



WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ASSOCIATION

RESOURCE RECOVERY REBATE SCHEME

Administration Report - Summary

Period 14

1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005

Final Tonnages, Rebates and Recommendations for Improvement

Version no. 1

Prepared by the

MUNICIPAL WASTE ADVISORY COUNCIL



MUNICIPAL WASTE ADVISORY COUNCIL

"Getting the Environment Right"

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INTRODUCTION

The Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme was introduced in January 2001 as a continuation of the Municipal Recycling Scheme which was effective from 1998 to 2000. This change was accompanied by an increased level of funding, changes to the way the rebate is calculated and increasingly stringent requirements on documentation supporting applications.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme and represents the culmination of a very significant body of work by the Municipal Waste Advisory Council in the development and application of scheme criteria and in the processing of the applications received.

This report outlines the assessment of the Period 14 Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme applications which cover material recycled, reused or recovered between the period 1st January 2005 to 30th June 2005.

The Administration Report - Summary contains the following sections:

Compliance with Administrative Requirements

A section outlining what the Municipal Waste Advisory Council has done to meet the specific administration obligations of the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Memorandum of Understanding.

Recommendations for the Improvement to the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme

This section lists a series of current issues with the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme and recommendations for dealing with them devised in conjunction with the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme working group. These recommendations have been incorporated into the assessment of the applications and included as principles against which future applications can be assessed. A summary of the recommendations are listed in Schedule 1. These principles are the basis on which the applications are assessed therefore the validity of the final figures depend on these principles being approved by the Waste Management Board.

The Final Awarded Tonnes and Rebate.

The following summaries are included within this report;

Rebate Summary - A summary of the total tonnes and rebate awarded to each local government.

Tonnage Summary - A summary of tonnes claimed versus tonnes awarded and the reasons for any discrepancies.

Individual Local Government Summary - A breakdown of tonnes of each material awarded and the rebate awarded for each local government.

Administration Procedure

This section includes a detailed description of the criteria that all applicants must satisfy and the procedures used to assess the applications. This report has been amended to include the changes recommended for the improvement of the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme during Period 13. The Period 14 Administration Procedure is included at Appendix 1.

COMPLIANCE WITH ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The following advice is provided to demonstrate that the Municipal Waste Advisory Council has met its obligations in respect of the administrative duties outlined in the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Memorandum of Understanding.

Design and maintain the application forms and processes and the attendant database structure required to report on the scheme

The application form used for Period 14 underwent further revision in order to make the format of the form as clear as possible.

The reporting capacity of the database is a significant hurdle to the presentation of data in a user friendly manner. A project to upgrade the database and improve its reporting capacity has just been finalised. The Report from this project will be provided with this and future Administration Reports.

Distribute to all eligible organisations prior to the end of each return period a copy of the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme assessment guidelines and an application form

All Local Governments and Regional Councils in WA and the Rottnest Island Authority were provided with an application form and information package in June 2005. The information package included an information sheet, frequently asked questions list, an application form, lodgement instructions and Greenwaste processing certificates.

All communications were distributed to Local Government and Regional Council Chief Executive Officers to ensure appropriate processing of the documents.

Develop and distribute information to assist applicants with the scheme

Information items on the Scheme were published on numerous occasions in the Municipal Waste Advisory Council's *Information Bulletin* and in *Local Government News*. These publications are distributed to all Local Governments and Regional Councils in WA.

An explanation of the Scheme has been published on the WasteNet website; it is believed that this will assist Local Governments understanding of the scheme.

Provide ongoing access to information and advice with respect to the scheme

Municipal Waste Advisory Council staff provided written and verbal advice on all aspects of the Scheme as requested by applicants that contacted Municipal Waste Advisory Council for information.

A detailed letter was sent to all participating Local Governments and Regional Councils in June 2005 outlining specific problems with their applications during Period 13. Local Governments and Regional Councils received this feedback in time for them to incorporate this advice in to their Period 14 Applications. This method of feedback will continue to improve the standard of the applications. In turn, this will stabilise the time required to assess the applications, while maintaining the standard of the assessment process.

In each period, assess each application against the scheme assessment guidelines

All applications received have been assessed against the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Administration Procedures (refer Appendix 1) in the determination of eligible tonnes. The Municipal Waste Advisory Council applies a rigorous assessment process to all applications received. This includes the auditing of claims by cross-referencing supporting documents with tonnes claimed, follow-up of supporting documentation that has not been provided by applicants and deduction of the commercial component (if any) from the various collection methods used by applicants.

Applications from three Local Governments were received after the closing date. All of these Local Governments provided independent documentation on request indicating that the applications were posted prior to or on the lodgement date as required by the Scheme Assessment Guidelines.

Benchmarks and performance indicators were used during the Municipal Waste Advisory Council's assessment of Period 14 applications to identify Local Governments whose recovery systems achieved exceptionally high yields. Any anomalies in claims were investigated. Unless they had already been asked to do so in previous periods, those Local Governments with yields greater than one standard deviation above the average for that particular collection method were contacted and requested to provide possible reasons for the high performance of their systems and to confirm that material from commercial sources has not been included in their claim.

