

# **SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S**

## **Annual Report**

### **NATIONAL PACKAGING COVENANT**

**July 2005 To November 2006**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND .....	3
INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	4
Programs.....	6
1. Reporting Progress, measuring community attitudes and behaviour .....	6
2. Program: Partnerships .....	6
3. Program: Communication and Education .....	7
3.1 ZWSA and KESAB schools education (under banner of Sustainable Schools) .....	7
4.1 Research and development grants .....	8
4.2 Infrastructure grants .....	9
4.3 Regional infrastructure grants .....	9
4.4 Sponsorship grants .....	11
5 Program: Advocacy .....	12
5.1 National agendas .....	12
5.2 State infrastructure and policy development .....	14
6 Program: Investigations – Data Collection, Reporting Progress.....	14
6.1 Kerbside Audits .....	15
6.2 Program: Communication and Education.....	15
6.3 Local government education assistance .....	16
6.4 Kerbside incentives program.....	17
6.5 Events and public place recycling grants .....	18
6.6 Program: Advocacy.....	19
7. Program: Investigations – Data Collection, Reporting Progress.....	22
7.1 Litter counts, trends and analysis and monitoring .....	22
7.2 Program: Communication and Education.....	23
7.3 Program: Incentives .....	26
Key Performance Indicator's .....	28
Key Performance Indicators .....	28
Reporting Measure .....	28
Report .....	28

## BACKGROUND

The South Australian Government is a signatory to the National Packaging Covenant (the Covenant).

At its November 1996 meeting, the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, now the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC) directed its Standing Committee to commence negotiations, encompassing local government and all parts of the packaging supply chain, on a national packaging agreement based on the principle of shared responsibility.

The agreement was also to address the question of the distribution of responsibilities and costs, and aim to secure the kerbside recycling system. The National Packaging Covenant (Covenant) was the result of these negotiations and commenced in July 1999.

The Covenant is the voluntary component of a co-regulatory arrangement for managing the environmental impacts of consumer packaging in Australia. It is an agreement based on the principles of shared responsibility through product stewardship, between key stakeholders in the packaging supply chain and all spheres of government - Australian, State, Territory and Local.

The regulatory underpinning is provided by the National Environmental Protection (Used Packaging Materials) Measure (NEPM), designed to deal with free riders and non-signatories and applied at the jurisdictional level.

The Covenant and the NEPM expired in July 2005. The Covenant was extensively reviewed in 2004 and revised in response to the findings of the evaluations and a general agreement by all stakeholders that the model needed to be significantly strengthened if it was to continue. The Covenant incorporates the changes made to achieve substantially improved performance.

The Covenant is designed to minimise the environmental impacts arising from the disposal of used packaging, conserve resources through better design and production processes and facilitate the re-use and recycling of used packaging materials.

The Covenant establishes a framework for the effective life cycle management of consumer packaging and paper products that will be delivered through a collaborative approach between all sectors of the packaging supply chain, consumers, collectors, reprocessors and all spheres of government.

The Covenant acknowledges the significant investment made by all stakeholders to date, and enshrines the responsibilities of all relevant stakeholders within this collaborative approach.

### **Of particular importance are:**

- The adoption of product stewardship policies and practices by all participants in the packaging supply chain that contribute to the minimisation of the environmental impacts of consumer packaging within their individual spheres of influence, the optimisation of packaging to balance resource efficiency and maximise resource re-utilisation and where applicable and sustainable, the provision of used packaging and paper recovery systems.
- The implementation of the NEPM by relevant jurisdictions as the cornerstone of the co-regulatory framework.
- The provision of services for domestic and, where applicable and sustainable, other used packaging and paper recovery systems by local government.

All signatories to the Covenant recognise that a co-operative approach between industry and all spheres of government is essential to achieving national consistency in the lifecycle management of packaging and paper and the implementation of sustainable materials recovery systems.

## INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The South Australian Government has identified improved waste management as a priority issue for South Australia. To this end the National Packaging Covenant will assist South Australia in achieving its goal.

The Government is leading by example—it has a government body called Zero Waste SA (ZWSA). ZWSA was formed by the Minister for Environment and Conservation in July 2003. It was established as a body with a strong eco-efficiency and sustainability focus, providing strategic policy advice and direction to government and stakeholders. ZWSA provides direction for funding and projects which will maximise waste reduction and promote ecological sustainability.

The Government is committed to supporting the market for recycled and environmentally sensitive products by increasing both supply and demand where practical and effective, and by encouraging economic growth and development in recycling and related industries.

This Action Plan Report for 2005-2006 outlines the progress made against the South Australian governments National Packaging Covenant Action Plan of 2005-2008. This Plan contributes to the objectives and overarching targets set out in the strengthened National Packaging Covenant through:-

- Enforce the National Environment Protection Measure through the Environment Protection (Used Packaging Materials) Policy 2001 (EPP).
- Ensure the effectiveness of recycling collection systems thereby assisting the National Packaging Covenant in achieving its targets.
- Increase the effectiveness of Container Deposit Legislation.
- Assist local government by continuing to assist council's to achieve best practice kerbside recycling systems.

- Increase the demand for products that are made from recycled materials.
- Ensure South Australian government departments apply Covenant principles.
- Establishment of baseline data for future annual reporting against Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that are allocated to jurisdictions.

# Programs

## 1. Reporting Progress, measuring community attitudes and behaviour

Significant work in 2004-05 aimed to identify and benchmark community attitudes on waste management. This second South Australian survey was the first with face-to-face interviews with householders. This benchmark needs to be remeasured in 2006-07 to ensure ZWSA communications programs remain relevant and achieve behaviour change.

### Strategy actions

ZWSA to conduct an independent community survey to determine perceptions and knowledge about waste avoidance, reduction and recycling, and barriers that inhibit, or benefits that encourage, individual sustainable waste management behaviour.

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$0 2006-07: \$50,000 2007-08: \$0

### Action undertaken in 2005-06:

Zero Waste SA released the findings from its 2005 benchmark market research study. The benchmarks will be re-measured in 2007-08 to ensure that Zero Waste SA communication programs remain relevant and demonstrate progress in achieving behavioural change in waste management.

The report presents the findings of a telephone survey conducted among a random sample of about 2000 people aged 15 and over throughout South Australia. Tailored reports were also provided for individual metropolitan or major regional urban councils matching results from residents against the metropolitan/regional urban averages. The report can be downloaded from [www.zerowaste.sa.gov.au](http://www.zerowaste.sa.gov.au) (click on 'Market Research').

## 2. Program: Partnerships

Key performance indicator:

- Improved communications with the waste management sectors of councils and industry, as measured by surveys
- Partnerships with key organisations have been the hallmark of ZWSA in its first 2 years of operation. This aspect is set to continue and expand with the inclusion of the Waste Management Association of Australia (WMAA) as a key partner.

## Strategy actions

ZWSA in partnership with the LGA to continue to provide funding for a waste policy officer within the LGA subject to meeting agreed performance criteria and regular evaluation by ZWSA of the need to continue the funding arrangement

ZWSA in partnership with the LGA, councils and others to support seminars, forums and workshops for information exchange and discussion of relevant issues

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$38,000 2006-07: \$43,000: 2007-08: \$43,000

### Action undertaken in 2005-06:

The LGA in conjunction with funding support from Zero Waste SA has continued provision of waste management support to councils through the delivery of seminars, workshops, resources and information.

This has been undertaken through the efforts of the LGA waste policy officer who has also provided assistance and advice to the LGA Waste Committee and to the various regional waste committees. The LGA Waste committee provides strategic advice to the LGA on waste matters.

Achievements for 2005-06 included delivery of the LGA Resource Recovery and Waste Summit in February 2006 and investigation into waste issues such as illegal dumping, green organics contamination and regional waste management arrangements.

