

**WASTE AVOIDANCE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY ACT 2007  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

**SHIRE OF DENMARK**

**WASTE LOCAL LAW 2024**

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**WASTE AVOIDANCE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY ACT 2007  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

**SHIRE OF DEMARK**

**WASTE LOCAL LAW 2024**

Under the powers conferred by *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*, the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Shire of Denmark resolved on the [insert date] to make the following local law.

**PART 1 - PRELIMINARY**

**1.1 Short title**

This is the Shire of Denmark Waste Local Law 2024.

**1.2 Commencement**

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

**1.3 Application**

This local law applies throughout the district.

**1.4 Repeal**

The *Shire of Denmark Health Local Law 1998* is amended as follows –

- (a) in clause 4.2 1 delete all definitions except “rubbish or refuse” and “receptacle”;
- (b) delete clauses 4.2.2 to 4.2.6;
- (c) delete clauses 4.2.8 and 4.2.9;
- (d) delete clause 4.2.11;
- (e) delete clauses 4.2.13; and
- (f) delete Schedule 13.

**1.5 Meaning of terms used in this local law**

(1) In this local law –

**authorised person** means a person appointed by the local government under section 9.10 of the LG Act to perform any of the functions of an authorised person under this local law and includes the CEO;

**CEO** means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

**collectable waste** means local government waste that is not –

- (a) liquid refuse;
- (b) liquid waste; or
- (c) non-collectable waste;

**collectable waste receptacle** means a receptacle supplied or approved under clause 2.1 for the deposit and collection of collectable waste that is –

- (a) a recycling waste receptacle;
- (b) a general waste receptacle; or
- (c) an organic waste receptacle;

**collection**, when used in relation to a receptacle, means the collection and removal of collectable waste from the receptacle by the local government or its contractor;

**collection day** means the day determined by the local government for the collection of collectable waste in the district or a part of the district;

**collection time** means the time on the collection day determined by the local government for the collection of collectable waste in the district or a part of the district;

**costs** of the local government include administrative costs;

**Council** means the council of the local government;

**district** means the district of the local government;

**general waste receptacle** means a receptacle for the deposit and collection of collectable waste that is not recycling waste;

**LG Act** means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

**LG Regulations** means the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*;

**local government** means the Shire of Denmark;

**local government waste** has the same meaning as in the WARR Act;

**non-collectable waste** has the meaning set out in Schedule 1 of this local law;

**occupier** in relation to premises, means any or all of the following—

- (a) a person by whom or on whose behalf the premises are actually occupied; or
- (b) a person having the management or control of the premises;

**organic waste** means waste that decomposes readily, such as garden waste or food waste;

**organic waste receptacle** means a receptacle for the deposit and collection of organic waste;

**owner** has the same meaning as in the LG Act;

**public place** includes a place to which the public ordinarily have access, whether or not by payment of a fee;

**receptacle**, means a receptacle –

- (a) that has been supplied for the use of the premises by the local government or its contractor, or which has otherwise been approved by the local government; and
- (b) the waste from which is collected and removed from the premises by the local government or its contractor;

**recycling waste receptacle** means a receptacle for the deposit and collection of recycling waste;

**recycling waste** means –

- (a) paper and cardboard;
- (b) plastic containers comprised of polyethylene terephthalate or high density polyethylene;
- (c) glass containers;
- (d) steel containers;
- (e) aluminium containers;
- (f) liquid paper board; and
- (g) any other waste determined by the local government to be recycling waste;

**specified** means specified by the local government or an authorised person, as the case may be;

**street alignment** means the boundary between the land comprising a street and the land that abuts the street;

**WARR Act** means the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*;

**WARR Regulations** means the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008*;

**waste** has the same meaning as in the WARR Act;

**waste facility** means a waste facility, as defined in the WARR Act, that is operated by the local government; and

**waste service** has the same meaning as in the WARR Act.

- (2) Where, in this local law, a duty or liability is imposed on an owner or occupier, or on an owner and occupier, the duty or liability is taken to be imposed jointly and severally on each of the owners or occupiers.

