteria	Social
2.058	What benefits will the plant bring to communities	Social
2.059	Percentage of Aust. Labour content +/- or material production cost - is it made in Australia?	Social
2.060	Complete transparency with the community	Social



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
2.061	Worker safety	Social
2.062	Community input over quality control - how to include in "tender process"	Social
2.063	Indigenous heritage significant study included	Social
2.064	Indigenous site considerations	Social
2.065	Educational component of RRF e.g. able to go and view, have viewing facilities/considerations	Social
2.066	How does tender process work? How can the community be involved in the tendering process when it comes up? Will community be able to see	Social
2.067	<u>Social</u> - tender criteria to reflect the community benefits (e.g. discussed in Question 1). Material benefits to immediate and general community.	Social
2.068	Evidence of tenders ability to liaise with the community and "inform" where appropriate	Social
2.069	Research opportunities with building of facility	Social
2.070	Relationship between tender and research/educations to see if "cutting edge" technology being utilised. Rather than just "buying off the shelf". To demonstrate "quality to improvement"	Social
2.071	Community capacity (CTF) to "stop" or be involved if tender not doing the "right" thing	Social
2.072	Problem of tender process - how to stop doing wrong - need to specify in tender any capacity of the community to be involved	Social
2.073	Impacts of traffic (e.g. Traffic problem due to amount and flow volume of traffic	Social
2.074	benefits and disadvantages to the community to be considered	Social
2.075	Consideration of visual impacts i.e. lots of rubbish on road now, what will be further impacts i.e. in rubbish collection and maintenance	Social
2.076	Legal criteria - community input - need to consider potential community health impacts e.g. Lack of consideration	Social
2.077	Home prices/"impacts on private property owners" e.g. Property prices, effects on food production, lifestyles - organic producers	Social



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
2.078	Need to calculate/consider the "real" community cost not just applying the "cost effective" economic considerations	Social
2.079	Nothing gets done until regulated for	Social
2.080	More information on expressions of interest	Social
2.081	When will the community get the opportunity to comment on the actual technology	Social
2.082	Health impacts	Social
2.083	Can the community taskforce (CPA) rule out any proposed technology?	Social
2.084	Health standards - legally enforceable	Social
2.085	Health impact assessments process - will there be any? (HIA)	Social
2.086	Commitments to ongoing community engagement	Social
2.087	Australian contractors	Technology
2.088	20 yr? life minimum + growth factor on tech. + efficiency + independent monitoring	Technology
2.089	Will technology be fail safe?	Technology
2.090	How will ash be disposed? - safe options for disposal	Technology
2.091	Emergency shutdown and evacuation plan	Technology
2.092	Level of technical. expertise of the people running the plant	Technology
2.093	Technology to be decided before going to tender so tender specific enough	Technology
2.094	Independent assessment of thermal processes	Technology
2.095	Need to update technology when improvements become available	Technology
2.096	Contingency plan for failure e.g. not performing to stats e.g low??? Compost	Technology
2.097	Track record of tender	Technology
2.098	Contingency plans for toxic waste	Technology
2.099	Waste that can not be processed not accepted	Technology



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
2.100	Ranked based on emissions - carbon	Technology
2.101	Seek lowest emission proposal	Technology
2.102	Breakdowns - how long? Safety? Spare parts availability.	Technology
2.103	Life expectancy of the plant/technology	Technology
2.104	Upgradability inline technology and science/environmental upgrades	Technology
2.105	Flexibility of quantity and quality for the technology - waste changes	Technology
2.106	Criteria on not just best practice, but zero emissions	Technology
2.107	Reliability of the end product, process and the plant	Technology
2.108	Potential tenders to provide emission and pollution standards/limits for the equipment to be used in the RRF before making the referred tender list - i.e. has to be a criteria to be met by tenders equipment	Technology
2.109	Evaluate where energy of RRF to "power" the technologies & run the plant (net energy balances us output of RRF) for each technology e.g. electricity, h2o, etc	Technology
2.110	Energy gaps (usage and output) comparison for each technology - combustion - where will water for steam turbines come from	Technology
2.111	Risk management - criteria - none of the thermal technologies are currently operating in Aust. Need to manage risk if this type of technology chosen	Technology
2.112	Final criteria/different criteria information may apply dependent on what technology is chosen	Technology
2.113	Redo evaluation criteria once technology chosen	Technology
2.114	Risk - what if something goes wrong? Council and community will bear the cost \$. Need security for residents	Technology
2.115	Catastrophic recovery plan	Technology
2.116	How doe we know what the impacts if we don't know the technology	Technology
2.117	Number of technologies reduced?	Technology
2.118	Is the chosen process adaptable to new technology as it becomes available?	Technology



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
2.119	Criteria on sustainability and climate change assessment - issues of imbedded energy	Technology
2.120	Cost should not be the only factor	Waste Management Systems
2.121	Responsible waste management should be the driver of the process	Waste Management Systems
2.122	# Bins	Waste Management Systems
2.123	Some residents don't have a bin run	Waste Management Systems
2.124	How to get rid of material saved from landfill - composted product - so avoid stockpiling	Waste Management Systems
2.125	Consider using bags instead of bins - lower cost e.g. Subiaco	Waste Management Systems
2.126	Recovery of recyclables	Waste Management Systems
2.127	Down stream processing of recycling onsite value adding	Waste Management Systems
2.128	Non-toxic road base material produced	Waste Management Systems
2.129	Agree with the rest of the comments	Other comment
2.130	Weighting important across all areas is equitable	Other comment
2.131	How many companies? - On the tender?	Other comment



7.3.3 Topic Three Community Partnership Agreement

What are some of the things you would like to see in the Community Partnership Agreement?

No.	Community Feedback	Theme
3.001	The facility should be cost effective for rate payers	Economic
3.002	A cap on how much rate payers will have to subsidise	Economic
3.003	Share cost with every Council/Shire	Economic
3.004	By products sold to member council's pro-rata first e.g electricity generated to member councils first. Benefits to benefit member councils	Economic
3.005	Clearing of land - protecting wildlife	Environmental
3.006	Treatment of vermin	Environmental
3.007	Ongoing study of all possible health and environmental effects - scientific rigour	Environmental
3.008	Continuous emissions monitoring	Environmental
3.009	Keep it clean	Environmental
3.010	Not to impact the current water level	Environmental
3.011	Priority on water purity	Environmental
3.012	Concerned of water usage	Environmental
3.013	What are the relative water needs for the methods?	Environmental
3.014	Not to impact water quality - groundwater and above ground water	Environmental
3.015	Baseline study - everything - traffic, air, water, etc	Environmental
3.016	Rubbish is contained	Environmental
3.017	Concerned with rocky terrain due to effluent leakage	Environmental
3.018	Sustainability assessment and climate change impact assessment	Environmental



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
3.019	Safe environment - emissions - pollution - no water contamination - health issues - not unsightly building - no noise or odour - CPA to deliver these outcomes	Environmental
3.020	Produce a measurable net environmental benefit - scientific rigor	Environmental
3.021	A fire prevention strategy	Environmental
3.022	Midland and Swan Valley have an air quality problem, mainly from brickworks; will combine with gas and particulate emissions from RRF. Study into consequences	Environmental
3.023	Monitoring of all activities - tonnage - accidents - control measures	Legal
3.024	Continuous improvement process as a way of fixing problems	Legal
3.025	Independent monitoring	Legal
3.026	Enforceable criteria for the license - total shutdown for exceedance of license requirements and fines	Legal
3.027	Have to report exceedance of licence conditions immediately	Legal
3.028	KPI's	Legal
3.029	What would the consequence be if not safe?	Legal
3.030	Shut down if exceeds standards	Legal
3.031	Guarantee of the set hours of operation	Legal
3.032	Guarantee what happens in the case of public health issues	Legal
3.033	EMRC to have public liability cover in case of health affects to local community	Legal
3.034	Rules need to apply to both commercial and private	Legal
3.035	In-depth (reliable) third party monitoring of emission (+anaerobic)	Legal
3.036	Shut down facility due to non compliance with emissions	Legal
3.037	Independencies of the regulations of facility missing	Legal
3.038	End of life and decommissioning of plant required	Legal



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
3.039	Plant not privatised or sold off e.g Telstra	Legal
3.040	Facility will require a licence to operate by DEC and given that currently no licences issued to industry are legally enforceable why will this be different?	Legal
3.041	Paper (local) advertisements to outline summarise monitoring reports perhaps monthly	Social
3.042	Perth-Adelaide Hwy re-alignment - how does it impact on RHF	Social
3.043	Community need input into development applications	Social
3.044	Emphasis on education to reduce household waste - needs to be a State Govt priority	Social
3.045	Like to see wider community input on the CPA objectives as outlined in the Mindarie Regional Council	Social
3.046	All information and reporting must be publically available and on the internet	Social
3.047	Reporting should be in layman's terms	Social
3.048	Constant opportunity for general public to have input and feedback	Social
3.049	Plant does not affect the health of anyone living nearby or in the general area. It must be safe	Social
3.050	Agree with objectives within MRC CPA - agree	Social
3.051	Should be in a parkland setting - visual aspect landscaping	Social
3.052	It's hypocritical for the EMRC to decide to build a plant without community consultation, and then expect the community to decide what kind of plant	Social
3.053	People should have the option of dealing with waste at home instead of paying fee	Social
3.054	Benefit or reward system for those who do the right thing	Social
3.055	Not after midnight - noise abatement, traffic movement and noise odour and light	Social
3.056	Emergency response procedure	Social
3.057	Education facility - program in schools and education system	Social
3.058	If they take on toxic waste, that must be communicated to community or public consultation prior to taking on, treatment	Social



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
3.059	No extension of the intake of major toxic materials or transport without extensive study	Social
3.060	Commitment to ongoing community engagement	Social
3.061	Mindarie's CPA used as a base for the EMRC CPA	Social
3.062	Is Mindarie's CPA a given framework for EMRC?	Social
3.063	Commitment to legally enforceable health protection standards and laws are missing from Mindarie's CPA	Social
3.064	One of the objectives is to increase job opportunities through recycling and point source separation	Social
3.065	Future contracts to purchase products to hang community consultations	Social
3.066	Opposing to Point 6.6 Rewards for successful compliance with key performance indicators - Mindarie's CPA	Social
3.067	Regular reporting of performance levels i.e. tonnes of waste processed	Social
3.068	Regular reporting of emissions levels	Social
3.069	Regular reporting of site incidences	Social
3.070	A trigger for a local area community group to shut down the facility if - a community trigger	Social
3.071	Majority of community seem to have no input whatsoever into this project	Social
3.072	Technology choice should be the lowest risk technology in preference to highest risk - health and environmental risks	Technology
3.073	Technology should not add to the pollution burden in the local area	Technology
3.074	Must comply with world's best practice	Technology
3.075	Balance with population increase	Technology
3.076	Corners cut not acceptable - best design and constructions and best practice	Technology
3.077	Building best facility possible	Technology
3.078	Road base products quality monitored	Technology



No.	Community Feedback	Theme
3.079	Ethical and trustworthy operator to run facility	Technology
3.080	Concerned about toxic residual in landfill - concentrated leachate and impact for many years	Technology
3.081	Produce marketable and useful products	Technology
3.082	Source separation should be a major component of the process	Waste Management Systems
3.083	To encourage people to use their own waste	Waste Management Systems
3.084	Waste avoidance should be a key factor	Waste Management Systems
3.085	It be at a scale to allow for people getting better in waste diversion - as small as possible with projected improvements	Waste Management Systems
3.086	Use less, recycle more	Waste Management Systems
3.087	Should include suitable material from commercial sources	Waste Management Systems
3.088	CPA include points such as reducing waste, encourages and provides for cleaning waste stream through increased recycling and point source separation - deliver benefits to communities	Waste Management Systems
3.089	CPA - commitment to waste reduction and increase recycling underpinned by principles of sustainability's (ESD Rio 2000)	Waste Management Systems
3.090	Main objective should be towards zero waste	Waste Management Systems
3.091	Delivery of compost to ratepayers i.e. delivered to your door	Waste Management Systems
3.092	How will EMRC market the end products?	Waste Management Systems



7.3.4 Topic 4: Technology Options for the Resource Recovery Facility

ANAEROBIC DIGESTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More Information
1	Cheaper	More waste left over	Smell?	How is product sold? E.g. bags of compost sold at Bunning's?
2	decrease landfill	size required for this method	Impact on immediate community. Vulnerable nature of the site. Already not complying with DEC & litter laws.	Long term studies of those technologies that have closed or been reprimanded due to their impacts.
3	no comment made	materials remain	no comment made	no comment made
4	Remove green waste. Reduces greenhouse gases	Doesn't remove all waste must have outlet to sell / supply product	That this technology won't be used.	Why they don't consider aerobic combustion
5	More recycling. Re-use recover of materials than the thermal options. Better health + EWW outcomes. NO GHG + Toxic emissions.	Relies on good source separation. + Therefore must be part of design.	Odour management. Dust + vapour emissions. (fugitive) Integrity of compost produced realises on cleanliness of waste streams.	Use of energy generated. Assurance that source separation + recycling is in design. Carbon tax impacts?
6	no gas emissions well proven	Limited diversion from landfill 70% 60% 50%? Difficult market for compost. Limited energy recovery	no comment made	no comment made
7	This system seems good from some aspects. ie... Good recycling etc.	material NOT broken down completely for more uses	Do we know all the aspects of what can go wrong?	I'd really like to be more informed on all areas of this method.
8	Produces product	Health problems for people living near the facility. Is	How safe is the material not broken down that is sold to	no comment made