## 3. Program: Communication and Education

Key performance indicator:

- ZWSA website reports on trends in waste disposal, waste diversion and recycling
- School trials in November 2005, implementation February 2006; number of participating schools (30 in first year; 60 in 2007); evaluation June 2006
- Increased awareness and changes in behaviour among school children

### 3.1 ZWSA and KESAB schools education (under banner of Sustainable Schools)

This major project, encapsulated in an agreement with KESAB, will develop an integrated comprehensive waste education program supported by curriculum resources and teacher training working collaboratively with the South Australian Sustainable Schools Development Program (Department of Education and Children's Services and Department for Environment and Heritage). It will also engage with local government education providers, and community waste reduction programs. It is being developed from the EcoRecycle Victoria Waste Wise program that has been implemented in Victoria, ACT and Western Australia.

## Strategy actions

ZWSA to develop a waste education program for rollout across primary and secondary schools throughout South Australia

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$229,000 2006-07: \$155,000: 2007-08: \$160,000

**Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

KESAB has a valued role as a partner delivering Zero Waste SA programs to schools and households in litter measurement, reduction, education and awareness; and illegal dumping and compliance awareness. A new 3 year agreement between Zero Waste SA and KESAB, has specifically defined outcomes that place a high expectation on KESAB's performance.

Details of the individual programs provided by KESAB and funded by Zero Waste SA are:

- Zero Waste SA and KESAB schools education 'Wipe out Waste'
- Litter counts, trends and analysis and monitoring
- Clean site - building industry litter reduction, recycling, and resource recovery
- Litter awareness and resources
- Illegal dumping
- Litter reduction

**4.1 Research and development grants**

Increasing the size and diversity of markets for recycled materials will lead to greater price stability and viable prices for value-added recycled materials, supported by targeted market development grants and related initiatives. These measures will focus on priority materials including those collected at kerbside (e.g. HDPE, PET, paper, glass). Local government and the waste management industry face important decisions on the long-term management of waste for the future. New and conventional technologies offer a range of potentially viable options for improving the way we manage our waste. They need to be further investigated and researched.

**Strategy actions**

Provide financial and other incentives for product and market development, for innovation in C&I waste materials, and for reporting on outcomes

ZWSA to provide financial and other incentives for product and market development, and/or research with an emphasis on sustainable/long-term markets for kerbside collected materials, including organics

ZWSA to develop materials-based strategies and undertake market development and/or research activities for plastics, paper/cardboard, glass and organics

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$335,000 2006-07: \$382,000: 2007-08: \$382,000

**Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

Zero Waste SA's Research and Market Development incentives scheme aims to build South Australia's capacity to develop innovative recycled products and to expand

opportunities for local business in local and overseas markets. In 2005-06 Zero Waste SA provided funding to 3 South Australian companies with unique recycling proposals; however, each of the following do not relate to packaging related issues:

- Exploring Market Potential of Textile Wastes in Civil Engineering applications
- Street Sweepings Management for Local Government, and
- Development of innovative compost formulations

#### **4.2 Infrastructure grants**

Through grants and other initiatives, ZWSA will work with regional waste management groups, councils and the private sector to establish an extensive network of best practice transfer stations with resource recovery facilities throughout South Australia. Funds will also support the establishment of drop-off and resource recovery facilities for household, and for commercial and industrial waste.

Funds would be applied to these 3 recycling sectors in the next 3 years to assist with infrastructure investment; the focus will be on developing infrastructure and testing materials, developing industry guidelines and diverting maximum tonnages from landfill.