In each period, determine the eligible tonnes for each application for the purposes of calculating returns

The Rebate Summary – Period 14 shows returns generated from dry recyclables and Greenwaste / Organics.

In each period, provide to the Waste Management Board a schedule of returns detailing each organisation name, the tonnes claimed, eligible tonnes, recommended return, total of recommended returns and confirmation that each application has met the scheme requirements.

A detailed breakdown of materials awarded to each Local Government is provided in Schedule 2. This report provides awarded tonnes, rebate per tonne and total rebate for each material recovered through each system for each Local Government.

In each period, provide to the Waste Management Board a statement signed by the Chief Executive Officer of the Western Australian Local Government Association confirming that the process of administration described in Schedule 1 of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme has been carried out

The Confirmation of Due Administration Process statement signed by the Chief Executive Officer of the Western Australian Local Government Association attesting that the administration process has been carried out in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Memorandum of Understanding on the Municipal Recycling Scheme is provided in Schedule 5.

In each period, provide recommendations relating to the improvement and effectiveness of the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme

Issues arising with the assessment of the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme applications were considered by the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Working Group and a suitable mechanism for dealing with each issue is recommended in order to improve the effectiveness of the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme. These recommendations are then incorporated as principles into the assessment procedure.

The Recommendations for Improvements to the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme are included as Schedule 1. A summary of the updated assessment procedure is included as Appendix 1.

RESOURCE RECOVERY REBATE SCHEME – SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN FUTURE PERIODS

Due to the delay between assessing the issues raised in one Period and the opportunity to implement changes with appropriate notification, suggested changes may take two periods to come into effect. The change suggested below related to material from past periods has been implemented in Period 14.

The Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Working Group has met to consider issues pertaining to the operation of the Scheme and the Administration Report.

City of Stirling Audit

The City of Stirling are currently conducting an audit of their waste stream and have undertaken to provide this information to the Municipal Waste Advisory Council as soon as practicable. As this audit will not be complete in time for its inclusion in Period 14 an audit from 1999 has been used.

- 1. That the City of Stirling's Claim for Period 14 be accepted using the 1999 audit, however, if in the view of the Working Group there is significant difference between the 1999 and 2005 audits an adjustment will be made in Period 15.**

Material from past Periods

The Working Group discussed the principle of inclusion of material from the previous application period, which had not been claimed due to lack of documentation provision by a third party processor. This was identified as an issue, in particular, for Non-Metropolitan Local Governments.

- 2. That material from the Previous application Period can be awarded if:
 - a. The material is from a drop off point; and**
 - b. The reason it was not included in the previous application Period was lack of provision of documentation by a third party processor.**
 - c. Appropriate notice of a pending claim is given and followed by provision of documentation.****

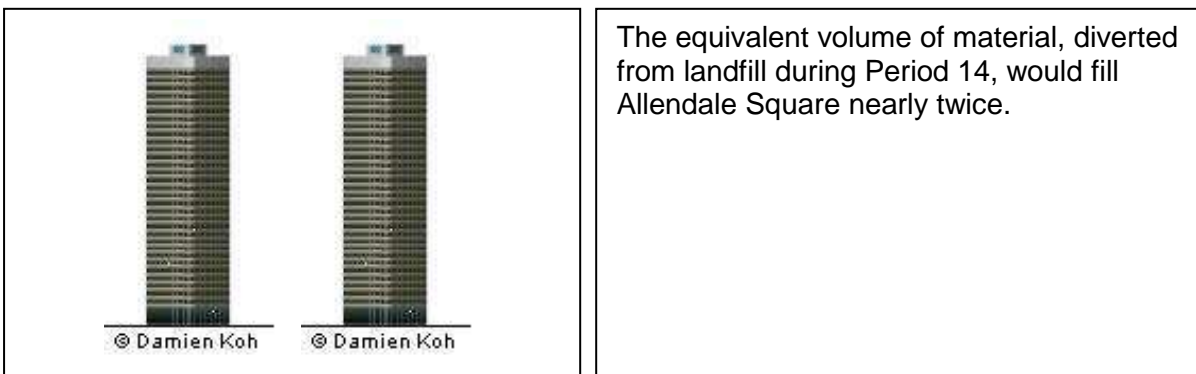
IMPACT OF RESOURCE RECOVERY REBATE SCHEME RELATED ACTIVITIES

The recycling and resource recovery activities of Western Australian Local Governments divert a large amount of material from landfill and therefore make a significant environmental contribution to the community.