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More Information
		this monitored?	markets?	
9	low temperature process	Poor power output. Relatively big land use for plant. Less high waste diversion from landfill.	no comment made	risk of breakdown of all plants. Downtime likelihoods.
10	Limited input of energy / electrical power. reduction of greenhouse gas compost production. Recovery of recyclable first. Low risk of air/waster pollution + health risks. Uses Australian expertise. Provides some jobs.	Exhaust gas may need treatment. Contamination of organics effects. Land areas required. (once of cost). Provides jobs. Compost to be developed. (please spend \$ to develop). Organic material only treated. (combine with other technology to divert higher % of waste). biogas cleaning (develops technology + provide jobs).	no comment made	Is there commitment to solve the identified problems + educate the community to help this technology work?
11	Reduces greenhouse gases. Low risk odours. Water pollution and air pollution minimal risk.	markets for compost waste not yet available. Biogas corrosion and odour.	no comment made	no comment made
12	No commission's products. Useful end product for soul improvement	may need extra separation @ source. Only organic fraction of MSW	none	no comment made



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More Information
13	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.2	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.3	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.4	Anaerobic Digestion
14	This is a natural product. Reduces volume to landfill. Operates at a low temperature = less chance of undesirable by products	This is a natural product. Reduces volume to landfill. Operates at a low temperature = less chance of undesirable by products	This is a natural product. Reduces volume to landfill. Operates at a low temperature = less chance of undesirable by products	This is a natural product. Reduces volume to landfill. Operates at a low temperature = less chance of undesirable by products
15	safest	more landfill	limited - not all waste materials	no comment made
16	it sounds safer. More info required	not as much recycling - only 70% what disadvantages are people around the world suggesting? And how have they been researched to be proud or disproved?	odour removal? Is it effective? How effective? Are people in different parts of the world suggesting / reports similar types of concerns? Dangerous gases risks? Char & ash waste? If any or many of these plants been closed, closing or planned to close around the world and why?	yes... all of the above and experts concerns around the world.



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More Information
17	no comment made	no comment made	odour	no comment made
18	low cost of start up & operation. low odours. Recovery of products. use of produce for greening effects etc to lower co2	produces CO2 as an end product. Transformant of artificial products. Organic material only.	needs balancing to efficiency and output of CO2. marketing somewhat uncertain. Requires stainless steel (high energy) materials for containers.	cost benefits analysis for EMRC flow system
19	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	community have more input decisions on all of this. Decisions to be made into all of this.
20	How much land into the future? What is the net fuel costs?	How much land into the future? What is the net fuel costs?	future - what happens to the 'afters', plastics etc. calculations of emissions in other areas e.g. council	plant and equipment possibilities
21	Objection to this request as insufficient has been provided - enable completion	the info supplied today is too late for this use.	no comment made	no comment made
22	no comment made	no comment made	Smell?	capital cost recovery cost long term cost
23	what volumes of waste can be handled? How much organics not broke down	if only 70% diverted will this achieve less waste to landfill?	inadequate volume processor. How consistent would results be? Sure using bacteria.	reliability of plant to achieve constant results.
24	no comment made	not adequate	no comment made	no comment made
25	Across all technologies - employment of skilled & unskilled labour	have other communities ceased using any of these technologies?	across all technologies - photographs of their visual appearance. - do we have a	across all technologies - age of each example - existing plants which are still



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More Information
	once they are operational using est. plants as a sample.		market for the products produced. I. E do we have the technology to import the electricity into the grid.	sustainable. Across the three thermal technologies - when / how & at what cost could plasma be added at a later date.
26	Of all technologies being considered this one seems to be the most environmentally friendly.	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
27	I've learned today from Stephen that this option is cheaper - \$50m. Unusable compost for farms and landscaping	All RRF options will be seen by gen. public as CONTRADICTIONG 4R's practices, education etc. all thermal methods risk releasing dioxins. Furous carcinageus.	As above - breakdown. Accident incidences + impact of existing facilities of these impacts.	How toxic emissions will be prevented. How water hungry all methods are. How many neighbouring properties will be supported with water needs? Whether EMRC is willing to wrap up (as in SERIOUSLY) household diversion support services
28	reduces gas emissions. Low risk	low ability to treat organic material	land area required	a demonstration of how this will work
29	non thermac process. Mimics natural process. Lower risk (health & environment)	potentially contaminated products (need source separation)	odour, rock quality compost	Aerobic composting
30	low risk of air and water pollution	restricted to organic materials	possibility of pollution. 70 ground water.	Anaerobic digestion
31	minimal health and pollution risks. Local	land requirements. less waste diversion	availability of ongoing land - site and site of plant.	no comment made



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More Information
	(Australian) knowledge.	necessarily of gas cleaning. Need for adequate separation.		
32	encourages / requires separation. Less energy input. Less greenhouse emission. Lower risk technology	less reduction in landfill but more recycling in a useable end product.	that the WMRC experience is ignored and expensive foreign product is selected.	tendering process & technology select on criteria.
33	reduction of landfill. Reduction of dioxen's.	slower process. Size - intensive (bigger reduces more waste). Potentially toxic waste water.	people need to be educated to compost and severally reduce waste. Everything else is a band - aid resolution.	using waste as a nuclear fuel.
34	local knowledge	finding suitable long-term market pos compost?	odour control? Water use? Footprint? Outdated technology?	no comment made
35	cheaper	too many generals too many organic wastes	none	no comment made
36	no comment made	there is no real proof of any of these options working. i.e. health, noise and other pollution.	I don't want this facility	why I wasn't asked if I wanted any of these facilities as my neighbour.
37	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	a comparison between the technologies of the energy & pollution costs to produce the advantages.
38	compost	yesterdays technology	large area needed.	no comment made
39	less air pollution. Higher output of useful materials.	escape of odours. Materials can only work at their own rate.	inconvenience with odours	no comment made
40	for who?	as a resident -	the location - next	community



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More Information
		lifestyle	to nat park / residential	concerns where different technologies are currently being used.
41	reproduce greenhouse gases. Low risk of air or water pollution	uncertain markets for waste	limited treatment	no comment made
42	low odour	requires a three bin system - restricted to organic matter, large footprint	how to extract as much organic matter as possible	cost to build
43	reduce landfill, produce energy, compost fertilisation	cleaning bio gas	that we don't chose this one and go for incineration	how to persuade EMRC that this is the only responsible choice.
44	to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. i.e. reduces bio gas - used to generate electricity. Proven technology in Australia helps reduce landfill amounts	can only treat organic materials & these have to be sorted	need to control emissions - & leakages needs large land area - not rocky terrain	how progress in this important digestion is progressing
45	low risk of odours	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
46	low risk , air, h2o odour pollution	biogas corrodes and smells	environmental emissions	impact environmentally plant schematics
47	low risk, air, water and soil pollution	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
48	everyone wants to lower green house gases + reduce side effects	no comment made	I don't have enough information that can be digested to make informed comment in time available.	the processes from independent sources. Public information sessions before options are decided



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More Information
				on.
49	compost. Low risk air and water pollution. No smoke going in to atmosphere clear	takes time	no comment made	no comment made
50	produces remarketable reduces landfill products, no emissions	large amounts of land required	no comment made	no comment made
51	no emissions clear	need space? Smells takes time	I have not been presented with other options other than combustion option	I would like to know what non combustion options are available.
52	less emissions	the product is not always saleable	smell and large amount of unusable product	smell "emissions" amount of land used for process
53	produces electricity (energy) 70% organic recovery. Biological process (organic material) more easy friendly - lowest cost option with good landfill recovery 70%	only deals with organic waste - the other streams still goes to landfill (30%) or potentially can be recovered in other ways.	odour management - uncertain markets for product very few concern,	not enough known by the community on the technologies proposed (complex in nature)
54	70% organic & recyclable biogases cleaner electricity	30% non organic doesn't need to be landfill	very few	no comment made



GASIFICATION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
1	90% waste diversion	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
2	decrease landfill	potential for future expansion with increase in population including commercial waste.	ditto	ditto
3	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
4	Reduce waste	toxic emissions - toxic ash buried	toxic emissions	Why would you consider
5	none	toxic residues emissions end of pipe task no incentives for the R,R,R's.	Health + EWV impacts costs to rate payers	residue disposal. Carbon tax Impacts?
6	good energy recovery. Good diversion from landfill. Reasonably well proven. Waste separated from exhaust air.	some POTE for gas emission.	no comment made	no comment made
7	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
8	no comment made	safety for the workers	no comment made	what are the costs to the public
9	low footprint. Biggest power output/unit of waste. Max diversion from landfill.	cost of plant	technology still evolving	ricks of breakdown of all plants. Downtime likelihoods.
10	g.g reductions. Low risk and water pollutions. Low risk odour. 90% waste diversion small footprint.	tech. to clean gas still developing. Capital cost high. Recovery and use. Air pollution.	air pollution redirection. Goes g.g reduction take account of high energy input to heat waste? i.e. is it an energy producer or reducer overall. Air pollution.	air pollution risks.



GASIFICATION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
11	reduce greenhouse gas. Low level water pollution. High recovery rate.	technology to clean gas still developing. Capital cost can be high. Recovery risk problem.	how long before technology advances. Possibly higher cost?	no comment made
12	high diversion rate`	undeveloped capital work	residue disposal	no comment made
13	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.2	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.3	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.4	Gasification
14	none of them are natural processes & I have doubts about them.	no comment made	all high temperature processes are prone to problems with toxic output.	everything - independent residue - for and against. Not just the markets cycle.
15	less land fill	need more info	need more info	need more info
16	it sounds safer. More info required	not as much recycling - only 70% what disadvantages are people around the world suggesting? And how have they been researched to be proud or disproved?	odour removal? Is it effective? How effective? Are people in different parts of the world suggesting / reports similar types of concerns? Dangerous gases risks? Char & ash waste? If any or many of these plants been closed, closing or planned to close around the world and why?	yes... all of the above and experts concerns around the world.
17	emission	emission	emission	more detailed explanation
18	flexible use of combustibles. More negotiable / cost neutral. Low risk to environmental odours. High recovery efficiency. High commission 90%	high capital cost. Technology still under development. Use of char fagmatics needs to be identified.	marketing of waste product needs to be established as a primary requirement before plant setup	risks - businesses used as this determines success or failure of overall process and use of product.
19	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made



GASIFICATION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
20	no comment made	no comment made	can these plants be easily expanded? What are the 50yrs plus plans regarding these were they operating.	should a technology be decided upon can we redo entire community consult or tender of operation
21	Objection to this request as insufficient has been provided - enable completion	the info supplied today is too late for this use.	no comment made	no comment made
22	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	capital cost recovery cost long term cost
23	how much energy needed is going to be natural. Who will residue char?	how long before gas unusable in normal energy	no comment made	long term effects of using energy
24	small footprint high waste diversion. Low risk environment pollution proven technology.	need to develop tech to exile direct use of gas. Market for char needs developing	cost	direct use of gas
25	Across all technologies - employment of skilled & unskilled labour once they are operational using est. plants as a sample.	have other communities ceased using any of these technologies?	across all technologies - photographs of their visual appearance. - do we have a market for the products produced. I . E do we have the technology to import the electricity into the grid.	across all technologies - age of each example - existing plants which are still sustainable. Across the three thermal technologies - when / how & at what cost could plasma be added at a later date.
26	I don't know enough about these technologies to	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made



GASIFICATION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
	consider the pros and cons - these are mentioned in the leaflet anyway. So I am not going to simple regurgitate them on this sheet. I am very cynical about the whole push by the EMRC for a RRF			
27	no comment made	All RRF options will be seen by gen. public as CONTRADICTING 4R's practices, education etc. all thermal methods risk releasing dioxins. Furious carcinageus.	As above - breakdown . Accident incidences + impact of existing facilities of these impacts.	How toxic emissions will be prevented. How water hungry all methods are. How many neighbouring properties will be supported with water needs. Whether EMRC is willing to wrap up (as in SERIOUSLY) household diversion support services
28	footprint	cost of plant	no comment made	no comment made
29	no comment made	thermac process. Resource destruction. High CO2 emission per unit energy. Not a mature tech	emissions. Resource destruction. Recyclables are destroyed. Capital cost.	Aerobic composting
30	reduction of greenhouse gases. Low risk of odours. Water pollution.	capital costs	possibility of pollution 70 air and water	no comment made