#### **Strategy actions**

ZWSA to provide financial incentives and other support for establishing or continuously improving resource recovery and recycling infrastructure, and promoting best practice systems

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$973,000 2006-07: \$600,000: 2007-08: \$600,000

#### **Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

In 2005-06 7 projects were funded which will divert an estimated 130,000 tonnes of waste from landfill. Due to the high calibre of the applications received, Zero Waste SA increased the budget allocation in recognition of the vital importance the projects will play in meeting the Waste Strategy targets, the following is the only grant that relates to packaging:

- Plastics Granulating Services - Consumer and Industrial Waste Plastic Capacity Upgrade (\$250,000). Plastics Granulating Services (PGS) is the largest processor of post-consumer and post industrial waste plastics in South Australia. PGS will update an existing extruder with the latest technology for filtering contaminants. The washing plant improvements will increase output and together with the compaction press enable more difficult plastic waste streams to be processed, including heavily soiled plastic films and plastics containing high moisture levels.

#### **4.3 Regional infrastructure grants**

Regional infrastructure requirements will be identified through the regional waste management plans. Requirements will probably include rationalisation of landfills, commissioning of new transfer stations, materials recovery and upgrading or new

drop-off facilities, and other post-processing opportunities. The plans will identify funding options for metropolitan and non-metropolitan programs in the future, especially for infrastructure investment. ZWSA will assist with grant funding to help build recycling and related infrastructure. Both public and private (and joint public-private) entities will be eligible to apply.

### Strategy actions

#### Regional infrastructure grants

Rural councils, container collection depots, community and social enterprise organisations to identify and support opportunities for a cooperative approach to recycling in rural South Australia

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$888,000 2006-07: \$75,000: 2007-08: \$750,000

#### Action undertaken in 2005-06:

Zero Waste SA granted funding support for country areas in 2005-06 through its Regional Infrastructure Grants program. This program has the aim of improving the infrastructure to support recycling in country areas, and as a result improving access to and quality of recycling services outside metropolitan Adelaide.

The second round of regional infrastructure grants was advertised state-wide by Zero Waste SA in September 2005 and 17 applications were received.

The following applications relating to packaging were approved:

Project	Funds granted	Total project cost
Copper Coast Recycling - to upgrade a sorting and processing shed and machinery	\$128,968	\$472,337
Visy Paper Pty Ltd - to develop a self contained cardboard compaction mobile unit	\$ 80,000	\$290,000
Rotary Club of Clare - for a service club shed for newspaper recycling	\$ 7,000	\$59,150
DC of Streaky Bay - for a joint recycling venture for streaky bay	\$ 86,000	\$177,300
Northern Areas Council - for cardboard waste minimisation	\$ 12,500	\$25,000
DC of Mount Barker - for the Windmill Hill Resource Recovery Centre	\$ 76,617	\$414,342
Total	\$391,085	\$1,438,129

#### 4.4 Sponsorship grants

Targeted sponsorships are one way of disseminating messages from Zero Waste SA and also bringing about change in specific industry sectors. Industry conferences and seminars could be directly related to ZWSA business or could be successfully used to gain audience with sectors that are large contributors to the waste stream, or produce problematic waste streams (e.g. tyres, treated timber).

##### Strategy actions

ZWSA to support industry awards and accreditation initiatives that recognise and promote achievements and innovation, continuous improvement, commitment and high performance approaches in waste avoidance, reduction and recycling Support industry awards that recognise and promote best practice recycling and resource recovery systems.

ZWSA, SA Housing Trust and other relevant stakeholders to assist with sponsoring relevant industry seminars and conferences that support the objectives of the Waste Strategy

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$60,000 2006-07: \$35,000: 2007-08: \$35,000

##### Action undertaken in 2005-06:

Highlights for 2005-2006 included:

- Sponsorship of the Waste Management Association's Towards Zero Waste conference held on 31 May - 2 June 2006, which enabled Zero Waste SA to engage with key industry stakeholders nationally, and to pilot the zero waste event methodology at two fixed venues - the Stamford Grand, Glenelg, and Tapestry Pavilion at Allan Scott Park Morphettville Function Centre.
- Sponsorship of the Ginger Gecko Productions Eco TVC national competition in which young people will create a 30-second commercial to 'make a zero waste world'. The funding will be used to support research, workshops and training to provide a platform for Zero Waste SA to increase understanding of zero waste issues and influence young people's approach towards waste avoidance, packaging, litter and recycling. The commercials will be broadcast on commercial television and at cinemas in 2006-07.