Landfill Space Saved

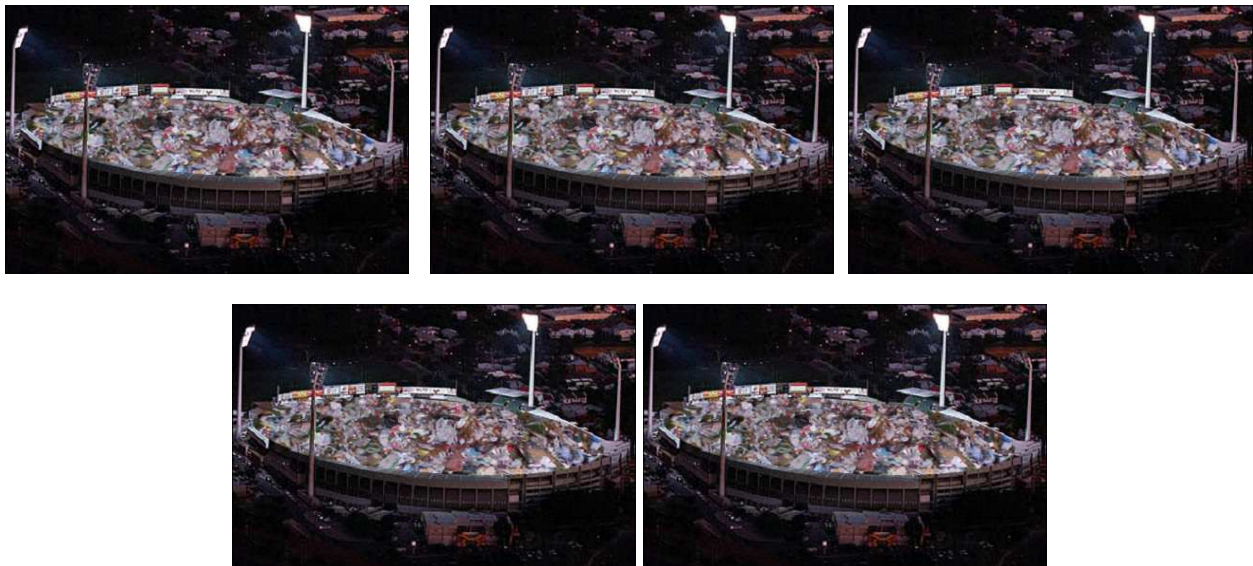
The Local Governments applying to the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme (Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme) have reused, recycled or recovered over 133,057 tonnes of material during Period 14. Assuming that dry recyclables have a compacted density of 750kg/cubic metre and Greenwaste / Organic material has a density of 500kg/cubic metre, this represents a saving of approximately 221,885 cubic metres of landfill space.

This volume of material would fill enough 240L Mobile Garbage Bins (MGB's), which if laid end to end, would stretch approximately 998 km; that is greater than the distance from Perth to Carnarvon.



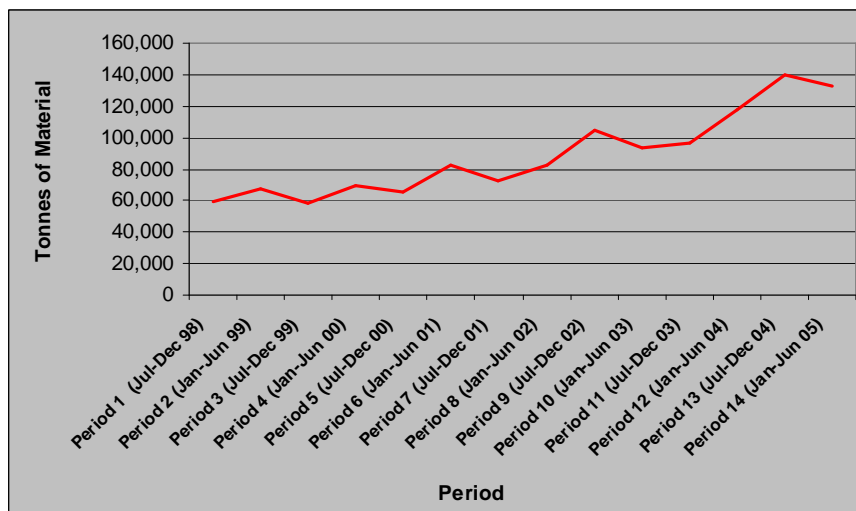
Over the lifetime of the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme, a staggering total of 1,241,746 tonnes of material has been diverted from landfill.

That is enough to cover the surface of Subiaco Oval to a depth of nearly 102m, or the equivalent of filling Subiaco Oval to the height of the stands over five times.



During Period 14:

1. 75 Local Governments applied to the Scheme;
2. Of these Local Governments, 41 were Non-Metropolitan and 34 were Metropolitan; and
3. Over the lifetime of the Scheme, over one million tonnes of has been diverted from landfill.



Graph illustrating tonnes diverted from landfill in each Period of the Scheme

Comparison of Tonnes Recovered

Total tonnes of recyclables awarded in Period 14 (133,057t) have decreased since Period 13 by 7,119 tonnes. The total value of the rebate for Period 14 is \$1,288,604.

Extrapolating tonnes recovered in Period 14 over a full year indicates a recovery rate from the municipal sector of approximately 36.5% (this is an under estimate as tonnes recovered from local government activities are not included in recovered tonnes but are included in the total tonnes assigned to the municipal sector in 2004 [728,244 – the base figure on which the 36.5% is calculated]).

The total tonnes of dry recyclables awarded for Period 14 was 66,344 tonnes. This represents a decrease of 3,579 tonnes compared to Period 13.