## 1.6 Local public notice of determinations

Where, under this local law, the local government has a power to determine a matter –

- (a) local public notice, under section 1.7 of the LG Act, must be given of the matter determined;
- (b) the determination becomes effective only after local public notice has been given;
- (c) the determination remains in force for the period of one year after the date that local public notice has been given under subclause (a);
- (d) after the period referred to in subclause (c), the determination continues in force only if, and for so long as, it is the subject of local public notice, given annually, under section 1.7 of the LG Act; and
- (e) the determination must be recorded in a publicly accessible register of determinations that must be maintained by the local government.

## 1.7 Rates, fees and charges

The local government's powers to impose rates, fees and charges in relation to waste services are set out in sections 66 to 68 of the WARR Act and sections 6.16 and 6.17 of the LG Act.

### **1.8 Power to provide waste services**

The local government's power to provide, or enter into a contract for the provision of, waste services is dealt with in section 50 of the WARR Act.

## **PART 2 - LOCAL GOVERNMENT WASTE**

### **2.1 Supply of receptacles**

- (1) The local government may supply, for the use of each premises that are, or are capable of being, occupied or used for residential purposes, one or more receptacles for the collection and removal, from those premises, of collectable waste.
- (2) The owner of premises to which subclause (1) applies must –
  - (a) ensure that the fee or charge (if any) imposed by the local government in relation to each receptacle is paid to the local government; and
  - (b) ensure that each receptacle is used, in respect of those premises, in accordance with this local law.

### **2.2 Deposit of waste in receptacles**

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a receptacle any non-collectable waste.
- (2) A person must not deposit waste in a receptacle that has been provided for the use of other premises without the consent of the owner or occupier of those premises.

### **2.3 General waste receptacles**

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a general waste receptacle –
  - (a) where the receptacle has a capacity of 240 litres – more than 70 kilograms of collectable waste; or
  - (b) where the receptacle has any other capacity – more than the weight determined by the local government.
- (2) Where the local government supplies recycling waste receptacles, an owner or occupier of the premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a general waste receptacle any recycling waste.
- (3) Where the local government supplies organic waste receptacles, an owner or occupier of the premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a general waste receptacle any organic waste.

### **2.4 Recycling waste receptacles**

An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a recycling waste receptacle –

- (a) anything other than the particular type of recycling waste for which that receptacle was provided by the local government for those premises;
- (b) where the receptacle has a capacity of 240 litres – more than 70 kilograms of recycling waste; or
- (c) where the receptacle has any other capacity – more than the weight determined by the local government.

### **2.5 Organic waste receptacles**

An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in an organic waste receptacle –

- (a) anything other than the particular type of organic waste for which that receptacle was provided by the local government for those premises;
- (b) where the receptacle has a capacity of 240 litres – more than 70 kilograms of organic waste; or
- (c) where the receptacle has any other capacity – more than the weight determined by the local government.

### **2.6 Direction to place or remove a receptacle**

- (1) The local government or an authorised person may give a written direction to an owner or occupier of specified premises –
  - (a) to place a receptacle in respect of those premises for collection; or
  - (b) to remove a receptacle in respect of those premises after collection.
- (2) The direction under subclause (1) may specify when the placement or removal is to occur, or where the receptacle is to be placed, or both.
- (3) An owner or occupier of premises must comply with a direction given under this clause.

## **2.7 Duties of owner or occupier – collection of receptacles**

An owner or occupier of premises must –

- (a) except for a reasonable period before and after collection time, keep each receptacle in a storage space or area that is behind the street alignment;
- (b) take reasonable steps, if placing a receptacle for collection on the verge adjoining the premises, or other area as determined by the local government, ensure that, within a reasonable period before collection time, each receptacle is –
  - (i) within 1 metre of the carriageway;
  - (ii) placed so that it does not unduly obstruct any footpath, cycle way, right-of-way or carriageway; and
  - (iii) facing squarely to the edge of and opening towards the carriageway,or in such other position as is approved in writing by the local government or an authorised person.

## **2.8 Exemption**

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises may apply in writing to the local government for an exemption from compliance with the requirements of clause (a) or (b).
- (2) The local government or an authorised person may grant, with or without conditions, or refuse an application for exemption from compliance under this clause.
- (3) An exemption granted under this clause must state –
  - (a) the premises to which the exemption applies;
  - (b) the period during which the exemption applies; and
  - (c) any conditions imposed by the local government or the authorised person.
- (4) An exemption granted under this clause ceases to apply –
  - (a) if the local government decides, on reasonable grounds, that there has been a failure to comply with a condition of the exemption; and
  - (b) from the date that the local government informs the owner or occupier of its decision under clause 2.8(4)(a).