Grants were provided to:

- Eco-Zone National Story Festival, August/October 2005 (\$1,500).
- SA Retail Property Group, Retail Property Environmental Awards, October 2005 (\$5,000).
- National Association of Charitable Recycling Organisations Inc, National Conference, 23 - 26 October 2005 (\$900).
- Office of Sustainability (Department of Environment and Heritage), Tackling Climate Change Summit, 9 November 2005 (\$5,000).
- South Australian Museum, Get Wasted, National Recycling Week program of activities, 5 - 13 November 2006 (\$5,000).

- Property Council of Australia, Business of Sustainability conference  
30 November - 1 December 2005 (\$2,000).
- South Australian Museum, Inside SAM's Place, Artification exhibition,  
21 April - 2 June 2006 (\$1,200).
- City of Onkaparinga/E-cycle Recovery, World Environment Day, June 2006, e-  
waste collection (\$1,500).
- Ginger Gecko Productions Pty Ltd, Eco TVC national competition (\$25,000).
- Raw World Media Pty Ltd, Engine Room – Values Education program (\$10,000).
- University of South Australia, Masterclass for Industrial Designers, Design for  
Environmentally Sustainable Packaging (\$6,200).
- That's Not Garbage, 12 month radio advertising campaign on Life FM (\$4,626).
- Community Information Strategies Australia, Connecting Up 06 conference  
(\$2,100).
- Waste Management Association of Australia (SA), Towards Zero Waste  
conference, 31 May - 2 June 2006 (\$30,000).
- Dr David Ness, Product Stewardship Group, University of South Australia,  
contribution towards attendance at the World Sustainable Building Conference,  
Tokyo, September 2005, and presentation of paper 'Approaches towards  
sustainability in the built environment through dematerialisation' (\$500).

## **5 Program: Advocacy**

Key performance indicators:

- Number of suggestions and improvements provided by South Australia that  
are investigated further or taken up at a national level
- High quality advice provided to the Minister and the Government on time
- ZWSA to assist with development of the EPA's Waste to Resources  
Environment Protection Policy (EPP) to ensure it meets time frames for  
consultation and delivery

Advocacy is a role that ZWSA has embraced over the past 2 years but has not until now been documented in its business plan. This role is taking more and more of the human resources of ZWSA in negotiating, explaining, developing and implementing policies with all levels of government and with industry.

### **5.1 National agendas**

At a national level, ZWSA has contributed to a number of waste issues, including plastic bags, tyres, end of life vehicles, waste oil, product stewardship, and the National Packaging Covenant.

#### **Strategy actions**

Continue to work with the EPA, the Commonwealth, other states and territories, and industry sectors to develop a national approach to managing waste from products such as electronic appliances (e.g. whitegoods and consumer electronics), computers

and peripheral IT equipment, tyres, consumer packaging, end-of-life vehicles and plastic bags.

Work with the Commonwealth, interstate jurisdictions, the EPA and industry sectors to develop material-specific strategies for priority wastes

Work with relevant government departments, interstate agencies and the Commonwealth to identify and remove subsidies and/or incentives that distort the market to benefit the extraction or harvesting of raw materials at the expense of recycled materials

Continue to work with the Commonwealth, and other states and territories to develop purchasing and other policies that change product design or characteristics to:

reduce the quantity of waste generated by consumption

reduce the toxicity of the waste generated

facilitate recycling or reuse

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$84,000 2006-07: \$84,000: 2007-08: \$84,000

#### **Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

National agendas:

Funds for this program are used primarily to enable attendance at interstate meetings and to co-fund national studies. Zero Waste SA will continue to contribute to national issues such as the phase out of plastic bags by the end of 2008 and participation in the National Projects Group.