The total of Greenwaste / Organic material awarded for Period 14 was 66,713 tonnes. This amount includes 2,348 tonnes of greenwaste / organic collection accrual from previous periods. This represents a decrease of 3,540 tonnes compared to Period 13.

Overall Net Benefit to Society for Dry recyclables

Assuming that all dry recyclables are collected through kerbside collection methods, and kerbside recycling delivers an overall average benefit of \$42 per household per year¹. Western Australian local governments delivered a benefit of approximately \$21.4 million dollars back into the community through their recycling and recovery activities during Period 14. Over a twelve month period this would equate to a net benefit to society of \$42.8 million.

Overall average benefit figures for recycling green and organic waste are unavailable at this time. These materials make up more than half of the materials collected through the Scheme, but are not captured in the estimated figure of \$42.8 million above.

Estimated Net Cost of Providing Kerbside Dry Recyclables Collection and Processing Service

The Independent Assessment of Kerbside Recycling in Australia found that the average cost of providing kerbside recycling services is \$26 hh/annum. Data from the Scheme indicates that the average cost to Western Australian Local Governments to provide recycling services for dry recyclables is \$22 hh/year. These two figures serve to demonstrate that the Local Governments who applied to the Scheme during Period 14 only, spent between \$6.5 million and \$7.5 million dollars during this six month period to provide recycling services. Extrapolated over a twelve month period, this equates to a net cost to Local Government of between \$13 million and \$15 million to provide a kerbside recycling service. Please note this does not include the cost of providing green / organic waste collection and recovery services.

¹ Nolan ITU Pty Ltd and Sinclair Knight Merz (2001) *Independent Assessment of Kerbside Recycling in Australia Volume 1. Based on the figures in this report each tonne of recyclables generates a net benefit of \$323.*
Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Administration Report – Summary – Period 14 (1 January 2005 – 30 June 2005)

SCHEDULE 1

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO THE RESOURCE RECOVERY REBATE SCHEME

Period 14

List of Recommendations for Consideration of the Waste Management Board in Period 14

The following recommendations require consideration by the Waste Management Board. The recommendations relate to the Period 14 figures included in this report. It is essential that a decision is reached on this recommendation to allow processing of the Period 14 administration report.

- 1. That the City of Stirling's Claim for Period 14 be accepted using the 1999 audit, however, if in the view of the Working Group there is significant difference between the 1999 and 2005 audits an adjustment will be made in Period 15.**
- 2. That material from the previous application Period can be awarded if:**
 - a. The material is from a drop off point; and**
 - b. The reason it was not included in the previous application Period was lack of provision of documentation by a third party processor.**
 - c. Appropriate notice of a pend claim is given and followed by provision of documentation.**

SCHEDULE 2

REBATE SUMMARY

Period 14

SCHEDULE 3

TONNAGE SUMMARY

Period 14

SCHEDULE 4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUMMARY

Period 14

SCHEDULE 5

CONFIRMATION OF DUE ADMINISTRATION PROCESS

1. I hereby certify that the administration of the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme for 1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005 undertaken by the Municipal Waste Advisory Council has been completed in accordance with the criteria laid down in the Memorandum of Understanding on the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme and offer this report as evidence of same.

Signed on behalf of the Western Australian Local Government Association

on the _____ day of _____ 2005

by

Ricky Burges
Chief Executive Officer

APPENDIX 1

RESOURCE RECOVERY REBATE SCHEME PERIOD 14 ADMINISTRATION PROCEDURE

RESOURCE RECOVERY REBATE SCHEME PERIOD 14 ADMINISTRATION PROCEDURE

Introduction

Eligible tonnes are determined by checking the tonnes claimed against supporting documentation provided on and attached to each approved application form. In order to receive a rebate, local governments must demonstrate in their applications that all material complies with the following four principles:

1. All material awarded is supported by appropriate documentation.
2. All material is from a domestic source.
3. All the material has been recycled, reused or recovered outside the void space of a landfill cell.
4. All material must have been collected from a service provided by or on behalf of the local government claiming the material.

The sequential stages of the assessment are outlined below.

3.2. Definitions

- 1.1 **Dry recyclables** – Any recyclable material excluding Greenwaste.
- 1.2 **Greenwaste** – All plant/garden material collected through either a bulk verge, drop off point or kerbside containerised system.
- 1.3 **Approved Greenwaste Processor** – Changes were implemented during period 10, whereby the “approved Greenwaste processor” receipts were no longer considered sufficient documentation to support the reuse of the Greenwaste. To make the system more equitable, re-use documentation was requested from Greenwaste processors.

2. Receiving applications

- 2.1 Application forms are sent to the Waste Management Board (c/- the Department of the Environment).
- 2.2 An Officer at the Department of the Environment forwards all applications received to the Municipal Waste Advisory Council immediately after the closing date.
- 2.3 Municipal Waste Advisory Council staff record the date received (taken from the Department of the Environment date stamp) and the total tonnes claimed on the assessment form.
- 2.4 Each application is checked to ensure that the application was dispatched before the closing date in compliance with the lodgement form instructions (see application pack lodgement instructions).
- 2.5 Late applicants are contacted immediately to advise that application has been received after closing date and request independent verification of lodgement date. The independent verification of lodgement date is attached to the application. If they cannot provide independent verification of lodgement, the application is considered ineligible.