GASIFICATION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
31	90% diversion from landfill. Less land required proven technology. Fuel & heat produced can be used.	higher cost. More development in gas cleaning required.	recovery & use of by products.	no comment made
32	reduces land fill and gas land fill	thermal discharges of pollutants in heating process & potential contaminant in solid residue.	market for gas grid around is limited to access more power.	details of emission standards. Technology selection criteria.
33	quicker	generates or releases more dioxins. More water intensive for cooling etc.	explosive nature of some waste, even screened waste.	no comment made
34	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
35	low risk of water pollution & odours produces gas	use a char?	none	no comment made
36	no comment made	there is no real proof of any of these options working. i.e. health, noise and other pollution.	I don't want this facility	why I wasn't asked if I wanted any of these facilities as my neighbour.
37	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
38	small footprint for plant	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
39	this process enables the use of practices to		escape of vapours and heat	no comment made
40	for who? no comment made	as a resident - lifestyle	the location - next to nat park / residential	community concerns where different technologies are currently being used.
41	reproduce greenhouse gases. Low risk of air or water pollution	high cost of operation. Char recovery problem	possible high costs	no comment made



GASIFICATION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
42	produces the most power (electricity) (small footprint)	high cost disposal char	if located at red hill how can the heat produced be best used.	no comment made
43	none	toxic waste exhaust spread over community green house gases	"minimal health risks' not good enough. " reuse of char.. Problematic" why do it?	avoiding this option
44	reduces greenhouse emissions. Saves landfill	high cost. Can be hard to retrieve char. Needs lots of electricity to run the plant	needs fuel high temperatures i.e. gasification	need more information
45	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
46	90% waste diversion	gas cleaning not suitable. - cost to rate payers	environmental impact. Land values (real-estate)	plant schematics
47	very concerned with all of these four. - contamination , ashes, gases	you've quoted various energy uses - but is the technology i.e. ethanol, electricity, etc - but do you really have the capacity to harness this immediately? How much water + electricity used in these processes + where are you getting them?	don't know enough info re: all combustions. Smoke stacks + emissions. Controls ramification on soil, water, air.	how does this affect my organic food business. Do these run 24hrs per day? Noise? Smell? What studies have been done on winds, ground water etc. very concerned on Gidgegannup lifestyle + impact on wildlife i.e.. Carnabys cockatoo + retail cockatoo (endangered species).
48	everyone wants to lower green house gases + reduce side effects	no comment made	I don't have enough information that can be digested to make informed comment in	the processes from independent sources. Public



GASIFICATION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
			time available.	information sessions before options are decided on.
49	no comment made	Wildlife - have we considered endangered birds and effect of smoke contaminants on them & other wildlife	all these four emit smoke into atmosphere and am concerned about what is in the smoke, how often will smoke be going into atmosphere, wind direction, smell and contaminants want to make sure its not another ALCOA	no comment made
50	turns waste into energy. Not fuel , gas	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
51	benefits cannot be assessed without adequate technical knowledge of problems.	many problems that have been presented with combustion	there has been no forum for discussions on problems / emission and handling of flies from pyrolysis / combustion	need comprehensive technical advice from world experts on combustion process and problems.
52	small , self contained	has emissions	no comment made	the use of the gases created & emissions.
53	produces power. More recovery from landfill	not recovering the organic waste stream. Highly technical plant (high capital costs) operating costs , maintenance; regulation compliance.	atmosphere emissions - removal of odours from atmosphere - where is water requirements & power usage (inputs) required for - contaminants (e.g.. Heavy materials) in ash residues.	not enough known by the community on the technologies proposed (complex in nature)
54	high power use	high operating costs	dust from residue (pollutant) atmosphere emissions. How much is being used and where is it coming from?	a heck of a lot



PYROLYSIS				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
1	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
2	decrease in landfill	ditto	impact on immediate community. Vulnerable nature of the site. Already not complying with DEC & litter laws.	ditto
3	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
4	Reduce waste	toxic emissions - toxic ash buried	toxic emissions	Why would you consider
5	none	toxic residues emissions end of pipe task no incentives for the R,R,R's.	Health + EWV impacts costs to rate payers	residue disposal. Carbon tax Impacts?
6	good energy recovery. Good diversion from landfill. Reasonably well proven. Waste separated from exhaust air.	some POTE for gas emission.	no comment made	no comment made
7	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
8	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
9	low footprint. Biggest power output/unit of waste. Max diversion from landfill.	cost of plant	technology still evolving	risk of breakdown of all plants. Downtime likelihoods.
10	g.g reduction. 90% landfill reduction gas, electricity + bio-char produced. Low risk water pollution. Low risk odours. High resource recovery min health risked.	still evolving technology marlots to be developed for chart pyrolysis liquids. Cleaning technology still developing. Air pollution.	high energy input. many encourage / confirm waste production rather than reduction.	air pollution risks.



PYROLYSIS				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
11	reduces green house gas and refill to 90%.low water pollution. Low odour risk. Commercially produced.	lack of market opportunity for char Pyrolysis	no comment made	no comment made
12	comparatively unproven technology	comparatively unproven technology	comparatively unproven technology	comparatively unproven technology
13	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.2	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.3	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.4	Pyrolysis
14	none of them are natural processes & I have doubts about them.	no comment made	all high temperature processes are prone to problems with toxic output.	everything - independent residue - for and against. Not just the markets cycle.
15	can't make an informed comment on the best option.	can't make an informed comment on the best option.	can't make an informed comment on the best option.	need more info on all
16	it sounds safer. More info required	not as much recycling - only 70% what disadvantages are people around the world suggesting? And how hare they been researched to be proud or disproved?	odour removal? Is it effective? How effective? Are people in different parts of the world suggesting / reports similar types of concerns? Dangerous gases risks? Char & ash waste? If any or many of these plants been closed, closing or planned to close around the world and why?	yes... all of the above and experts concerns around the world.
17	emission	emission	emission	more detailed explanation
18	high conversion 90%. Low risk of further pollution products refill issues. High recovery rate for resources. Commercially	technology still advancing. (++) for efficiencies in future) changes may be required to continue efficiency levels. How market options as yet for	that plant be set up I markets enabling future change	nature of products and uses as direct saleable products. Process need for + process of cleaning



PYROLYSIS				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
	powered.	char & liquid products - needs work.		synthesis gas (? By products)
19	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
20	no comment made	no comment made	can these plants be easily expanded? What are the 50yrs plus plans regarding these were they operating.	should a technology be decided upon can we redo entire community consult or tender of operation
21	Objection to this request as insufficient has been provided - enable completion	the info supplied today is too late for this use.	no comment made	no comment made
22	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	capital cost recovery cost long term cost
23	technology still being developed	no comment made	higher temp may uneven safety risks	no comment made
24	liquid may be useful	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
25	Across all technologies - employment of skilled & unskilled labour once they are operational using est. plants as a sample.	have other communities ceased using any of these technologies?	across all technologies - photographs of their visual appearance. - do we have a market for the products produced. I . E do we have the technology to import the electricity into the grid.	across all technologies - age of each example - existing plants which are still sustainable. Across the three thermal technologies - when / how & at what cost could plasma be added at a later date.
26	I don't know enough about these technologies to consider the pros	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made



PYROLYSIS				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
	and cons - these are mentioned in the leaflet anyway. So I am not going to simple regurgitate them on this sheet. I am very cynical about the whole push by the EMRC for a RRF			
27	no comment made	All RRF options will be seen by gen. public as CONTRADICTING 4R's practices , education etc. all thermal methods risk releasing dioxins. Ferrous carcinogens.	As above - breakdown . Accident incidences + impact of existing facilities of these impacts.	How toxic emissions will be prevented. How water hungry all methods are. How many neighbouring properties will be supported with water needs. Whether EMRC is willing to wrap up (as in SERIOUSLY) household diversion support services
28	no comment made	who want the char	no comment made	no comment made
29	no comment made	thermal process. Resource destruction. High co2 emission per unit energy. Not a mature tech	emissions. Resource destruction. Recyclables are destroyed. Capital cost.	aerobic composting
30	reduction of green house gases low risk of water & odour pollution.	technology must be safe	possibility of pollution 70 air & water.	no comment made



PYROLYSIS				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
31	90% reduction in landfill. Marketable products. High recovery rate. Low health and pollution risks	technology still developing. Markets not fully available	no comment made	no comment made
32	reduces quantity of landfill & methane production in landfill	energy intensive generating greenhouse gases. Risk of pollutants in chimney & in char / liquids.	as in disadvantages above & also concern about exceeding & setting discharge pollutants.	detailed emission standards. Downtime & exeedant of existing plant.
33	quicker	generates or releases more dioxins. More water intensive for cooling etc.	explosive nature of some waste, even screened waste.	no comment made
34	no comment made	high level of expertise required to control sufficiently.	no comment made	no comment made
35	can make fuel. Makes electricity.	still evolving technology to be developed. Clean technology still developing. Air pollution.	none	no comment made
36	no comment made	there is no real proof of any of these options working. i.e. health , noise and other pollution.	I don't want this facility	why I wasn't asked if I wanted any of these facilities as my neighbour.
37	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
38	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
39	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
40	for who? no comment made	as a resident - lifestyle	the location - next to national park / residential	community concerns where different technologies are currently being used.



PYROLYSIS				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
41	reproduce greenhouse gases. Low risk of water pollution	not enough known of this process	not enough known of this process	no comment made
42	no comment made	not many in operation	is there more energy produce than used during this process	have the pilot plants been a success
43	none	toxic waste in airborne exhaust, + road base by products "minimal health risks' not good enough. " green house gases	toxic pollution does risk outweigh storage concentrated toxic waste in landfill	avoiding this option
44	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
45	no comment made	technology still evolving	no comment made	no comment made
46	90% reduction	not proven	by product removal!	plant design
47	very concerned with all of these four. - contamination, ashes, gases	you've quoted various energy uses - but is the technology i.e. ethanol, electricity, etc - but do you really have the capacity to harness this immediately? How much water + electricity used in these processes + where are you getting them?	don't know enough info re: all combustions. Smoke stacks + emissions. Controls ramification on soil, water, air.	how does this affect my organic food business. Do these run 24hrs per day? Noise? Smell? What studies have been done on winds, ground water etc. very concerned on Gidgegannup lifestyle + impact on wildlife i.e. Carnabys cockatoo + retail cockatoo (endangered species).
48	everyone wants to lower green house gases + reduce	no comment made	I don't have enough information that can be digested to make	the processes from independent



PYROLYSIS				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
	side effects		informed comment in time available.	sources. Public information sessions before options are decided on.
49	no comment made	Wildlife - have we considered endangered birds and effect of smoke contaminants on them & other wildlife	all these four emit smoke into atmosphere and am concerned about what is in the smoke, how often will smoke be going into atmosphere, wind direction, smell and contaminants want to make sure its not another ALCOA	no comment made
50	low water pollution. High recovery rate of resources. Minimal health risks	technology still evolving.	no comment made	no comment made
51	benefits cannot be assessed without adequate technical knowledge of problems.	many problems that have been presented with combustion	there has been no forum for discussions on problems / emission and handling of flies from Pyrolysis / combustion	need comprehensive technical advice from world experts on combustion process and problems.
52	no comment made	emissions	no comment made	emissions
53	produces power. More recovery from landfill	not recovering the organic waste stream. Highly technical plant (high capital costs) operating costs , maintenance; regulation compliance.	atmosphere emissions - removal of odours from atmosphere - where is water requirements & power usage (inputs) required for - contaminants (e.g.. Heavy materials) in ash residues.	not enough known by the community on the technologies proposed (complex in nature)



PYROLYSIS				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
54	high power use	high costs operating	dust from residue (pollutant) atmosphere emissions. How much is being used and where is it coming from?	a heck of a lot



COMBUSTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
1	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
2	decrease landfill	ditto	impact on immediate community. Vulnerable nature of the site. Already not complying with DEC & litter laws.	ditto
3	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
4	Reduce waste	toxic emissions - toxic ash buried	toxic emissions	Why would you consider
5	none, in fact a net disadvantage	toxic emissions increased reliance on waste streams for economic visibility. Toxic residue - dioxide.	health impacts. Environmental impacts. Cost impacts to ratepayers unsustainable	why are we even considering this technology. Carbon tax impacts?
6	good energy recovery. Good diversion from landfill. Reasonably well proven.	need to maintain exhaust gas temps to ensure emission.	no comment made	no comment made
7	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
8	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
9	simple technology	large land use. Emissions seen to be a big problem.	which are on cautious concern	ricks of breakdown of all plants. Downtime likelihoods.
10	reduces g.g 90% landfill reduction. Low water pollution. Low odours. Low health risks. High resource recovery.	risk air pollution. No recycles recovery	Encourages / confirms waste production in community.	air pollution risks.
11	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made



COMBUSTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
12	no comment made	no comment made	exhaust gases pollutants	no comment made
13	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.2	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.3	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.4	Combustion
14	none of them are natural processes & I have doubts about them.	no comment made	all high temperature processes are prone to problems with toxic output.	everything - independent residue - for and against. Not just the markets cycle.
15	can't make an informed comment on the best option.	can't make an informed comment on the best option.	can't make an informed comment on the best option.	need more info on all
16	it sounds safer. More info required	not as much recycling - only 70% what disadvantages are people around the world suggesting? And how have they been researched to be proud or disproved?	odour removal? Is it effective? How effective? Are people in different parts of the world suggesting / reports similar types of concerns? Dangerous gases risks? Char & ash waste? If any or many of these plants been closed, closing or planned to close around the world and why?	yes... all of the above and experts concerns around the world.
17	emission	emission	emission	more detailed explanation
18	high efficiency 90% conversion only? Minimal risk of health consequences.	high capital costs. Conversion to CO2 & other gases. Health risk if manufactures due to gases produced if sufferers malfunction.	high area of land footprint. No recovery of recyclables. High temp = need to reduce temp at flue. High conversion to steam - steam turbine - electrical needed.	no comment made
19	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made



COMBUSTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
20	no comment made	no comment made	can these plants be easily expanded? What are the 50yrs plus plans regarding these were they operating.	should a technology be decided upon can we redo entire community consult or tender of operation
21	Objection to this request as insufficient has been provided - enable completion	the info supplied today is too late for this use.	no comment made	no comment made
22	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	capital cost recovery cost long term cost
23	seems like high risk process	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
24	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
25	Across all technologies - employment of skilled & unskilled labour once they are operational using est. plants as a sample.	have other communities ceased using any of these technologies?	across all technologies - photographs of their visual appearance. - do we have a market for the products produced. I . E do we have the technology to import the electricity into the grid.	across all technologies - age of each example - existing plants which are still sustainable. Across the three thermal technologies - when / how & at what cost could plasma be added at a later date.
26	I don't know enough about these technologies to consider the pros and cons - these are mentioned in the leaflet anyway. So I am not going to	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made



COMBUSTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
	simple regurgitate them on this sheet. I am very cynical about the whole push by the EMRC for a RRF			
27	no comment made	All RRF options will be seen by gen. public as CONTRADICTING 4R's practices, education etc. all thermal methods risk releasing dioxins. Ferrous carcinogens.	As above - breakdown . Accident incidences + impact of existing facilities of these impacts.	How toxic emissions will be prevented. How water hungry all methods are. How many neighbouring properties will be supported with water needs. Whether MERCY is willing to wrap up (as in SERIOUSLY) household diversion support services
28	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
29	no comment made	thermal process. Resource destruction. High co2 emission per unit energy.	emissions. Resource destruction. Recyclables are destroyed. Capital costs.	aerobic composting
30	reduction of greenhouse gases. Low risk of odour & water pollution	no recyclables	possibility of pollution of air & water.	no comment made
31	low pollution odour. High recovery rate low health risk.	no recovery at recyclables. Large land area. Higher cost.	no comment made	no comment made
32	reduce bulk & gas going into landfill.	very energy intensive. Very	poor standards & supervision by	how electricity would



COMBUSTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
		inefficient power generation. High risk of pollutants in both air, ash and solid residue	EPP/DEC. possible inclusion of hazardous materials concern about level of pollutants.	efficiently be used. Detailed emissions info of exiting plants.
33	Quicker	generates or releases more dioxins oxen's. More water intensive for cooling etc.	explosive nature of some waste, even screened waste.	no comment made
34	no comment made	high level of expertise required to control sufficiently.	no comment made	no comment made
35	reduction of greenhouse gases	high capital costs. Conversation to CO2 & other gases. Health risk if manufactures due to gases produced if sufferers malfunction.	none	no comment made
36	no comment made	there is no real proof of any of these options working. i.e. health , noise and other pollution.	health, noise, high cost I don't want this facility	why I wasn't asked if I wanted any of these facilities as my neighbour.
37	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
38	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
39	no comment made	high cost of operation	no comment made	no comment made
40	for who?	as a resident - lifestyle	the location - next to nat park / residential	community concerns where different technologies are currently being used.
41	reproduce greenhouse gases.	high costs to operate. Large area	will not cater for recyclable materials.	no comment made



COMBUSTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
	Low risk of water pollution	required for plant. No recovery or recyclable materials.		
42	no comment made	no comment made	how best to use the heat produced. Is there more energy produced than used during this process.	no comment made
43	none	toxic waste exhausted from starch, "minimal health risks' not good enough. " green house gases	toxic pollution does risk outweigh storage?	avoiding this option
44	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
45	no comment made	high capital costs.	complex operation	no comment made
46	90% reduction	complex	emissions	plant design (schematics) I need technical advice on the combustible technology which is understandable to everyone
47	very concerned with all of these four. - contamination, ashes, gases	you've quoted various energy uses - but is the technology i.e. ethanol, electricity, etc - but do you really have the capacity to harness this immediately? How much water + electricity used in these processes + where are you getting them?	don't know enough info re: all combustions. Smoke stacks + emissions. Controls ramification on soil, water, air.	how does this affect my organic food business. Do these run 24hrs per day? Noise? Smell? What studies have been done on winds, ground water etc. very concerned on Gidgannup lifestyle + impact on wildlife i.e.



COMBUSTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
				Carnabys cockatoo + retail cockatoo (endangered species).
48	everyone wants to lower green house gases + reduce side effects	no comment made	I don't have enough information that can be digested to make informed comment in time available.	the processes from independent sources. Public information sessions before options are decided on.
49	no comment made	Wildlife - have we considered endangered birds and effect of smoke contaminants on them & other wildlife	all these four emit smoke into atmosphere and am concerned about what is in the smoke, how often will smoke be going into atmosphere, wind direction, smell and contaminants want to make sure its not another ALCOA	no comment made
50	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
51	benefits cannot be assessed without adequate technical knowledge of problems.	many problems that have been presented with combustion	there has been no forum for discussions on problems / emission and handling of flies from pyrolysis / combustion	need comprehensive technical advice from world experts on combustion process and problems.
52	no comment made	emissions	no comment made	emissions
53	produces power. More recovery from landfill	not recovering the organic waste stream. Highly technical plant (high capital costs) operating costs , maintenance; regulation compliance.	Atmosphere emissions - removal of odours from atmosphere - where is water requirements & power usage (inputs) required for - contaminants (e.g.. Heavy materials) in ash residues.	not enough known by the community on the technologies proposed (complex in nature)



COMBUSTION				
No	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
54	high power use	high operating costs	dust from residue (pollutant) atmosphere emissions. How much is being used and where is it coming from?	a heck of a lot



PLASMA (note that Plasma will only be considered in conjunction with another thermal technology)				
No.	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
1	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
2	decrease landfill	no comment made	Impact on immediate community. Vulnerable nature of the site. Already not complying with DEC & litter laws.	ditto
3	no comment made	not enough info	no comment made	no comment made
4	Reduce waste	toxic emissions - toxic ash buried	toxic emissions	Why would you consider
5	none	no comment made	no comment made	carbon tax impacts?
6	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
7	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
8	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
9	Any?	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
10	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
11	reduced green house gas emission and landfill 90%. Convert waste to recyclable by products.	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
12	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
13	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.2	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.3	I don't know enough to answer 4.1 or 4.4	Plasma
14	none of them are natural processes & I have doubts about them.	no comment made	all high temperature processes are prone to problems with toxic output.	everything - independent residue - for and against. Not just the markets cycle.



PLASMA (note that Plasma will only be considered in conjunction with another thermal technology)				
No.	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
15	can't make an informed comment on the best option.	can't make an informed comment on the best option.	can't make an informed comment on the best option.	need more info on all
16	it sounds safer. More info required	not as much recycling - only 70% what disadvantages are people around the world suggesting? And how have they been researched to be proud or disproved?	odour removal? Is it effective? How effective? Are people in different parts of the world suggesting / reports similar types of concerns? Dangerous gases risks? Char & ash waste? If any or many of these plants been closed, closing or planned to close around the world and why?	yes... all of the above and experts concerns around the world.
17	emission	emission	emission	more detailed explanation
18	high conversion. Recovery high for recycling metals. Flexible use of heat for by product to electricity or heating.	small foot print. Flexible use for gases (Fuel) History on small scale does not present well.	cost of plant / benefits?	products produced?
19	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
20	it's cool do it	few	not enough done to integrate possible employment opportunities effectively ' smarting up ' our workforce.	are there research opportunities for tertiary in varying plasma that would take advantage of mitigate construction. Is there a way to guarantee these facilities will not take waste from mother places outside EMRC.
21	Objection to this request as insufficient has been provided - enable	the info supplied today is too late for this use.	no comment made	no comment made



PLASMA (note that Plasma will only be considered in conjunction with another thermal technology)				
No.	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
	completion			
22	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	capital cost recovery cost long term cost
23	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
24	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
25	Across all technologies - employment of skilled & unskilled labour once they are operational using est. plants as a sample.	have other communities ceased using any of these technologies?	across all technologies - photographs of their visual appearance. - do we have a market for the products produced. I . E do we have the technology to import the electricity into the grid.	across all technologies - age of each example - existing plants which are still sustainable. Across the three thermal technologies - when / how & at what cost could plasma be added at a later date.
26	I don't know enough about these technologies to consider the pros and cons - these are mentioned in the leaflet anyway. So I am not going to simple regurgitate them on this sheet. I am very cynical about the whole push by the EMRC for a RRF	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
27	no comment made	All RRF options will be seen by gen. public as CONTRADICTING 4R's practices , education etc. all thermal methods risk releasing dioxins. Ferrous	As above - breakdown . Accident incidences + impact of existing facilities of these impacts.	How toxic emissions will be prevented. How water hungry all methods are. How many neighbouring properties will be supported with



PLASMA (note that Plasma will only be considered in conjunction with another thermal technology)				
No.	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
		carcinogens.		water needs. Whether EMRC is willing to wrap up (as in SERIOUSLY) household diversion support services
28	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
29	no comment made	thermal process. Resource destruction. High CO2 emission per unit energy. Not a mature tech	emissions. Resource destruction. Recyclables are destroyed. Capital cost.	Aerobic composting
30	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
31	small footprint. Ability to recover metals. Hazardous waste conversion	large electricity requirements. Technology still developing. Cannot operate without other option.	no comment made	no comment made
32	maybe efficient process in future to minimise bulk into landfill.	high cost. Not proven very energy intensive. Not enough information on operating efficiency.	shut downs. Processes of hazardous waste a real concern. Possible large cost impact. Possible discharge of toxins.	need to understand a lot more about how the process works, reliability of cost effectiveness.
33	quicker	generates or releases more dioxins More water intensive for cooling etc.	explosive nature of some waste, even screened waste.	no comment made
34	no comment made	high level of expertise required to control sufficiently.	no comment made	no comment made
35	no source separation	still being developed	none	no comment made
36	no comment made	there is no real proof of any of these options	I don't want this facility	why I wasn't asked if I wanted any of these facilities as



PLASMA (note that Plasma will only be considered in conjunction with another thermal technology)				
No.	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
		working. i.e. health, noise and other pollution.		my neighbour.
37	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
38	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
39	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
40	for who? no comment made	as a resident - lifestyle	the location - next to nat park / residential	community concerns where different technologies are currently being used.
41	reproduce greenhouse gases. Low risk of air or water pollution	costs involved in process. Not yet fully proven	cost to the householder	no comment made
42	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
43	none	expensive unproven technology, high energy consumption green house gases	toxic pollution	how to avoid EMRC choosing this
44	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
45	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
46	90% reduction - environmental impact	drain on grid to power plant	still new development	plant design (schematics)
47	very concerned with all of these four. - contamination, ashes, gases	you've quoted various energy uses - but is the technology i.e. ethanol, electricity, etc - but do you really have the capacity to harness this	don't know enough info re: all combustions. Smoke stacks + emissions. Controls ramification on soil, water, air.	how does this affect my organic food business. Do these run 24hrs per day? Noise? Smell? What studies have been done on winds, ground water etc.