Policy development:

Zero Waste SA, working with the Environment Protection Authority, started developing the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy (EPP). Environment protection policies are made under the Environment Protection Act 1993 to manage specific activities that have the potential to cause environmental harm.

The policy will replace the current Environment Protection (Waste Management) Policy 1994 and provide a regulatory basis for achieving the objectives of South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010.

The objectives of the EPP are to minimise or eliminate the environmental risk of waste management practices and to manage waste in a more sustainable manner by conserving raw materials.

Public meetings will be held in the metropolitan and regional areas of South Australia to provide a forum for business, local government and the community to contribute to development of the EPP. The anticipated completion date for the EPP is mid-2007.

## 5.2 State infrastructure and policy development

At a State level, ZWSA is the key body asked to provide advice on any number of waste and related issues. Infrastructure development, planning approvals, assessments for State government funding and other advice is often sought. Most important over the coming year is the development of the Waste to Resources EPP.

### Strategy actions

Work with the relevant agencies to encourage support for provision of service infrastructure (e.g. road access, power, water, sewerage) to new or expanding processing sites  
Work with the EPA on the Waste to Resources EPP and other policy measures that will support the Waste Strategy such as extended producer responsibility  
ZWSA to work with the EPA to review the effectiveness of statutory mechanisms necessary to implement key aspects of the Waste Strategy and implement measures to address deficiencies

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$30,000 2006-07: \$30,000: 2007-08: \$30,000

#### Action undertaken in 2005-06:

Expand role of beverage container collection depots:

Beverage container collection depots were established in South Australia to accept deposit bearing beverage containers and refund the deposit. Many depots will also accept other recyclable items such as non deposit bearing containers, cardboard, newspapers, and scrap steel; there is potential for depots to handle other recyclable materials, especially those that cannot be placed in kerbside collections.

In providing a recyclables drop-off service for residents at the local community level, collection depots fulfil an important recycling role and complement waste and recycling services provided at the kerbside by South Australia's councils. In some remote rural areas they are often the only point for recycling.

The storage and processing capacity at many depots is limited, particularly in regional areas, and material is often transported loose to end markets or to other businesses that recover the recycled materials for export or local reprocessing. Zero Waste SA is keen to assist depots to improve efficiencies and increase the breadth of materials that they can receive and process. To this end, in February 2006 Zero Waste SA wrote to all 118 depot operators seeking applications for grant assistance; 9 applications were received with requested funding totalling \$330,401. The applications will be assessed in the 2006-07 financial year.

## 6 Program: Investigations – Data Collection, Reporting Progress

Key Performance Indicators:

- By 2006 at least 25% of all materials presented at kerbside is recycled
- By 2008 at least 50% of all materials presented at kerbside is recycled
- Audits undertaken each year (preferably in autumn)

## **6.1 Kerbside Audits**

Councils that have qualified for grants under the kerbside performance incentives scheme have been required to audit their Recycling and waste streams as a condition of funding. ZWSA also aims to identify brand-owners present in the packaging waste stream. This work will develop a clearer understanding of municipal solid waste streams and changes in the waste stream over time.

### **Strategy Action**

ZWSA to survey and audit kerbside waste to identify brand owners of packaging disposed of in kerbside collection systems (a requirement under the National Packaging Covenant) Track performance of kerbside systems

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$45,000 06-07: \$45,000 07/08: \$45,000

#### **Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

The amount paid as a kerbside performance incentive is dependent on several factors including the amount of recyclable material collected (there are two levels for metropolitan areas: level 1 is 3kg/household/week; level 2 is 5kg/household/week). Additional payments are made for other services such as a green waste collection, hard waste collection and education programs.

In order to verify that the anticipated level of performance was achieved, Zero Waste SA required that audits were undertaken by councils receiving incentive payments of \$100 000 or higher. In some cases this identified where anticipated performance was exceeded and councils qualified for a 'top up' to Level 2.