3. Assessing Applications

3.1 Section A1 Kerbside Containerised Recycling Collections

- 3.1.1 Each material claimed is cross matched to the supporting documentation.
- 3.1.2 Supporting documentation must consist of clearly identifiable third party processor receipts or third party weighbridge documents showing:
 - the material type;
 - tonnes received;
 - the date the material was received or a range of dates between which material was received; and
 - The local government the material was received from.Local government spreadsheets or handwritten receipts without the processors logo are not acceptable.
- 3.1.3 In some instances, data may be requested directly from the processor to verify claims.
- 3.1.4 If supporting documents are missing or insufficient the local government is contacted by telephone and fax and asked to provide the appropriate documentation (see section 4 provision of information).
- 3.1.5 All ineligible material is deducted from the claim.
- 3.1.6 Applicants can not be awarded more than they claim on the application but they can be awarded less. If a local government claims for more than it can document, only the amount that can be documented will be awarded. If a local government claims for less than it provides documentation for, the local government claim figure will be accepted.

3.2 Section A3 Bulk Refuse Collections

- 3.2.1 The material claimed is verified against the supporting documentation as described above in section 3.1.
- 3.2.2 Only materials that have been collected through a service that is delivered by, or on behalf of and funded by an eligible local government will be eligible for rebate. If it is not abundantly clear that the local government is actively involved in the provision of a recycling service (i.e. when community groups carry out the service), the local government will be asked to provide evidence that it contributes to the service. This will generally consist of evidence showing a financial contribution to the organisation eg. provision of infrastructure, reduced rent or advertising.
- 3.2.3 If car batteries, car bodies or oil are collected and a tonnage can not be supplied for these materials the following conversion factors are applied.
 - Oil – 1litre = 0.9kg
 - Car Bodies – 1 car body = 300kg
 - Car batteries – 1 car battery = 12.5kg
 - 44 Gallon drums – 1 drum =21kg

3.3 Section A4 Drop Off Point

- 3.3.1 The material claimed is verified against the supporting documentation as described above in section 3.1
- 3.3.2 Sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 are applied to all drop off point material.
- 3.3.3 If an estimate of commercial content of the material has not been provided the local government is contacted and asked to provide an estimate of the commercial content and the method by which they calculated this estimate. If commercial material is not accepted local governments must provide a statement that this is the case. If an estimate of commercial content can not be supplied 25% is deducted from the awarded amount.

- 3.3.4 Salvage material that is sold through an on site shop can only be awarded if records showing sale of the material or weighbridge documentation clearly showing movement of the material out of the facility can be included in the claim.
- 3.3.5 Each metropolitan drop off centre may be subject to a site visit to verify the commercial content (see section 5 Site visit procedure).

Material from the Previous Application Period

- 3.3.6 Material which was processed in another application Period can potentially be awarded if it meets the following criteria:
 - a. From a drop off point;
 - b. From the previous application period only; and
 - c. Was not claimed in the previous application period due to lack of provision of documentation by third party processor.
 Other matters which must be considered when awarding material include:
 - a. The previous application by the Local Government should be examined to ensure the material has not been claimed previously; and
 - b. Proof that the documentation was provided to the Local Government after the closing date for submission to the previous application period should be supplied. This proof can be in the form of a date stamp on the documentation or letter from the CEO indicating when the documentation was received.

3.4 Section A5 Resource Recovery

The following procedures refer to the City of Stirling/Atlas and Southern Metropolitan Regional Council Resource Recovery plants. As further Resource Recovery plants are commissioned procedures will be determined for the different technologies.

City of Stirling/Atlas

- 3.4.1 Non-organic recyclables recovered through Resource Recovery are verified against supporting documentation as described in section 3.1.
- 3.4.2 To verify a claim for organics recovered through Resource Recovery the local government must provide the following information;

Supporting documentation used to verify total collected eligible tonnes

- a. The total “dry” (before water is added) weight of material. (supported by weighbridge documents).
 - b. An audited or metered amount of water added to the material.
 - c. Tonnes of wet bales and rejects (supported by weighbridge documents).
 - d. A recent audit of its waste stream.
 - e. A recent bale audit of rejects sent to landfill.
- 3.4.3 The maximum amount of collected material eligible for rebate is calculated using a procedure that follows the eligible material through the Atlas Process. This procedure is outlined below and in Figure 1; The following terms are used in the explanation of the procedure;
 - Dry Collected Mix** – The collected municipal waste delivered to the Atlas plant.
 - Compostable Organics** – The compostable fraction of the municipal waste.
 - Wet Compostable Organics** – Compostable Organics plus the proportion of added water.
 - Unrecoverable Material** – Material other than Compostable Organics and Dry Recovered Recyclables.
 - Wet Unrecoverable Material** –Unrecoverable Material plus the proportion of added water.
 - Dry Recovered Recyclables** – dry recyclables recovered through the Atlas Process and supported by processor receipts.
 - Wet Collected Mix** - The Dry Collected mix plus added water.
 - Wet Net Mix** – The Wet Collected Mix less dry recovered recyclables.