PLASMA (note that Plasma will only be considered in conjunction with another thermal technology)				
No.	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
		immediately? How much water + electricity used in these processes + where are you getting them?		very concerned on Giddegannup lifestyle + impact on wildlife i.e.. Carnabys cockatoo + retail cockatoo (endangered species).
48	everyone wants to lower green house gases + reduce side effects	no comment made	I don't have enough information that can be digested to make informed comment in time available.	the processes from independent sources. Public information sessions before options are decided on.
49	no comment made	Wildlife - have we considered endangered birds and effect of smoke contaminants on them & other wildlife	all these four emit smoke into atmosphere and am concerned about what is in the smoke, how often will smoke be going into atmosphere, wind direction, smell and contaminants want to make sure its not another ALCOA	no comment made
50	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made
51	benefits cannot be assessed without adequate technical knowledge of problems.	many problems that have been presented with combustion	there has been no forum for discussions on problems / emission and handling of flies from pyrolysis / combustion	need comprehensive technical advice from world experts on combustion process and problems.
52	no comment made	no comment made	no comment made	emissions
53	produces power. More recovery from landfill	not recovering the organic waste stream. Highly technical plant (high capital costs) operating costs ,	atmosphere emissions - removal of odours from atmosphere - where is water requirements & power usage	not enough known by the community on the technologies proposed (complex in



PLASMA (note that Plasma will only be considered in conjunction with another thermal technology)

No.	Benefits	Disadvantages	Concerns	More information
		maintenance; regulation compliance.	(inputs) required for - contaminants (e.g.. Heavy materials) in ash residues.	nature)
54	high power use	high operating costs	dust from residue (pollutant) atmosphere emissions. How much is being used and where is it coming from?	a heck of a lot



7.5 Attendees*

	Surname	First Name	Comment
1.	Arasi	Sharon	
2.	Arnold	Ashley	
3.	Arnold	Teniele	
4.	Barker	Malcolm	WMCRG Member
5.	Bremmer	Jane	
6.	Catchpole	Philippa	
7.	Catchpole	Bernard	
8.	Chape	Martin	CTF member
9.	Collins	John	
10.	Conochie	Brenda	
11.	Cooke	Audrey	
12.	Cooke	Hubert	
13.	Dundas	Barbara	
14.	Erceg	Maria	
15.	Fitzpatrick	Steve	EMRC
16.	Foster-Hawkings	Jan	CTF member
17.	Geller	Rusty	
18.	Godfrey	Cr Glenys	EMRC Councillor
19.	Graham	Sue	
20.	Green	Tony	
21.	Hales	Noel	CTF member
22.	Hamersley	Vicki	
23.	Herbert	Geoff	
24.	Irving	David	
25.	Jamieson	Max	CTF member
26.	Jensen	Peter	CTF member
27.	Jones	Greg	CTF member
28.	Jones	Ron	
29.	Kerr	Phillip	
30.	Kerr	Josephine	
31.	Klein	Tina	WMCRG Member
32.	Langley	Phill	
33.	Langley	Fiona	
34.	Lewis	Ray	WMCRG Member
35.	Marks	Cr Phil	EMRC Councillor
36.	Marshall	Anne	
37.	Marshall	Lesley	
38.	Mehta	Prapti	EMRC
39.	McAtee	Di	
40.	Madlener	Bill	
41.	Madlener	Ann	
42.	Mooney	Patrick	
43.	Moore	Hazel	
44.	Munut	David	
45.	Naumann	Rhonda	



	Surname	First Name	Comment
46.	Neilson	Jenny	
47.	Neilson	Jim	
48.	Pearson	Peter	CTF member
49.	Pittaway	Graham	EMRC Chairman
50.	Reed	Jeane	
51.	Reed	Dennis	
52.	Richardson	Barry	
53.	Rowe	Rob	
54.	Rudelforth	Ross	
55.	Schelfhout	Bernie	
56.	Schneider	Peter	EMRC CEO
57.	Sim	Rob	Cardno
58.	Simpson	Mark	WMCRG Member
59.	Simpson	Janine	
60.	Sothorn	Paula	
61.	Strain	David	WMCRG Member
62.	Sutherland	Byron	
63.	Sutherland	John	
64.	Tester	Rebecca	
65.	Thompson	Greg	
66.	Thompson	Suzanne	
67.	Van Proctor	Rodney	
68.	Van Proctor	Rodney	
69.	Venters	Nigel	
70.	Virgona	Nick	
71.	Wass	Donelle	
72.	Waterman	Cathy	
73.	Western	Zion	
74.	Westerman	Catheryn	
75.	Wigmore	Noelene	CTF member
76.	Zupan	Erica	
77.	Zupan	Anton	

- The list includes names of all the people who attended the community forum.



9.4 PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE RESOURCE RECOVERY MEETING 3 FEBRUARY 2011 FROM “REQUIRED” TO “IF REQUIRED”

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-7352

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To advise Council of a proposed change to the 3 February 2011 meeting date for the Resource Recovery Committee.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

Recommendation(s)

That the Resource Recovery Committee meeting scheduled for Thursday 3 February 2011 be changed from “required” to “if required”.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Manager Project Development

BACKGROUND

The Resource Recovery Committee meeting dates for 2011 were approved by Council on 23 September 2010 in accordance with r.12 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 as follows:

Resource Recovery Committee (RRC) meetings commencing at 5.00pm:

An RRC meeting is usually held on the first Thursday of the month, except in November when it will be held on the third Thursday of that month.

Thursday	3 February	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	3 March (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	7 April	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	5 May (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	9 June	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	7 July (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	4 August	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	8 September (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	6 October	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	17 November (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office

REPORT

The resource recovery project activities during December 2010 and January 2011 will largely involve work related to the environmental approval task including conducting baseline monitoring of site noise, air and odour emissions, gathering of environmental data from acceptable tenderers and continued community engagement and development of the Community Partnership Agreement.

There may not be sufficient agenda items to justify holding the 3 February 2011 meeting of the Resource Recovery Committee and it is therefore recommended that the meeting status be changed from “required” to “if required”. Due notice will be given to committee members if the meeting is required.



Item 9.4 continued

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

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)

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Resource Recovery Committee meeting scheduled for Thursday 3 February 2011 be changed from "required" to "if required".

RRC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED CR FÄRDIG

SECONDED CR POWELL

That the Resource Recovery Committee meeting scheduled for Thursday 3 February 2011 be changed from "required" to "if required".

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR CUCCARO

SECONDED CR PULE

THAT THE RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY 3 FEBRUARY 2011 BE CHANGED FROM "REQUIRED" TO "IF REQUIRED".

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



9.5 RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY - SITE LOCATION STUDY

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11469

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To advise Council on the outcome of a study on the preferred location for the Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- Five options for the siting of the RRF at Red Hill Waste Management Facility have been analysed.
- An area in the north-west corner of Lot 12 and north of the existing green waste composting area (site B2) is the preferred location for the RRF at this stage and will be used as the basis for the environmental impact assessment.
- Separate investigations have been carried out on the cost and feasibility of a potable water supply to Red Hill Waste Management Facility and on a grid connection for power supply to and export from the proposed RRF.

Recommendation(s)

That:

1. The area referred to as site B2 in the north-west corner of Lot 12, adjacent to Farm Stage 1 of Red Hill Waste Management Facility is the preferred location for the RRF.
2. The environmental impact assessment of the RRF is based on locating the facility at site B2 in the north-west corner of Lot 12 of Red Hill Waste Management Facility.
3. The attachment to the report remains confidential and be certified by the Chief Executive Officer and the EMRC Chairman.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Manager Project Development

BACKGROUND

Report item 9.2 of the RRC Agenda for 5 August 2010 outlined the scope of the site location study being undertaken to identify the preferred location for the RRF at Red Hill Waste Management Facility. The location options included:

1. West of proposed Hills Spine Road on Lot 12;
2. Greenwaste composting area on Lot 1;
3. Lot 11 and part of Lot 2 - Transfer station area plus an area of completed landfill on Lot 11; and
4. Lot 11 - Southern end of Lot 11.



Item 9.5 continued

The investigation by Cardno has assessed the following parameters:

- The footprint for each technology option for the processing building together with the footprint for the whole operational area for two capacities (Anaerobic digestion - 60,000 tpa and 150,000 tpa; Gasification - 90,000 tpa and 190,000 tpa; Combustion - 90,000 tpa and 200,000 tpa);
- The soil loadings for the different technology options;
- The cost of establishing foundations to meeting loading requirements;
- In the case of the Lot 11 site options (Options 3 and 4 above), the costs of excavating and backfilling existing landfill and the cost of establishing piling foundations;
- Issues related to excavating landfill such as screening, disposal, odour, landfill gas and leachate management;
- Maximum allowable building and stack height considerations;
- Distance to residences;
- Service requirements; and
- Costs of lost airspace for the various site options.

REPORT

Cardno have submitted an assessment of the options for the siting of the RRF at Red Hill Waste Management Facility under Task 6 of their contract with EMRC. A confidential copy of their report is attached for information (Attachment 1).

There were four potential sites for the RRF within the Red Hill Waste Management Facility shortlisted for investigation in this study including:

1. Red Hill Farm west of the proposed Hills Spine Road in Lot 12 (Site A);
2. Green waste processing area in the north east corner of Lot 1 (Site B1);
3. Waste Transfer Station within Lot 2 and intruding onto the adjoining completed putrescible landfill cell in Lot 11 (Site C); and
4. Completed putrescible landfill cell in the south west corner of Lot 11 (Site D).

A fifth site, the north-west corner of Lot 12 adjacent to Farm Stage 1 (Site B2) was added to the list of potential sites as a variation to Site B1 because of the consideration of minimising the potential airspace loss in the evaluation of site development scenarios for Red Hill Waste Management Facility. Site B2 is adjacent to the recently completed Farm Stage 1 landfill cell and is located on the edge of the landfill area of Lot 12 and adjacent to the road reserve for the future Perth-Adelaide Highway.

Due to the nature of the Red Hill Waste Management Facility, a number of factors were investigated that could potentially limit the placement of the RRF at these proposed locations. The factors investigated included the following:

- Engineering risk and costs;
- Proximity to residences;
- Landfill airspace loss;
- Impact on current operations;
- Connection to the electricity grid; and
- Impact on flight paths associated with the Perth Airport.



Item 9.5 continued

Airspace Loss

As the proposed RRF sites are to be located over natural ground or existing landfill, which may be utilised for further landfilling in the future, construction of the RRF will result in future airspace loss. To analyse these effects, nine potential development scenarios were developed by the EMRC for the Red Hill WMF, exclusive and inclusive of the RRF and other onsite infrastructure. The scenarios also estimated potential maximum heights of the final landform. The scenarios proposed are described in detail in the attached report and summarised below. Under all scenarios, Sites C and D both lose large amounts of airspace and also incur high engineering costs. On this basis these two sites are considered to be unsuitable (Scenarios 1, 4 and 6) and have not been further considered. Any additional landfilling on Lot 11 is also not recommended due to potential exacerbation of the current leachate containment programme. Scenarios (2, 3, 3a and 5) for Sites A, B1 and B2 were further considered. The available future landfill airspace with these scenarios is shown in the table below.

Table: Red Hill Waste Management Facility Development Scenarios

Red Hill Waste Management Facility Development Scenario	Description
1	Landfilling on Lots 11, 1, 2 & 12 with no Transfer Station or Greenwaste Area, height of landfill 360 m RL
1a	Landfilling on Lots 11, 1, 2 & 12 with no Transfer Station or Greenwaste Area, height of landfill reduced to 340 m RL
2	Landfilling on Lots 1, 2 & 12 with no further filling on Lot 11 or the Transfer Station Area, height of landfill 360 m RL
3	Landfilling on Lots 1, 2 & 12 with no further landfilling on Lot 11, Transfer Station remains, no Greenwaste Area, height of landfill 340 m RL
3a	Landfilling on Lots 11, 2, 1 & 12, no Transfer Station, no Greenwaste Area leave Farm Stage 2 for RRF, height of landfill 340 m RL
4	Landfilling on Lots 11, 1, 2 & 12, no Transfer Station, Greenwaste Area remains, height of landfill 340 m
5	Landfilling on Lot 12 only, Transfer Station remains, Greenwaste Area remains, height of landfill 340 m
7	Inert landfilling in the area east of proposed Hills Spine Road

Note: Scenario 6 has been omitted as it relates to the confidential attachment.

Table: Total Available Airspace for four development scenarios for Sites A, B1 and B2 based on a range of technologies for Site A and the largest RRF footprint (4 hectares) for Site B1/Site B2

Red Hill Development Scenario	Available Future Airspace for Site A (m³)	Available Future Airspace for Site B1 (m³)	Available Future Airspace for Site B2 (m³)
2	26,700,000 – 29,100,000	23,200,000	28,800,000
3	20,200,000 – 22,000,000	23,200,000	21,400,000
3a	25,600,000 – 28,000,000	25,700,000	29,500,000
5	11,200,000 – 13,000,000	14,200,000	12,400,000

Note: The assessment for Site B1 and Site B2 is based on the largest RRF footprint of 4 hectares which would allow a 150,000 tonnes per annum anaerobic digestion plant or a 200,000 tonnes per annum combustion plant.



Item 9.5 continued

This analysis shows that in terms of available airspace, Sites A and B2 are the preferred locations for the RRF for scenario 2, whereas Site B1 is the preferred site under scenarios 3 and 5. Overall, the greatest available airspace potential is available with Site B2.

Preferred RRF Site Location

A qualitative assessment of the economic, social, environmental, technical, operational and regulatory attributes of each proposed location suggests that, within the current EMRC Red Hill Waste Management Facility operations, Site B2 is the preferred site for the location of the RRF and should be used as the basis for the environmental impact assessment of the RRF.

Water Supply

Consulting Engineers David Wills and Associates were engaged to complete a feasibility study on the supply of potable water to Red Hill Waste Management Facility to service the RRF. The study considered the feasibility of supplying 50 ML per year and also 100 ML per year. They examined several options for servicing the site with water including:

1. Toodyay Road to Red Hill Waste Management Facility – the Water Corporation supply system terminates near the intersection of Old Toodyay Road and Dalgety Road so this option examined the feasibility of a supply system for pumping water to Red Hill over the full year using two pump stations, each with a 50 m³ break tank and a pipeline located inside the road reserve with a 2,000 m³ tank at Red Hill.
2. Groundwater supply – enquiries with the Department of Water confirmed that there may be a limited supply of water but the volume available would not be capable of supplying the estimated demand of 50ML per year.
3. Roland Road to Red Hill Waste Management Facility by gravity – this option examined the feasibility of a 100mm diameter main connected to the existing Water Corporation main in Roland Road at the intersection with Kilburn Street, Parkerville. The water main would be located in gazetted road reserves and follow a considerable winding route. This is the closest source of water to the site and the route selected ensures that the available pressure at the intersection of Roland Road and Kilburn Street is sufficient to deliver the flow of 1.6 L/s into the EMRC land. However, at some of the high locations on this site, the head above the existing pipeline is less than 3m and none of the adjacent property owners of the full length of the system would have a viable water supply.
4. Roland Road to Red Hill Waste Management Facility by pumping – a pump would be used to transfer water to a high level tank at the corner of Roland Road and Hidden Valley Road from which point it could be distributed to Red Hill by gravity. The Water Corporation have indicated there is insufficient water to meet the current demand of any further development in the Parkerville area and 50 ML /year would not be available. There is a potential to provide a water supply from the proposed development in the vicinity of Hidden Valley Road/McDowell Loop however this source may be 5 years away and could attract special headworks charges.