Zero Waste SA provided training and support for councils and their consultants in the safe and consistent conduct of waste and recycling audits.

It is anticipated that some councils will exceed 5 kg/household/week and qualify for a 'top up'. All councils required to conduct audits from the first round of funding carried out those audits in 2005-06. The results of these audits will be made available on the Zero Waste SA web site.

## **6.2 Program: Communication and Education**

Key Performance Indicators:

- Increased knowledge of waste and recycling by the community as measured by regular market research surveys
- Number of councils participating in community education and awareness of waste and recycling issues
- Increased participation in green organics recycling; reduced contamination; increased home composting; less organic waste disposed to landfill

### **6.3 Local government education assistance**

Local government education packages, developed for adoption by councils, will promote consistent messages to ratepayers, backed up with accurate information, reinforcing the rationale and need for community behavioural change. This project will aim to develop a community that understands why it needs to recycle, and the benefits and costs of recycling, and one that begins to appreciate waste avoidance and reduction as strategies that have great effect.

#### **Strategy actions**

ZWSA to develop a generic communications, education and promotions plan that can be adapted by councils to guide, inform and influence residents and local government operations to embrace zero waste and resource its implementation, including the benefit-cost of household waste avoidance, reduction, reuse and recycling

**Budget: 2005-06:** \$110,000 2006-07: \$ 80,000 2007-08: \$ 80,000

#### **Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

The program was developed to provide councils with information and resources to educate their communities in the proper use of kerbside and other recycling services.

It has provided useful tools and training to assist councils to educate South Australians about waste and recycling issues and the need for behaviour change.

These include:

An image gallery – this web based resource provides free and accurate imagery for council waste and recycling pamphlets and resources. The resource includes photographs and diagrams that illustrate key issues with a focus on kerbside recycling.

Training for Customer Service staff – Zero Waste SA held 2 training courses for council customer service operator staff through a practical and theory-based waste and recycling course. This training included site visits and, where possible, time spent on a kerbside collection round.

A heat stamp for impressing an image on recycling bin lids – a detailed and accurate guide to householders about what can be recycled, this will ensure that councils implementing 3-bin kerbside collection systems provide consistent information about what can and cannot be placed in kerbside recycling bins.

Updated and new fact sheets – various fact sheets available in electronic and hard copy were created for use by councils and the community. Councils can choose between high resolution pdf documents or can use Microsoft© Word files to place the text into a format that matches their preferred 'look and feel'.

#### 6.4 Kerbside incentives program

In recent years Adelaide has lagged behind other Australian capital cities in introducing high performing kerbside collection of recyclables and has many different systems of varying performance (e.g. participation rates, yields). ZWSA is working with councils to substantially improve kerbside recycling and drop-off recycling across the State.

Funding of \$1.99 million was provided in 2003-04 to local councils whose kerbside recycling performance achieved a specified minimum standard. Funding is also tied to other waste management improvements in local government, including green waste collection, hard waste recycling and community education.

Further funding will be provided as councils improve performance to the required standard.

#### Strategy actions

ZWSA to maintain a financial incentives program to encourage implementation by local government of high performance household waste and recycling systems/standards and to assist with continuous improvement; all councils to be eligible for funding, with criteria having regard to regional differences (2006-07 funding for incentives to collect food waste for composting)

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$1,691,000 2006-07: \$1,000,000: 2007-08: \$200,000

#### Action undertaken in 2005-06:

The Kerbside Performance Incentives program was announced by Zero Waste SA in 2005 and offered a total of \$4.5 million over 2 years. The program offers an incentive payment to councils based on the yields of their kerbside recycling systems, and calculated in proportion to the number of households serviced.