Wet Bales Rejects – Bales containing the mixture of organics, added water, and unrecoverable material unable to be separated by the Atlas process and sent to Landfill.

Wet Material for Composting – The mixture of organics, unrecoverable material and added water sent to the Atlas Farm for composting.

STEP A – The tonnes of Dry Collected Mix are separated into Organic Compostables and Non-Recoverable Material using the waste stream audit. The percentage of dry recyclables removed during the Atlas process is calculated using the processor receipts for the dry recyclables.

STEP B – Water is added to the Dry Collected Mix to give the Wet Collected Mix. It is assumed that the water is carried equally by all components of the waste stream.

STEP C – Dry recyclables are removed from the Wet Collected Mix to give the Wet Net Mix. It is assumed that no water is removed with these recyclables. The tonnes of wet compostable organics are calculated.

STEP D – The percentage of added water in the Wet Net Mix is calculated.

STEP E – After the Wet Net Mix is sent through the Atlas process it is divided into material sent to landfill in the Wet Bales Rejects and material sent to the Atlas farm for Composting.

Both the Wet Bales Rejects and the Wet Material for Composting contain organics, non-recoverable material and added water.

The eligible tonnes consist of the organics in the Wet Material for Composting. This value is calculated using the following formula;

Eligible tonnes = Total Wet Compostable Organics (Step C) - Wet Compostable Organics in Wet Bales Rejects – Added water in Wet Compostable Organics for Composting

Each of these components are calculated as shown in Figure 1 using the Wet Reject Bale audit and the assumption that the proportion of added water in the organic and non-recoverable portions is equal.

Southern Metropolitan Regional Council

3.4.4 Non-organic recyclables recovered through Resource Recovery are verified against supporting documentation as described in section 3.1.

3.4.5 To verify a claim for organics recovered through Resource Recovery the local government must provide the following information;

Supporting documentation used to verify total collected eligible tonnes

- a. The total “dry” (before water is added) weight of material (supported by weighbridge documents).
- b. An audited or metered amount of water added to the material.
- c. Tonnes of material to landfill (supported by weighbridge documents).
- d. A recent audit of its waste stream (currently based on averages of three metropolitan local governments).
- e. A recent audit of rejects sent to landfill (proportions of material are currently assumed from comparable data).

3.4.6 The maximum amount of collected material eligible for rebate is calculated using a procedure that follows the eligible material through the SMRC Process. This procedure

is outlined below and in Figure 2. The following terms are used in the explanation of the procedure;

Dry Collected Mix – The collected municipal waste delivered to the SMRC plant.

Compostable Organics – The compostable fraction of the municipal waste.

Wet Compostable Organics – Compostable Organics plus the proportion of added water.

Unrecoverable Material – Material other than Compostable Organics and Dry Recovered Recyclables.

Wet Unrecoverable Material – Unrecoverable Material plus the proportion of added water.

Dry Recovered Recyclables – Dry recyclables recovered through the SMRC process and supported by processor receipts.

Wet Collected Mix - The Dry Collected mix plus added water.

Wet Net Mix – The Wet Collected Mix less dry recovered recyclables.

Wet Bales Rejects – Waste to landfill containing the mixture of organics, added water, and unrecoverable material unable to be separated by the SMRC Process and sent to Landfill.

Wet Material for Composting – The mixture of organics, unrecoverable material and added water collected from the SMRC digesters for composting.

STEP A – The tonnes of Dry Collected Mix are separated into Organic Compostables and Non-Recoverable Material using the waste stream audit. The percentage of dry recyclables removed during the SMRC process is calculated using the processor receipts for the dry recyclables. The weights of wood/timber off cuts are provided on weighbridge documentation. The wood/timber off cuts and dry recyclables are then removed from the Dry Collected Mix.

STEP B – Water is added to the Dry Collected Mix to give the Wet Collected Mix. It is assumed that the water is carried equally by all components of the waste stream.

STEP C – The tonnes of wet compostable organics are calculated. The percentage of added water in the Wet Net Mix is calculated.

STEP D – After the Wet Net Mix is sent through the SMRC process it is divided into material sent to landfill and material sent for Composting.

Both the material sent to landfill and the Wet Material for Composting contains organics, non-recoverable material and added water.

The eligible tonnes consist of the organics in the Wet Material for Composting. This value is calculated using the following formula;

Eligible tonnes = Total Wet Compostable Organics (Step C) - Wet Compostable Organics in Wet Bales Rejects – Added water in Wet Compostable Organics for Composting

Each of these components are calculated as shown in Figure 2, using the Wet Reject Bale audit and the assumption that the proportion of added water in the organic and non-recoverable portions is equal.

Resource Recovery Reuse Information

3.4.7 Once the total eligible collected tonnes have been calculated the organisation must provide documentation supporting the amount reused. This documentation can consist of:

Supporting documentation required to verify total eligible tonnes reused.