The Water Corporation have also indicated that there is a reluctance to supply potable water to the Red Hill site and a Special Agreement would have to be undertaken between the Water Corporation and EMRC. This may result in the cost of water being greater than that quoted for non-residential properties of \$1.43 per kilolitre. The main concern of the Water Corporation is that the water demand for the site will be a constant discharge unlike normal patterns which have high short duration demands expected in residential development which will add greater stress on the supply system.

David Wills and Associates have recommended option 1 above as the only viable option at an estimated capital cost of \$1,650,000 and an estimated water supply cost of \$1.79 per kilolitre or a total of \$89,500 plus GST per year.

The EMRC have been examining the feasibility of constructing a dam on Lot 12 to supply water to the landfill operations and the proposed RRF in a separate study. The results from the report by David Wills and Associates will be taken into account in planning the optimal future water supply option(s) for Red Hill Waste Management Facility and in the project planning and updating of financial modelling for the RRF.



Item 9.5 continued

Grid Connection

The matter of a connection between the RRF and the Western Power grid has been discussed with Western Power covering the range of likely power demands and export from an RRF at Red Hill. This covered the range of between 1 MW and 2 MW export from an anaerobic digestion facility; between 7 MW and 14 MW from a gasification facility and between 9 MW and 20MW from a combustion facility. The preliminary feedback from that meeting via the EMRC's consultant Energy Response was that:

1. Any generation over 10 MVA will require a study by Western Power and a likely connection cost exceeding \$10 m.
2. The 22 KV line running along Toodyay Road is close to limit for load and ability to accept more generation. If the generation is much more than 1 MW, the line will probably require an upgrade on some sections back to the Midland Substation. Only a Western Power study can determine this in more detail.
3. Any generator over 2 MW would need to connect into the 132 KV line running on the southern boundary of the site and would cost between \$2m and \$10m. Once again a study would be needed to determine that actual cost.
4. The time to arrange the connection to the 22 KV is in the order of 12 months while a connection to the 132 KV would be 2 to 3 years.

The next step is a study by Western Power which will cost around \$10,000 to identify the costs and lead times of the various connection options at Red Hill Waste Management Facility. Such a study would be required regardless of where the RRF was located in the region. Having obtained considerable information from the acceptable tenderers on the generator specification for the various technology options, Western Power has now commenced this study.

The RRF project financial evaluation does include estimated costs for connection to the Western Power grid and this study will be used to update the modelling.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The Resource Recovery Project contributes to Key Result Area 1 - Environmental Sustainability of EMRC's Strategic Plan for the Future, specifically Objective 1.3:

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

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Resource Recovery Project budget for 2010/2011 provides for expenditure on consultants under – Resource Recovery – Implement Resource Recovery Project Plan of \$681,000 including an amount of \$525,000 for Seek Environmental Approval (Task 15).

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The Resource Recovery Facility and/or Resource Recovery Park will contribute toward minimising the environmental impact of waste by facilitating the sustainable use and development of resources.



Item 9.5 continued

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	

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT(S)

Confidential Report – Task 6 – Resource Recovery Facility - Red Hill Site Placement Study (Ref: Committees-11608).

Note: Please refer to Confidential Attachment under separate cover, Item 10.1 Discussion on Confidential Attachment to Item 9.5 Resource Recovery Facility – Site Location Study.

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That:

1. The area referred to as site B2 in the north-west corner of Lot 12, adjacent to Farm Stage 1 of Red Hill Waste Management Facility is the preferred location for the RRF.
2. The environmental impact assessment of the RRF is based on locating the facility at site B2 in the north-west corner of Lot 12 of Red Hill Waste Management Facility.
3. The attachment to the report remains confidential and be certified by the Chief Executive Officer and the EMRC Chairman.

POST MEETING NOTE

Item 10.1 Confidential Attachment to Item 9.5 Resource Recovery Facility – Site Location Study was considered by the Committee immediately prior to considering this item.

RRC RECOMMENDATION(S)

MOVED CR PULE

SECONDED CR LINDSEY

That:

1. The area referred to as site B2 in the north-west corner of Lot 12, adjacent to Farm Stage 1 of Red Hill Waste Management Facility is the preferred location for the RRF.
2. The environmental impact assessment of the RRF is based on locating the facility at site B2 in the north-west corner of Lot 12 of Red Hill Waste Management Facility.
3. The attachment to the report remains confidential and be certified by the Chief Executive Officer and the EMRC Chairman.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



Item 9.5 continued

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR CUCCARO

SECONDED CR PULE

THAT:

1. THE AREA REFERRED TO AS SITE B2 IN THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF LOT 12, ADJACENT TO FARM STAGE 1 OF RED HILL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY IS THE PREFERRED LOCATION FOR THE RRF.
2. THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE RRF IS BASED ON LOCATING THE FACILITY AT SITE B2 IN THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF LOT 12 OF RED HILL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY.
3. THE ATTACHMENT TO THE REPORT REMAINS CONFIDENTIAL AND BE CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND THE EMRC CHAIRMAN.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



Item 10 continued

Recording of the recommendations passed behind closed doors, namely:

10.1 CONFIDENTIAL DISCUSSION ON CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 9.5 RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY - SITE LOCATION STUDY

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11608

POST MEETING NOTE

There were no resolutions passed behind closed doors on Item 10.1 Confidential Attachment to Item 9.5 Resource Recovery Facility – Site Location Study.

11 GENERAL BUSINESS

Nil

12 FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Resource Recovery Committee will be held on **Thursday, 3 February 2011 (if required)** at the EMRC Administration Office, 1st Floor, Ascot Place, 226 Great Eastern Highway, Belmont WA 6104 commencing at 5.00pm.

Future Meetings 2011

Thursday	3 February (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	3 March (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	7 April	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	5 May (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	9 June	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	7 July (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	4 August	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	8 September (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	6 October	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	17 November (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office

13 DECLARATION OF CLOSURE OF MEETING

There being no further business, the Chairman closed the meeting at 5.55pm.



**15.3 INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 25 NOVEMBER 2010
(REFER TO MINUTES OF COMMITTEE - MAUVE PAGES)
REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11595**

The minutes of the Investment Committee meeting held on **25 November 2010** accompany and form part of this agenda – (refer to mauve section of 'Minutes of Committees' for Council accompanying this Agenda).

QUESTIONS

The Chairman invited general questions from members on the report of the Investment Committee however any questions relating to the confidential reports will be dealt with under sections 19.3 of the agenda "Confidential Items."

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That with the exception of items, which are to be withdrawn and dealt with separately, the recommendations in the Investment Committee report (Section 15.3) be adopted.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR PULE

SECONDED CR LINDSEY

THAT THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE REPORT (SECTION 15.3) BE ADOPTED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

MINUTES

25 November 2010

(REF: COMMITTEES-11595)

A meeting of the Investment Committee was held at the EMRC Administration Office, 1st Floor, 226 Great Eastern Highway, BELMONT WA 6104 on **Thursday, 25 November 2010**. The meeting commenced at **4.02pm**.

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1 DECLARATION OF OPENING AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

The Chairman opened the meeting at 4.02pm.

2 ATTENDANCE, APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

Councillor Attendance

Cr Alan Radford (Chairman)	EMRC Member	City of Bayswater
Cr Gerry Pule	EMRC Member	Town of Bassendean
Cr Frank Lindsey	EMRC Member	Shire of Kalamunda

Apologies

Cr Alan Pilgrim	EMRC Member	Shire of Mundaring
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EMRC Officers

Mr Peter Schneider	Chief Executive Officer
Mr Hua Jer Liew	Director Corporate Services
Ms Mary-Ann Winnett	Acting Executive Assistant to the CEO (Minutes)

Guests

Mr Ross Atkinson	Oakvale Capital
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Councillor - Observer

Cr Graham Pittaway	EMRC Member	City of Bayswater
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3 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Nil

4 ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OR PERSON PRESIDING WITHOUT DISCUSSION

Nil

5 RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS PUBLIC QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE

Nil

6 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Nil

7 APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Cr Pule advised that he would be away from 15 December 2010 to 6 January 2011 inclusive.

8 PETITIONS, DEPUTATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Nil



9 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

9.1 MINUTES OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 6 MAY 2010

That the minutes of the Investment Committee meeting held on 6 May 2010 which have been distributed, be confirmed.

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR PULE

SECONDED CR LINDSEY

THAT THE MINUTES OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 6 MAY 2010 WHICH HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED, BE CONFIRMED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

10 QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

Nil

11 QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

Nil

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

NOTE: Section 5.23(2) of the Local Government Act 1995, details a number of matters upon which Council may discuss and make decisions without members of the public being present. These matters include: matters affecting employees; personal affairs of any person; contractual matters; legal advice; commercial-in-confidence matters; security matters; among others.

The following report item is covered in section 18 of this agenda:

12.1 INVESTMENT COMMITTEE UPDATE – NOVEMBER 2010

13 BUSINESS NOT DEALT WITH FROM A PREVIOUS MEETING

Nil



14 REPORTS OF OFFICERS

14.1 INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEW

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11605

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is for the Investment Committee to review Council Policy 3.5 Management of Investments.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION(S)

- Council Policy 3.5 Management of Investments was last reported to and adopted by Council on 19 August 2010
- At the 23 September 2010 Council meeting, a query was raised in relation to the overall portfolio limits and the policy referred to the Investment Committee for review.
- Direction is being sought from the Investment Committee to assist in reviewing the policy which will be reported to Council once finalised.

Recommendation(s)

That the revised EMRC Policy 3.5 Management of Investments forming attachment 2 to this report be adopted by Council.

SOURCE OF REPORT

Chief Executive Officer
Manager Financial Services

BACKGROUND

Council referred its existing Management of Investment Policy 3.5 (attachment 1) to the Investment Committee when it was reported to Council in September 2008.

In February 2008 the Department of Local Government and Regional Development (the Department) issued Local Government Guideline 19 - Investment Policy, intended to be a "best practice guide" to assist local governments in developing their own investment policy.

On the 2 December 2008 the Investment Committee issued guidelines and resolved that:

- "1. THE EMRC SPREAD THE FUNDS UP TO \$1M TO BANKS COVERED BY THE \$1M GUARANTEE.*
- 2. LIMIT ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO THE BIG 4 BANKS AND NOT PURCHASE THE .7% GUARANTEE, HOWEVER IF EMRC OFFICERS CONSIDER THIS NEEDS TO CHANGE THE OFFICERS BE AUTHORISED TO SECURE THE .7% GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT GUARANTEE."*
- 3. THE ESTABLISHED FLOATING RATE NOTES ABOVE \$1M BE SECURED BY THE .7% GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT GUARANTEE."*

Note: The option to purchase the Government Guarantee above the \$1m is no longer available from the 31 March 2010. For amounts below \$1m, the Government Guarantee is still in place until October 2011 when the Government is set to review the policy.



Item 14.1 continued

A revised Investment Policy was referred to the Investment Committee at its meeting held 6 May 2010 where it was broadly supported subject to some comments being taken into consideration.

These matters were subsequently addressed and Council approved the revised Investment Policy on 19 August 2010.

At the 23 September 2010 Council Meeting, when dealing with item 14.5 Review of Council Policies, a query was raised in relation to the Overall Portfolio Limits contained within the Investment Policy. As a result, Council resolved inter alia:

“That 3.3 Management of Investments Policy be adopted but a further review be undertaken by the Investment Committee.”

REPORT

For the purposes of this report and the Investment Policy, the following definitions are applicable:

Direct Investments are those investments which are invested directly by EMRC and are not managed by external investment professionals such as fund managers. The investment is solely owned by EMRC and is not pooled with other investors. Examples of Direct Investments include term deposits.

Managed funds are vehicles that pool money with a number of other investors into a single fund which is able to invest in assets that might otherwise be out of our reach. Managed funds are funds managed for the investor by investment professionals such as fund managers. All managed funds have a prospectus which allows investors to see where funds are being invested.

Counterparty - In any financial contract, the persons or institutions entering the contract on the opposite sides of the transaction are called the counterparties.

Under the existing policy (attached), EMRC can directly invest 100% of its investments in AAA (Long Term) or A-1+ (Short Term) rated institutions. EMRC is also able to directly invest 100% of its investments in AA (Long Term) or A-1 (Short Term) rated institutions (refer Table 1).