## **2.9 Damaging or removing receptacles**

A person, other than the local government or its contractor, must not –

- (a) damage, destroy or interfere with a receptacle; or
- (b) remove a receptacle from any premises for which it was obtained, or to which it was delivered by the local government or its contractor except –
  - (i) as permitted by this local law; or
  - (ii) as authorised by the local government or an authorised person.

## **2.10 Verge collections**

- (1) Where the local government has advertised a verge waste collection (such as a green waste, or a bulk waste) a person, unless with and in accordance with the approval of the local government or an authorised person –
  - (a) must deposit waste only during the period of time, and in accordance with other terms and conditions, as advertised by the local government in relation to that verge waste collection; and
  - (b) must otherwise comply with those terms and conditions.
- (2) Where waste has been deposited on a verge for a verge waste collection, a person must not remove any of that waste for a commercial purpose but may remove it for any other purpose.
- (3) Except where waste is lawfully removed from a verge under this clause, a person must not disassemble or tamper with any waste deposited on a verge for a verge waste collection so as to

increase the risk of harm to any person.

- (4) Clause 2.10(2) does not apply to the local government or a person engaged or contracted by the local government in relation to the verge waste collection.

## **PART 3 - GENERAL DUTIES**

### **3.1 Duties of an owner or occupier – maintenance of receptacles**

An owner or occupier of premises must –

- (a) take reasonable steps to ensure that a sufficient number of receptacles are provided to contain all waste which accumulates or may accumulate in or from the premises;
- (b) ensure that each receptacle is kept in good condition and repair;
- (c) take all reasonable steps to –
  - (i) prevent fly breeding and keep each receptacle free of flies, maggots, cockroaches, rodents and other vectors of disease;
  - (ii) prevent the emission of offensive or noxious odours from each receptacle; and
  - (iii) ensure that each receptacle does not cause a nuisance to an occupier of adjoining premises;
- (d) whenever directed to do so by the local government or an authorised person, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to each receptacle; and
- (e) if the receptacle is lost, stolen, damaged or defective –
  - (i) in the case of a receptacle that is not supplied by the local government, replace or repair the receptacle as soon as practicable after the event or when directed by the local government; and
  - (ii) in the case of a receptacle that is supplied by the local government, notify the local government as soon as practicable after the event.

### **3.2 Removal of waste from premises**

- (1) A person must not remove any waste from premises unless that person is –
  - (a) the owner or occupier of the premises;
  - (b) authorised to do so by the owner or occupier of the premises; or
  - (c) authorised in writing to do so by the local government or an authorised person.
- (2) A person must not remove any waste from a receptacle without the approval of –
  - (a) the local government or an authorised person; or
  - (b) the owner or occupier of the premises at which the receptacle is ordinarily kept.

### **3.3 Receptacles and containers for public use**

A person must not, without the approval of the local government or an authorised person –

- (a) deposit household, commercial or other waste from any premises on or into; or
- (b) remove any waste from,

a receptacle is provided for the use of the general public in a public place.

## **PART 4 - OPERATION OF WASTE FACILITIES**

### **4.1 Operation of this Part**

This Part applies to a person who enters a waste facility.

### **4.2 Hours of operation**

The local government may from time to time determine the hours of operation of a waste facility.

### **4.3 Signs and directions**

- (1) The local government or an authorised person may regulate the use of a waste facility –
  - (a) by means of a sign; or
  - (b) by giving a direction to a person within a waste facility.
- (2) A person within a waste facility must comply with a sign or direction under subclause (1).
- (3) The local government or an authorised person may direct a person who commits, or is reasonably

suspected by the local government or the authorised person of having committed, an offence under this clause to leave the waste facility immediately.

- (4) A person must comply with a direction under subclause (3).