- a. Weighbridge records clearly showing tonnes of material reused.
- b. Receipts from the company reusing the material.

- c. A running summary of truckloads reused the volume of each truck and density of composted material.
- 3.4.8 The tonnes of organic material reused are separated into the component compostable materials and non-recoverable materials using the audit of the waste stream.
- 3.4.9 The Compostable Organics are broken down into the component organics (eg newspaper, food waste etc.) and tonnes awarded to each component.

Compost loses volume and weight over the composting process. If the local government wishes to receive a rebate on the total amount of organic material collected the local government must ensure that they can demonstrate the ratio of the volume (or weight) of composted to uncomposted material. For example if the final composted product is 0.5 cubic metres to 1 cubic metre of non-composted material. For every 0.5 cubic metres shown as reused the local government will be eligible to be rebated on 1 cubic metre of compost. In order to be eligible to receive a rebate on the original eligible tonnes the local government must provide the documentation in the procedure outlined below.

- 3.4.10 The local government must conduct a study of the reduction in volume of the material from its delivery to the composting site until maturation to develop a ratio between uncomposted and composted material.
- 3.4.11 The local government must carry out tests to show the density of material before and after composting in order to convert the volume shown as reused to tonnes.
- 3.4.12 The ratio calculated in the section above is applied to the tonnes shown as reused.
- 3.4.13 The tonnes of material rebated can only be equal to or less than the original collected eligible tonnes as calculated.
- 3.4.14 The resource recovery plant may be subject to a site visit to ensure the process complies with the schemes objectives (See section 5 site visit procedure).

3.5 Section A6 Greenwaste

- 3.5.1 To be eligible for a rebate a Greenwaste claim must be supported by documentation showing collection and reuse.
- 3.5.2 Documentation supporting collection can consist of:
 - a. Weighbridge documents clearly showing that the material collected is Greenwaste and the range of dates between which the material was collected. If there is any ambiguity in the weighbridge codes with regards to the source of the Greenwaste, local governments are asked for documentation or a statement that all material is from a domestic source.
 - b. Running summaries of trailer or bulk verge collections clearly showing the number of trailers or truck loads, dates of collection and the volume used for each load.
 - c. A survey of the mulch pile collected during the period before and reuse and which clearly shows the dates of the survey.
- 3.5.3 Documentation supporting reuse can consist of:
 - a. Receipts from a processor (see definitions section 3.2) clearly showing Greenwaste has been processed and removed from the site and the dates this occurred.
 - b. Weighbridge documents clearly showing Greenwaste moving out of a facility. If there is any ambiguity in the weighbridge codes with regards to the source of the material, local governments are asked for documentation or a statement that all material is from a domestic source.
 - c. A survey of the mulch pile after reuse has occurred clearly showing the date the stockpile was surveyed and the volume.
 - d. A running summary of trailers removing mulch from a facility clearly showing the dates and volume removed.
 - e. Documentation showing use of the material through rehabilitation within the landfill boundaries (but not within the landfill cell)
- 3.5.4 The Greenwaste claimed must be supported by the appropriate correctly completed Greenwaste processing certificate (Form 1 or Form 2).

- 3.5.5 The supporting documentation for Greenwaste may be in tonnes or volume but the rebate is only awarded per tonne. The following factors are used to convert Greenwaste volume to tonnes;
- processed Greenwaste volume = 1 cubic metre:0.3 tonne
 - Unprocessed Greenwaste volume = 1 cubic metre:0.15 tonne
 - Unprocessed Greenwaste compactor trucks volume = 1 cubic metre:0.26 tonne
 - Unprocessed 1.8 x 1.2 metre trailer : 0.15 tonnes
 - Processed 1.8 x 1.2 metre trailer : 0.3 tonnes
- 3.5.6 All metropolitan local governments who manage a stockpile of Greenwaste from either bulk verge or drop off collections were subject to a site visit in order to verify the above information (see section 5 Site visit procedure).

4. Provision of Information

- 4.1 Local governments must provide documentation supporting the material claimed as outlined in Section 3.1 above. If this information is not provided the local government is contacted by fax requesting the information by a certain date. The local governments will be contacted again if the information is not provided before the due date set on the fax. A final date for all local governments is set for the provision of information and after this time further supporting documentation is not accepted. If the local governments have not provided information which is not essential to the calculation of the rebate the local government is not contacted to provide this information.
- 4.2 All local governments not providing supporting documentation before the final due date are listed in the Agenda for the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Working Group meeting. The Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Working Group may consider awarding a local government this material if extenuating circumstances exist.