EMRC can invest up to 60% of its investment funds in financial institutions rated A (Long Term) and A-2 (Short Term). At 60% of approx \$30m of investments, this represents \$18m. At the end of August, 30% of EMRC's investment portfolio (excluding CDOs) is invested in the A (Long Term) and A-2 (Short Term) rated pool of institutions.

Table 1 – Overall Portfolio Limits

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	Direct Investment Maximum %	Managed Funds Maximum %
AAA	A-1 +	100%	100%
AA	A-1	100%	100%
A	A-2	60%	80%



Item 14.1 continued

Additionally, the Investment Policy under the Counterparty Credit Framework, also stipulates that for any individual institution rated A (Long Term) and A-2 (Short Term), EMRC can only invest up to 20% of total investments directly (refer Table 2). This reduces the overall risk by limiting any failures to one or two institutions in the category without adversely affecting the overall pool.

Table 2 – Counterparty Credit Framework

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	Direct Investment Maximum %	Managed Funds Maximum %
AAA	A-1+	45%	50%
AA	A-1	35%	45%
A	A-2	20%	40%

Clause 6 of the Council Policy 3.5 Management of Investments Policy stipulates that diversification is one of the key criterias for risk management. Diversification is achieved by placing investments in a broad range of products so as not to be over exposed to a particular sector of the investment market.

However, by reducing the limits for investments with financial institutions rated A (Long Term) and A-2 (Short Term), this may increase the risk as it will reduce the ability to diversify the investment portfolio to a larger pool of financial institutions.

The Investment Policy has been reviewed by Council's Internal Auditors and external investment advisors. The policy achieves a balance in managing the risk. Additionally, the policy also stipulates the types of investments that are prohibited such as derivatives.

However, under the current climate of conservatism towards risk, it may be prudent to amend the policy now and review the policy as required in the future.

It is therefore proposed that EMRC amend the Investment Policy's Counterparty Credit Framework for A (Long Term) and A-2 (Short Term) by reducing the direct investment weighting from 20% to 10% (refer Table 3).

Table 3 – Proposed changes to Counterparty Credit Framework

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	Existing Direct Investment Maximum %	Proposed Direct Investment Maximum %
AAA	A-1+	45%	45%
AA	A-1	35%	35%
A	A-2	20%	10%



Item 14.1 continued

As for the Overall Portfolio Limits, it is recommended that the limit for A (Long Term) and A-2 (Short Term) be reduced from 60% to 40% (refer Table 4).

Table 4 – Proposed changes to Overall Portfolio Limits

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	Existing Direct Investment Maximum %	Proposed Direct Investment Maximum %
AAA	A-1 +	100%	100%
AA	A-1	100%	100%
A	A-2	60%	40%

These changes will address the risk issues while at the same time allow a sufficient amount of institutions to be utilised as the number of authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADI's) (which are A-2 rated or below) that remain in the books from past investments approach maturity.

At this stage it is recommended that the limits be maintained for managed funds as they have a higher level of diversification which reduces the risk. Maintaining the limits will provide sufficient scope to investigate other opportunities for maximising the returns for EMRC's cash reserves.

While the reduction in investment cap for the Overall Portfolio Limits and the Counter Party Credit Framework will reduce the opportunities to maximise interest rate earnings, the new limits are manageable. At the same time the proposed changes will provide Council with the comfort of future investments geared more towards the safer AAA / AA (Long Term) and A-1+ / A-1 (Short Term) institutions.

STRATEGIC/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Key Result Area 4 – Good Governance

- 4.1 To improve member council and EMRC financial viability
- 4.6 To provide responsible and accountable governance and management of the EMRC
- 4.7 To continue to improve financial and asset management practices

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Has financial risk implications.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Has future economic sustainability implications.



Item 14.1 continued

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)

1. Original Management of Investment Policy 3.5 (Ref: Committees-11652)
2. Revised Management of Investment Policy 3.5 (Ref: Committees-11653)

VOTING REQUIREMENT

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION

That the revised EMRC Policy 3.5 Management of Investments forming attachment 2 to this report be adopted by Council.

Discussion ensued

The CEO summarised the report and outlined the changes that had been incorporated into the revised Management of Investment Policy 3.5 (attachment 2) and advised that if the Committee agreed with the proposed changes, the policy would be submitted to Council for adoption.

Cr Pule indicated that he was satisfied with the revised policy.

IC RECOMMENDATION

MOVED CR PULE

SECONDED CR LINDSEY

That the revised EMRC Policy 3.5 Management of Investments forming attachment 2 to this report be adopted by Council.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR PULE

SECONDED CR LINDSEY

THAT THE REVISED EMRC POLICY 3.5 MANAGEMENT OF INVESTMENTS FORMING ATTACHMENT 2 TO THIS REPORT BE ADOPTED BY COUNCIL.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

**ORIGINAL**

3.3 Management of Investments Policy

STRATEGIC PLAN OBJECTIVE

3.4 To improve member Council and East Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC) financial viability.

PURPOSE

To establish a policy for the Investment of EMRC's surplus funds at the most favourable rate of return whilst ensuring prudent consideration of risk and security for the investment type and that liquidity requirements are being met.

To ensure that investments are managed with care, diligence and skill and that the management of the portfolio is carried out to safeguard the portfolio and not for speculative purposes.

Establish guidelines to ensure investments:

- Meet legislative requirements;
- Optimise investment income and returns within acceptable risk parameters;
- Ensure that investments match the liquidity needs of the EMRC; and
- Are invested at the most favourable rate of interest available to it at the time whilst having due consideration of risk and security for that investment type.

LEGISLATION

Local Government Act 1995 Section 6.14
 Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 Regulations 19, 28 and 49
 Trustees Act 1962 – Part III Investments
 Australian Accounting Standards

POLICY STATEMENT

1. Ethics and Conflicts of Interest

Officers shall refrain from personal activities that would conflict with the proper execution and management of EMRC's investment portfolio. This policy requires officers to disclose any conflict of interest to the CEO.

2. Delegation of Authority

Authority for implementation of the Investment Policy is delegated by Council to the CEO in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995. The CEO may in turn delegate the day-to-day management of Council's Investment to the Director, Corporate Services.



3. Investment Ratings

Investments rating in this policy are based on those issued by Standard and Poor's. International ratings agencies used as a basis for assessing EMRC's investments are required to be reviewed periodically by the CEO.

4. Approved Investments

Without approvals from Council, new investments are limited to:

- Commonwealth/State/Territory or Local Government Bonds;
- Interest bearing deposits and securities issued by Australian authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs) as authorised by the Australian Prudential and Regulatory Authority (APRA) and with a Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent) credit rating of A-2 (short term) or A (long term) or higher (subject to overall limits);
- Bank accepted/endorsed bank bills, guaranteed by Australian authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADI's);
- Bank negotiable Certificate of Deposits; and
- Managed Funds with a minimum long term Standard & Poor (S&P) rating of "A" and short term rating of "A-2".

5. Prohibited Investments

This investment policy prohibits but is not limited to any investment carried out for speculative purposes including:

- Derivative based instruments;
- Principal only investments or securities that provide potentially nil or negative cash flow; and
- Stand alone securities issued that have underlying futures, options, forwards contracts and swaps of any kind.

This policy also prohibits the use of leveraging (borrowing to invest) of an investment.

6. Risk Management Guidelines

Investments obtained are to be considered in light of the following key criteria:

- Preservation of Capital – the requirement for preventing losses in an investment portfolio's total value;
- Diversification – the requirement to place investments in a broad range of products so as not to be over exposed to a particular sector of the investment market;
- Market Risk - the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an investment will fluctuate due to changes in market prices;
- Liquidity Risk - the risk an investor is unable to redeem the investment at a fair price within a timely period;
- Maturity Risk - the risk relating to the length of term to maturity of the investment. The larger the term, the greater the length of exposure and risk to market volatilities; and
- Leveraging Risk - the magnification of an investor's risk and return that occurs when the investor takes on financial leverage through an investment product.



Furthermore investments are to comply with three key criteria relating to:

a. Overall Portfolio Limits

To control the credit quality on the entire portfolio, the following credit framework limits the percentage of the portfolio exposed to any particular credit rating category.

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	Direct Investment Maximum %	Managed Funds Maximum %
AAA	A-1 +	100%	100%
AA	A-1	100%	100%
A	A-2	60 40%	80%

b. Counterparty Credit Framework

Exposure to an individual counterparty/institution will be restricted by its credit rating so that single entity exposure is limited, as detailed in the table below:

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	Direct Investment Maximum %	Managed Funds Maximum %
AAA	A-1+	45%	50%
AA	A-1	35%	45%
A	A-2	20 10%	40%

c. Term to Maturity Framework

The investment portfolio is to be invested within the following maturity constraints:

Overall Portfolio Term to Maturity Limits		
	Min	Max
Portfolio % < 1year	40%	100%
Portfolio % > 1year	0%	60%
Portfolio % > 3year	0%	35%
Portfolio % > 5year	0%	25%

Individual Investment Maturity Limits	
Maximum term to maturity limit of all investments	5 years



Standard and Poors Long term rating definitions:

AAA	An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
AA	An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.
A	An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
BBB	An obligor rated 'BBB' has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitments

Standard and Poors Short term rating definitions:

A-1	A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.
A-2	A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.
A-3	A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Source: <http://www.standardandpoors.com>

7. Measurement

The investment return for the portfolio is to be regularly reviewed. The market value and investment maturities are to be assessed at least once a month to coincide with management reporting.

8. Procedures

Investments placed by Council's authorised advisor/s and managers must be appropriately documented at the time of placement.

Furthermore appropriate procedures and controls in regards to record keeping, reconciliation, authorisation forms and accounting for investments shall be prepared and maintained to give effect to this policy.



9. Reporting

An investment report is to be prepared for each month detailing compliance with the key criteria outlined in section 6 (a), (b) and (c) of this policy.

The investment report is to be presented to Council at the next ordinary meeting of the Council following the end of the month to which the report relates. If the statement is not prepared in time to present it to that meeting it is to be presented at the next Ordinary Meeting of the Council following that meeting.

10. Investment Advisor

The CEO has delegated authority to appoint an investment adviser when considered appropriate.

The local government's investment advisor must be licensed by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission. The advisor must be an independent person who has no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to investment products being recommended; and is free to choose the most appropriate product within the terms and conditions of the investment policy.

11. Investment Strategy

EMRC's current investment strategy in light of the 'Global Financial Crisis' is to optimise investment income within its acceptable levels of risk whilst ensuring the security of these funds enabling the EMRC to meet its business objectives.

Key considerations in this regard include funding requirements identified in the Five Year Plan.

Given the Federal Government Guarantee on retail deposits up to \$1 million with Australian Authorised Deposit Taking Institutions (ADIs) until 11th October 2011, any investment in such institutions to this date shall be considered to be AAA or A-1+ rated in line with the Federal Government's credit rating.

The investment strategy employed over the period of the Federal Government Guarantee that complies with relevant legislation would be:

1. Invest funds in Australian ADI's up to \$1 million covered by the guarantee
2. Limit additional funds to the specified banks listed below from the 31st March 2010
3. Investment terms not to exceed 5 years.

Specified banks; National Australia Bank, Bankwest, Westpac, St George, Commonwealth Bank, and ANZ.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Nil



Adopted/Reviewed by Council

1. 29 June 2000
2. 27 July 2000
3. 02 May 2002
4. 17 June 2004
5. 23 February 2006
6. 18 September 2008 (reported to Council and referred to Investment Committee)
7. 19 August 2010
8. 23 September 2010

Next Review

Following the Ordinary Elections in 2013

Responsible Unit

Governance and Corporate Services

**REVISED**

3.3 Management of Investments Policy

STRATEGIC PLAN OBJECTIVE

3.4 To improve member Council and East Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC) financial viability.

PURPOSE

To establish a policy for the Investment of EMRC's surplus funds at the most favourable rate of return whilst ensuring prudent consideration of risk and security for the investment type and that liquidity requirements are being met.

To ensure that investments are managed with care, diligence and skill and that the management of the portfolio is carried out to safeguard the portfolio and not for speculative purposes.

Establish guidelines to ensure investments:

- Meet legislative requirements;
- Optimise investment income and returns within acceptable risk parameters;
- Ensure that investments match the liquidity needs of the EMRC; and
- Are invested at the most favourable rate of interest available to it at the time whilst having due consideration of risk and security for that investment type.

LEGISLATION

Local Government Act 1995 Section 6.14
 Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 Regulations 19, 28 and 49
 Trustees Act 1962 – Part III Investments
 Australian Accounting Standards

POLICY STATEMENT

1. Ethics and Conflicts of Interest

Officers shall refrain from personal activities that would conflict with the proper execution and management of EMRC's investment portfolio. This policy requires officers to disclose any conflict of interest to the CEO.

2. Delegation of Authority

Authority for implementation of the Investment Policy is delegated by Council to the CEO in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995. The CEO may in turn delegate the day-to-day management of Council's Investment to the Director, Corporate Services.