#### **4.4 Fees and charges – waste facilities**

- (1) Unless subclause (3) applies, a person must, on or before entering a waste facility or on demand by the local government or an authorised person, pay the fee or charge as assessed by an authorised person.
- (2) An authorised person may assess the fee or charge in respect of a particular load of waste at a rate that applies to any part of that load, even if that rate is higher than the rate that would apply to any other part of the load.
- (3) Subclause (1) does not apply –
- (a) to a person who disposes of waste in accordance with the terms of –
    - (i) a credit arrangement with the local government; or
    - (ii) any other arrangement with the local government to pay the fee or charge at a different time or in a different manner; and
  - (b) to the deposit of waste owned by the local government, or in the possession of an employee on behalf of the local government.

#### **4.5 Depositing waste**

- (1) A person must not deposit waste at a waste facility other than –
- (a) at a location determined by a sign and in accordance with the sign; and
  - (b) in accordance with the direction of an authorised person.
- (2) The local government may determine the classification of any waste that may be deposited at a waste facility.

#### **4.6 Prohibited activities**

- (1) Unless authorised by the local government, a person must not –
- (a) remove any waste or any other thing from a waste facility;
  - (b) deposit at a waste facility that is a landfill site any waste that is toxic, poisonous or hazardous, or the depositing of which is regulated or prohibited by any written law;
  - (c) light a fire in a waste facility;
  - (d) remove, damage or otherwise interfere with any flora in a waste facility;
  - (e) remove, injure or otherwise interfere with any fauna in a waste facility; or
  - (f) damage, deface or destroy any building, equipment, plant or property within a waste facility.
- (2) A person must not act in an abusive or threatening manner towards any person using, or engaged in the management or operation of, a waste facility.

### **PART 5 - ENFORCEMENT**

#### **5.1 Objection and appeal rights**

Division 1 of Part 9 of the LG Act applies to a decision under this local law to grant, renew, vary or cancel –

- (a) an approval under clause 2.7(b);
- (b) an exemption under clause 2.8(2);
- (c) an approval under clause 2.9(b);
- (d) an approval under clause 2.10(1);
- (e) an authorisation under clause 3.2(1)(c);
- (f) an approval under clause 3.2(2); and
- (g) an approval under clause 3.3.

#### **5.2 Offences and general penalty**

- (1) A person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law, or who does anything which under this local law a person is prohibited from doing, commits an offence.
- (2) A person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to a further penalty not exceeding \$500

in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

### 5.3 Other costs and expenses

- (1) A person who is convicted of an offence under this local law is to be liable, in addition to any penalty imposed under clause 5.2, to pay to the local government the costs and expenses incurred by the local government in taking remedial action such as –
  - (a) removing and lawfully disposing of toxic, hazardous or poisonous waste; or
  - (b) making good any damage caused to a waste facility.
- (2) The costs and expenses incurred by the local government are to be recoverable, as a debt due to the local government, in a court of competent civil jurisdiction.

### 5.4 Prescribed offences

- (1) An offence against a clause specified in Schedule 2 of this local law is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the LG Act.
- (2) The amount of the modified penalty for a prescribed offence is that specified adjacent to the clause in Schedule 2.

### 5.5 Form of notices

- (1) Where a vehicle is involved in the commission of an offence, the form of the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the LG Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 1 of the LG Regulations.
- (2) The form of the infringement notice given under section 9.16 of the LG Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the LG Regulations.
- (3) The form of the infringement withdrawal notice given under section 9.20 of the LG Act is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the LG Regulations.

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## SCHEDULE 1 - MEANING OF 'NON-COLLECTABLE WASTE'

[Clause 1.5(1)]

**non-collectable waste** means –

- (a) hot or burning material;
- (b) household hazardous waste, including paint, acids, alkalis, fire extinguishers, solvents, pesticides, oils, gas cylinders, batteries, chemicals and heavy metals;
- (c) any other hazardous material, such as radioactive waste;
- (d) any explosive material, such as flares or ammunition;
- (e) electrical and electronic equipment;
- (f) hospital, medical, veterinary, laboratory or pathological substances;
- (g) construction or demolition waste;
- (h) sewage;
- (i) 'controlled waste' for the purposes of the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*;
- (j) any object that is greater in length, width, or breadth than the corresponding dimension of the receptacle or that will not allow the lid of the receptacle to be tightly closed;
- (k) waste that is or is likely to become offensive or a nuisance, or give off an offensive or noxious odour, or to attract flies or cause fly breeding unless it is first wrapped in non-absorbent or impervious material or placed in a sealed impervious and leak-proof container; and
- (l) any other waste determined by the local government to be non-collectable waste.