5. Site Visits

- 5.1 Metropolitan site visits will only be conducted where the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Working Group considers the visit necessary and in response to the following conditions;
- No previous site visit has been conducted.
 - The site operations have changed significantly since the previous site visit.
 - A particular issue requires a site visit to resolve the issue.
- 5.2 Site Visits need only be carried out if a local government changes its operations or if a particular problem is identified.
- 5.3 Site visits may be conducted independently of the assessment of a particular period.
- 5.4 The facilities are inspected for any evidence of commercial material and to ensure that the material has been reused, recycled or recovered. The nature and amount of the material is observed and checked against the claim and documentation provided in the application forms. The following questions are used as a guide in assessing the facilities. The questions are answered using information from the application and it is assessed during the site visit whether the information provided in the application is reasonable.
- 5.4.1 Commercial Content (drop off point recyclables and Greenwaste).
- Is commercial material accepted?
 - Is material separated?
 - Are separate receipts provided for the commercial and domestic stockpiles?
 - How is commercial content deducted?
 - Is the type of material clearly stated on the documentation?
 - Is the vehicle survey by mass or by number?
 - Do the answers to the above questions appear to be reasonable from observations on the day? If not can they explain this?
- 5.4.2 Greenwaste- reused/recycled/recovered;
- Is the material reused by a processor or processed or removed by local government/residents?

- b. How often is green waste processed and removed?
- c. How much Greenwaste is generally removed by the processor?
- d. Is all green waste processed and removed with each processor visit?
- e. Is a stockpile present? Estimate the volume. Is the volume larger than would be expected given the above factors? Is there a reason for this?
- f. How is mulch stockpiled for residents? eg. Amount left on site by processors for use by residents, stockpile is mulched and left for resident at irregular intervals
- g. How is the amount removed by residents estimated? (*Weighbridge, running summary, visual estimate, volumetric survey*).
- h. On average, how much does the stockpile contain at any one time?
- i. At approximately what rate do residents remove mulch?
- j. Is all mulch removed before a new stockpile is made?
- k. Where did local government reuse the material? If on site rehabilitation. Where is it?
- l. Has the mulch been used within the landfill cell?
- m. Has mulch used for on-site rehabilitation been applied in excess for rehabilitation i.e. greater than 4 inches?
- n. Does the area of rehabilitation roughly correspond with the volume claimed?
- o. How is contamination removed and the weight deducted from the amount claimed?
- p. Is the Greenwaste composted onsite (rather than mulched) or stockpiled for long periods of time before use.
- q. Can a correlation between the amount collected and the amount of compost reused be calculated?

5.5 Photos are taken as a record of the visits and compiled along with written observations of the site as a site visit report (it must be noted that the site visits are undertaken some months after the end of the period and therefore the operation of the facilities may have changed in this time).

6. Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Working Group

- 6.1** The Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Working Group holds a number of meetings to consider issues arising from the assessment of the applications.
- 6.2** The Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Working Group considers the following figures.
 - a. Rebate Summary,
 - b. Tonnage Summary,
 - c. A Individual Local Government Summary of tonnes awarded from various sources and the rebate amount,
 - d. Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) for Kerbside Collection Services.(KPI's for all services are included although only reviewed on request) KPI's include; Total Tonnes awarded, Total rebate, Average rebate per tonne, Yield (kg/hh/week) and System Cost (\$/tonne)
- 6.3** Local governments who have demonstrated an increase or decrease in tonnes collected of kerbside containerised recycling collections greater than one standard deviation from the previous period are considered. Local governments with a particularly high yield or system cost are considered. If reasons for unusual numbers can not be provided the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Working Group requests that these local governments are investigated to ensure commercial material has been considered in the claim.
- 6.4** The Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Working Group will consider all late applications and recommend if the applications should be accepted.
- 6.5** Requests for special considerations from local governments are considered against the policies of the scheme.
- 6.6** Issues arising from the assessment of the applications which do not fall within the current policies are considered.
- 6.7** Applications for approved Greenwaste processor status are no longer relevant after Period 10.
- 6.8** Material from local governments who have not provided supporting documentation before the final due date are considered.

7. Rebate Calculation

7.1 Data Entry

7.1.1 The eligible tonnes for each local government are entered into the software designed to calculate the rebate.

7.1.2 The rebate is calculated on the factors below. These factors allow the calculation of a final modifying score which is applied to the eligible tonnes to calculate the final rebate:

Considers	Percentage	Factors
1. Material Type	40%	Resource Value 95%
		Environmental Risk 5%

Considers	Percentage	Factors
2. Regional Characteristics	40%	Distance from Perth 67%
		Density of collection area 33%

Considers	Percentage	Factors	Weightings
3. Collection System	20%	Environment 25%	Greenhouse Gas Potential 100%
		Social 25%	Ease of Use - Collection frequency 44%
			Ease of Use - Collection method 22%
			Ease of Use - Overall Program 22%
			Visual impact 11%
		Economic 50%	Yield 67%
			Cost per kg 33%

Total 100%

7.2 Greenwaste / Organic Waste Collection Accrual

7.2.1 If a Local Government collects more Greenwaste / Organic waste in a Period than they reuse, that Local Government may be eligible to claim that Greenwaste in a later period.

7.2.2 A record of Greenwaste / Organic waste collection accruals claimed and subsequently awarded is kept as part of the rebate calculation database.

7.2.3 The Greenwaste / Organic waste collection accrual will remain valid for the purposes of calculating rebates in the system for a maximum of three (3) Periods after the Period in which the material was collected.