3. Investment Ratings

Investments rating in this policy are based on those issued by Standard and Poor's. International ratings agencies used as a basis for assessing EMRC's investments are required to be reviewed periodically by the CEO.

4. Approved Investments

Without approvals from Council, new investments are limited to:

- Commonwealth/State/Territory or Local Government Bonds;
- Interest bearing deposits and securities issued by Australian authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs) as authorised by the Australian Prudential and Regulatory Authority (APRA) and with a Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent) credit rating of A-2 (short term) or A (long term) or higher (subject to overall limits);
- Bank accepted/endorsed bank bills, guaranteed by Australian authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADI's);
- Bank negotiable Certificate of Deposits; and
- Managed Funds with a minimum long term Standard & Poor (S&P) rating of "A" and short term rating of "A-2".

5. Prohibited Investments

This investment policy prohibits but is not limited to any investment carried out for speculative purposes including:

- Derivative based instruments;
- Principal only investments or securities that provide potentially nil or negative cash flow; and
- Stand alone securities issued that have underlying futures, options, forwards contracts and swaps of any kind.

This policy also prohibits the use of leveraging (borrowing to invest) of an investment.

6. Risk Management Guidelines

Investments obtained are to be considered in light of the following key criteria:

- Preservation of Capital – the requirement for preventing losses in an investment portfolio's total value;
- Diversification – the requirement to place investments in a broad range of products so as not to be over exposed to a particular sector of the investment market;
- Market Risk - the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an investment will fluctuate due to changes in market prices;
- Liquidity Risk - the risk an investor is unable to redeem the investment at a fair price within a timely period;
- Maturity Risk - the risk relating to the length of term to maturity of the investment. The larger the term, the greater the length of exposure and risk to market volatilities; and
- Leveraging Risk - the magnification of an investor's risk and return that occurs when the investor takes on financial leverage through an investment product.



Furthermore investments are to comply with three key criteria relating to:

a. Overall Portfolio Limits

To control the credit quality on the entire portfolio, the following credit framework limits the percentage of the portfolio exposed to any particular credit rating category.

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	Direct Investment Maximum %	Managed Funds Maximum %
AAA	A-1 +	100%	100%
AA	A-1	100%	100%
A	A-2	40%	80%

b. Counterparty Credit Framework

Exposure to an individual counterparty/institution will be restricted by its credit rating so that single entity exposure is limited, as detailed in the table below:

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	Direct Investment Maximum %	Managed Funds Maximum %
AAA	A-1+	45%	50%
AA	A-1	35%	45%
A	A-2	10%	40%

c. Term to Maturity Framework

The investment portfolio is to be invested within the following maturity constraints:

Overall Portfolio Term to Maturity Limits		
	Min	Max
Portfolio % < 1year	40%	100%
Portfolio % > 1year	0%	60%
Portfolio % > 3year	0%	35%
Portfolio % > 5year	0%	25%

Individual Investment Maturity Limits	
Maximum term to maturity limit of all investments	5 years



Standard and Poors Long term rating definitions:

AAA	An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
AA	An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.
A	An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
BBB	An obligor rated 'BBB' has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitments

Standard and Poors Short term rating definitions:

A-1	A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.
A-2	A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.
A-3	A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Source: <http://www.standardandpoors.com>

7. Measurement

The investment return for the portfolio is to be regularly reviewed. The market value and investment maturities are to be assessed at least once a month to coincide with management reporting.

8. Procedures

Investments placed by Council's authorised advisor/s and managers must be appropriately documented at the time of placement.

Furthermore appropriate procedures and controls in regards to record keeping, reconciliation, authorisation forms and accounting for investments shall be prepared and maintained to give effect to this policy.



9. Reporting

An investment report is to be prepared for each month detailing compliance with the key criteria outlined in section 6 (a), (b) and (c) of this policy.

The investment report is to be presented to Council at the next ordinary meeting of the Council following the end of the month to which the report relates. If the statement is not prepared in time to present it to that meeting it is to be presented at the next Ordinary Meeting of the Council following that meeting.

10. Investment Advisor

The CEO has delegated authority to appoint an investment adviser when considered appropriate.

The local government's investment advisor must be licensed by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission. The advisor must be an independent person who has no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to investment products being recommended; and is free to choose the most appropriate product within the terms and conditions of the investment policy.

11. Investment Strategy

EMRC's current investment strategy in light of the 'Global Financial Crisis' is to optimise investment income within its acceptable levels of risk whilst ensuring the security of these funds enabling the EMRC to meet its business objectives.

Key considerations in this regard include funding requirements identified in the Five Year Plan.

Given the Federal Government Guarantee on retail deposits up to \$1 million with Australian Authorised Deposit Taking Institutions (ADIs) until 11th October 2011, any investment in such institutions to this date shall be considered to be AAA or A-1+ rated in line with the Federal Government's credit rating.

The investment strategy employed over the period of the Federal Government Guarantee that complies with relevant legislation would be:

1. Invest funds in Australian ADI's up to \$1 million covered by the guarantee
2. Limit additional funds to the specified banks listed below from the 31st March 2010
3. Investment terms not to exceed 5 years.

Specified banks; National Australia Bank, Bankwest, Westpac, St George, Commonwealth Bank, and ANZ.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Nil



Adopted/Reviewed by Council

1. 29 June 2000
2. 27 July 2000
3. 02 May 2002
4. 17 June 2004
5. 23 February 2006
6. 18 September 2008 (reported to Council and referred to Investment Committee)
7. 19 August 2010
8. 23 September 2010

Next Review

Following the Ordinary Elections in 2013

Responsible Unit

Governance and Corporate Services



15 REPORTS OF DELEGATES

Nil

Mr Atkinson entered the meeting at 4.12pm.

16 MEMBERS MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

Nil

17 NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE APPROVED BY THE CHAIRMAN OR PERSON PRESIDING OR BY DECISION OF MEETING

Nil

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

RECOMMENDATION [Closing meeting to the public]

That the meeting be closed to members of the public in accordance with Section 5.23 (2) (c) of the Local Government Act for the purpose of dealing with matters of a confidential nature.

IC RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR PULE

SECONDED CR LINDSEY

THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CR PITTAWAY, MR ATKINSON, THE CEO, THE DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES, AND THE ACTING EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CEO, THE MEETING BE CLOSED TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5.23 (2) (C) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEALING WITH MATTERS OF A CONFIDENTIAL NATURE.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The meeting was closed to the public at 4.13pm.

18.1 INVESTMENT COMMITTEE UPDATE – NOVEMBER 2010

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11614

The Committee considered the Confidential Item circulated with the Agenda under separate cover.

RECOMMENDATION [Meeting re-opened to the public]

That the meeting be re-opened, the public be invited to return to the meeting and the resolutions passed behind closed doors be recorded.

IC RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR LINDSEY

SECONDED CR PULE

THAT THE MEETING BE RE-OPENED, THE PUBLIC BE INVITED TO RETURN TO THE MEETING AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS PASSED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS BE RECORDED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Mr Atkinson departed the meeting at 4.58pm.



Item 18 continued

The meeting was opened to the public at 5.16pm.

Recording of the recommendations passed behind closed doors, namely:

18.1 INVESTMENT COMMITTEE UPDATE – NOVEMBER 2010

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11614

IC RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR LINDSEY SECONDED CR PULE

THAT:

1. THE REPORT BE NOTED.
2. THE REPORT AND ATTACHMENTS REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL AND BE CERTIFIED BY THE CEO AND CHAIRMAN.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

19 FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

The Investment Committee will meet as required.

The CEO indicated that the next meeting was likely to be in January/February 2011.

20 DECLARATION OF CLOSURE OF MEETING

There being no further business, the meeting was closed at 5.17pm.



16 REPORTS OF DELEGATES

16.1 REPORT OF EMRC DELEGATE TO THE MUNICIPAL WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MWAC) - CR GODFREY

Cr Godfrey provided a verbal summary of her report. The full report is provided below:

On Thursday and Friday 25 and 26 November 2010 I attended the MWAC country tour of waste facilities in Toodyay, Wagin and Bunbury.

Issue 1: It is noted that funding for the household waste shed has been funded out of the Landfill Waste Levy and that country councils do not contribute to the Landfill Waste Levy. This has been raised with WALGA. Additionally the "Royalties for Regions" funding is looking for more regional projects instead of funding for individual Councils.

Issue 2: The Shire of Toodyay is investigating a new landfill site with adjoining Councils. They have expressed an intention to accept waste from the metropolitan area. It may be in the interest of EMRC to monitor this project.

Cr Pule advised that he had the same concerns as Cr Godfrey and he felt that the EMRC should be addressing issues such as the landfill levy. The Chairman advised that the issues were being considered at the Forum of Regional Council (FORC) meetings.

17 MEMBERS MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

Nil

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

Nil



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

RECOMMENDATION (Closing meeting to the public)

That with the exception of, the meeting be closed to members of the public in accordance with Section 5.23 (2) (c) of the Local Government Act for the purpose of dealing with matters of a confidential nature.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

MOVED CR RADFORD

SECONDED CR FÄRDIG

THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE CEO, DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES AND ACTING EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CEO FOR CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS 19.1, 19.2 AND 19.3 AND WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE DIRECTOR WASTE SERVICES AND MANAGER PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FOR CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS 19.1 AND 19.2 AND WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CR PHIL MARKS, THE MEMBER COUNCIL CEOS AND TAC MEMBERS FOR CONFIDENTIAL ITEM 19.1, THE MEETING BE CLOSED TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5.23 (2) (C) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEALING WITH MATTERS OF A CONFIDENTIAL NATURE.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The doors of the meeting were closed at 6.26pm and members of the public departed the Council Chambers.

Cr Marks, member Council CEO's and TAC Members, the CEO, Director Corporate Services, Director Waste Services, Manager Project Development and Acting Executive Assistant to the CEO remained in Council Chambers.

19.1 ITEM 10.1 OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MINUTES - SKIP SACKS

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11643

The Council considered the Confidential Item circulated with the Agenda under Separate Cover.

Cr Marks, member Council CEO's and TAC Members departed the meeting at 6.40pm.

19.2 ITEM 10.1 OF THE RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE MINUTES - CONFIDENTIAL DISCUSSION ON CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 9.5 RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY - SITE LOCATION STUDY

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11668

The Council considered the Confidential Item circulated with the Agenda under Separate Cover.

The Director Waste Services and Manager Project Development departed the meeting at 6.55pm.

19.3 ITEM 18.1 OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES - INVESTMENT COMMITTEE UPDATE - NOVEMBER 2010

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11654

The Council considered the Confidential Item circulated with the Agenda under Separate Cover.



Item 19 continued

RECOMMENDATION [Meeting re-opened to the public]

That the meeting be re-opened, the public be invited to return to the meeting and the resolutions passed behind closed doors be recorded.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

MOVED CR POWELL

SECONDED CR FÄRDIG

THAT THE MEETING BE RE-OPENED, THE PUBLIC BE INVITED TO RETURN TO THE MEETING AND THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS BE RECORDED.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The meeting was opened to the public at 6.59pm.

Recording of the resolutions passed behind closed doors, namely:

19.1 ITEM 10.1 OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MINUTES - SKIP SACKS

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11643

The Council considered the Confidential Item circulated with the Agenda under Separate Cover.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR PILGRIM

SECONDED CR FÄRDIG

THAT:

1. THAT EMRC OFFICERS UNDERTAKE A MORE DETAILED INVESTIGATION WITH MEMBER COUNCILS AND DEVELOP A FURTHER REPORT TO PRESENT TO THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
2. THE REPORT AND ATTACHMENT REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL AND BE AUTHORISED BY THE CHAIRMAN AND CEO.

CARRIED 11/1

19.2 ITEM 10.1 OF THE RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE MINUTES - CONFIDENTIAL DISCUSSION ON CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 9.5 RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY - SITE LOCATION STUDY

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11668

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR CUCCARO

SECONDED CR PULE

THAT:

1. THE REPORT BE NOTED.
2. THE REPORT AND ATTACHMENTS REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL AND BE CERTIFIED BY THE CEO AND CHAIRMAN.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



19.3 ITEM 18.1 OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES - INVESTMENT COMMITTEE UPDATE - NOVEMBER 2010

REFERENCE: COMMITTEES-11654

COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S)

MOVED CR RADFORD SECONDED CR LINDSEY

THAT:

1. THE REPORT BE NOTED.
2. THE REPORT AND ATTACHMENTS REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL AND BE CERTIFIED BY THE CEO AND CHAIRMAN.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

20 FUTURE MEETINGS OF COUNCIL

The next meeting of Council will be held on **Thursday 17 February 2011** at the EMRC Administration Office, 1st Floor, Ascot Place, 226 Great Eastern Highway, Belmont WA 6104 commencing at 6.00pm.

Future Meetings 2011

Thursday	17 February	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	24 March (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	21 April	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	19 May (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	23 June	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	21 July (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	18 August	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	22 September (if required)	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	20 October	at	EMRC Administration Office
Thursday	8 December	at	EMRC Administration Office
January 2012 (recess)			

21 DECLARATION OF CLOSURE OF MEETING

There being no further business, the meeting was closed at 6.59pm.