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## SCHEDULE 2 – PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

[Clause 5.4]



Item No.	Clause No.	Description	Modified Penalty
1	2.1(2)(a)	Failing to pay fee or charge	\$350
2	2.1(2)(b)	Failing to ensure lawful use of receptacle	\$500
3	2.2(1)	Depositing non-collectable waste in a receptacle	\$500
4	2.2(2)	Depositing waste in another receptacle without consent	\$500
5	2.3(1)	Exceeding weight capacity of a general waste receptacle	\$350
6	2.3(2) & (3)	Depositing unauthorised waste in a general waste receptacle	\$500
7	2.4(a)	Depositing unauthorised waste in a recycling waste receptacle	\$350
8	2.4(b) & (c)	Exceeding weight capacity of a recycling waste receptacle	\$250
9	2.5(a)	Depositing unauthorised waste in an organic waste receptacle	\$500
10	2.5(b) & (c)	Exceeding weight capacity of an organic waste receptacle	\$350
11	2.6(3)	Failing to comply with a direction concerning placement or removal of a receptacle	\$250
12	2.7(a)	Failing to keep a receptacle in the required location	\$250
13	2.7(b)	Failing to place a receptacle for collection in a lawful position	\$250
14	2.9(a)	Damaging, destroying or interfering with a receptacle	\$400
15	2.9(b)	Removing a receptacle from premises	\$400
16	2.10(1)	Failing to comply with a term or condition of verge waste collection	\$400
17	2.10(2)	Removing waste for commercial purposes	\$350
18	2.10(3)	Disassembling or leaving in disarray waste deposited for collection	\$250
19	3.1(a)	Failing to provide a sufficient number of receptacles	\$250
20	3.1(b)	Failing to keep a receptacle clean and in a good condition and repair	\$250
21	3.1(c)(i)	Failing to prevent fly breeding and vectors of disease in a receptacle	\$350
22	3.1(c)(ii)	Failing to prevent the emission of offensive odours from a receptacle	\$350
23	3.1(c)(iii)	Allowing a receptacle to cause a nuisance	\$350
24	3.1(d)	Failing to comply with a direction to clean, disinfect or deodorise receptacle	\$300
25	3.1(e)(i)	Failing to repair or replace a receptacle supplied by the owner or occupier when directed by the local government	\$250
26	3.1(e)(ii)	Failing to notify of a lost, stolen, damaged or defective receptacle where supplied by the local government	\$100
27	3.2(1)	Unauthorised removal of waste from premises	\$250
28	3.2(2)	Removing waste from a receptacle without approval	\$250
29	3.3(a)	Unauthorised depositing of household, commercial or other waste into a receptacle provided for the use of the general public	\$250
30	3.3(b)	Unauthorised removal of waste from a receptacle provided for the use of the general public	\$250
31	4.3(2)	Failing to comply with a sign or direction	\$500

Item No.	Clause No.	Description	Modified Penalty
32	4.3(4)	Failing to comply with a direction to leave	\$500
33	4.4(1)	Disposing waste without payment of fee or charge	\$500
34	4.5(1)	Depositing waste contrary to sign or direction	\$500
35	4.6(1)(a)	Removing waste without authority in a waste facility	\$250
36	4.6(1)(b)	Depositing toxic, poisonous or hazardous waste at a waste facility	\$500
37	4.6(1)(c)	Lighting a fire in a waste facility	\$300
38	4.6(1)(d)	Removing or interfering with any flora in a waste facility	\$300
39	4.6(1)(e)	Removing or interfering with any fauna without approval in a waste facility	\$300
40	4.6(1)(f)	Damaging, defacing or destroying any building, equipment, plant or property within a waste facility	\$500
41	4.6(2)	Acting in an abusive or threatening manner	\$500
42	5.2(1)	Offence not elsewhere specified	\$250

\_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 2024

The Common Seal of the Shire of Denmark was affixed by authority of a resolution of Council in the presence of –

Kingsley GIBSON, President

David KING, Chief Executive Officer

Consented to:

\_\_\_\_\_, Chief Executive Officer  
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

# Submission to Shire of Denmark re Draft Waste Local Law 2024

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Denmark 6333

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Thank you for the opportunity comment on the proposed Waste Local Law. I have reviewed the document and make the following observations and recommendations in the hope that the adopted policy will deliver significant improvements in municipal waste management and enhanced volumes and quality of recycled resources.

## Definition of 'recycling waste' (Clause 1.5)

The definition of 'recycling Waste' determines the scope of the waste materials the Shire is able and/or willing to recycle. Conversely, it determines the extent to which waste materials that will not be recycled are diverted to landfill.

I note that Council's Zero Waste Sustainability Pillar includes these two objectives:

- Aim for zero waste to landfill by 2030
- Implement best-practice in relation to waste management to reduce waste going to landfill

An implication of these objectives is that the definition of recycling waste' should be as broad as is practically possible. Financial feasibility should not necessarily require full-cost recovery with respect to waste recycling operations, although markets for recycled materials are a consideration.

My concerns with the definition in the Draft Local Law are that:

- It is restricted in the range of potentially recyclable materials included (eg only certain classes of plastics – Types 1 and 2);
- It is further restricted by specifying only certain types of objects (ie 'containers')

## 1. Range of recyclable materials accepted for recycling

We are now only one year out from 2025, the target year for delivery of the Federal Government's ambitious [2025 National Packaging Targets](#). The Targets create a new sustainable pathway for the way we manage packaging in Australia.

The four Targets are:

- 100% of packaging being reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025
- 70% of plastic packaging being recycled or composted by 2025
- 50% of average recycled content included in packaging by 2025
- The phase out of problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic packaging by 2025.

The National Packaging Targets apply to all packaging that is made, used and sold in Australia.

The Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO) has set material specific targets for recycled content in plastic packaging made from:

- Plastic type 1 - polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (30%)
- Plastic type 2 - high-density polyethylene (HDPE) (20%)
- Plastic type 5 - polypropylene (PP) (20%).

This means there will be a demand for these materials as recycled feedstock, which can underpin the viability of investments in recovery operations.

I **recommend** that the Waste Local Law align as much as possible with the National Targets by accepting all three of these recyclable packaging materials.

## 2. Types of items accepted for recycling

The Draft Waste Local Law definition limits the type of objects composed of some recyclable materials to ‘containers’ only (cf sub clauses b – e in the definition).

The meaning of ‘container’ is open to interpretation. Does it equate to bottles; does it include packaging? The following photos show items that clearly could be recycled, although many people may not regard them as ‘containers’.



Consideration should be given to also collecting other metals, such as copper and brass.

[Planet Ark](#) provides a list of types of recyclable materials and objects.

I **recommend** that the Shire use this or a similar list as the basis for an information leaflet to residents, advising, for each list item; the recycling or disposal pathways provided by the Shire of Denmark. This would contribute to greater compliance with preferred disposal pathways, less contamination of recovered wastes, and likely reduction in environmental pollution.

I further **recommend** that the definition of 'recyclable waste' also use the terms used in this list to identify the types of items that will be recycled.

### **3 Conditional constraints on 'recycling waste'**

I appreciate that there may be sound operational limitations or WH&S reasons for restricting some items from being placed in recycling receptacles, potentially including:

- Potentially hazardous items
- Small items (eg steel nails or fasteners)
- Items comprising multiple materials, some of which are not recyclable, or which hinder material recycling (eg certain types of glass or plastic).

Planet Ark discusses the [Australasian Recycling Label \(ARL\)](#) - an evidence-based system for Australia and New Zealand, that provides easy-to-understand recycling information for citizens. It removes confusion and reduces waste going to landfill.

The ARL provides for several categories of waste, including:

- Recyclable – Item can be placed in recycling bin
- Conditionally recyclable – Item can be recycled only if presented as per instructions
- Not recyclable – Item not to be placed in recycling bin

By instructing residents on how to present materials for recycling, it will be possible to increase the amount of material being recycled, and also improve the efficiency of the recycling process and the quality of the recycled material.

Simultaneously, it would be possible to inform residents about how and where to dispose of items that are not 'recycling waste' as defined in the Local Law (eg, batteries, electronic goods, paints and solvents, etc.)