The second funding round of this program closed on 21 October 2005, with funding support offered to the following councils:

Council	Incentive payment
Kangaroo Island Council	\$35,200
City of Port Adelaide Enfield	\$251,524
Alexandrina Council	\$112,460
City of Onkaparinga	\$68,250
City of West Torrens	\$35,704
City of Marion	\$286,300
Corporation of the Town of Walkerville	\$14,964
City of Holdfast Bay	\$143,814
Light Regional Council	\$30,036
City of Prospect	\$23,044
City of Whyalla	\$111,760
City of Victor Harbor	\$70,700
Adelaide Hills Council	\$83,200
Adelaide City Council	\$122,623

Total	\$1,389,579
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## 6.5 Events and public place recycling grants

Waste reduction and recycling at public events can send a strong educational message to members of the community who may not normally recycle. A systematic approach should first target high profile events, document the results and publicise them so similar systems and strategies can be applied to other events. Government grant funding for these events can also be tied to environmental outcomes that focus on reducing waste to landfill.

### Strategy actions

ZWSA to develop, promote and continuously improve a Zero Waste events guide for event and conference organisers, and work with relevant government agencies to ensure the guidelines are adopted for all government-sponsored events and conferences

ZWSA to:

- publish Zero Waste events case studies on its website
- provide financial incentives (e.g. sponsorship) for Zero Waste events
- provide financial incentives for recycling infrastructure in public places and at public events
- Identify infrastructure requirements and BATEA (best available technology economically achievable) for systems as they relate to litter (category for councils under best practice systems incentives program)

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$250,000 2006-07: \$200,000 2007-08: \$100,000

### Action undertaken in 2005-06:

The Zero Waste Events program aims to assist event managers, vendors and patrons to implement systems to minimise waste with the prime purpose of raising community awareness of recycling and waste minimisation. The aim is to assist recycling at public events to become second nature for the community and to reinforce recycling behaviour both in the home and away from home. In 2005-06, over 470,000 people attended a Zero Waste SA supported event.

Prominent South Australian arts and cultural events including the Adelaide Fringe and WOMADelaide have been supported through the Zero Waste Events Program. The WOMADelaide Zero Waste Program was nominated as a 2006 Banksia Environmental Award finalist. In two years 65% of waste from the event has been diverted from landfill through the Zero Waste SA initiative.

The following events were supported in 2005-06:

Event	Patrons
Christmas in the City	10,000
The Lord Mayor's New Year's Eve Street Party 2005	10,000
Port MacDonnell Bayside Festival (Late)	15,000
Mawson Lakes Promenade Festival	15,000

Event	Patrons
Movies @ the Park	1,000
City of Mitcham Australia Day Fair	5,000
Australia Day Concert	5,000
2006 Parade Food, Wine and Music Festival (Late)	85,000
Campbelltown Proud Day	4,000
WOMADelaide	75,000
Unley Way to Go	15,000
Man Alive 2006	8,000
Fringe	70,000
Waste Management Association of Australia Conference 2006	200
Australian Tourism Exchange 2006	2,000
Skyshow 2006	150,000
	470,200

In 2005-06 Zero Waste SA will be reviewing the guidelines, Minimising Waste at Public Events – Guidelines for Event Organisers with a view to updating the information to take into account the needs of general public place recycling, small and major public events and events held in fixed (indoor) venues.

## 6.6 Program: Advocacy

Key performance indicators:

- A new regulatory framework for waste management in South Australia (Waste to Resources EPP)

### 6.6.1 Packaging, planning, building and contracting

The Waste Strategy identifies a number of advocacy issues for ZWSA to either lead on or participate in with respect to municipal solid waste. These are identified again here. The only significant area for investment is a small project to develop guidelines for council contracts. Other areas are taken up under other initiatives such as the National Packaging Covenant, Plastic Bags Phase-out Task Force (under litter), Greening of Government (C&I waste stream).

#### Strategy actions

Monitor changes in packaging materials and continue to review the effectiveness of the National Packaging Covenant (or its equivalent/alternative) on kerbside recycling systems

Work with major retailers, manufacturers and brand owners to avoid, reduce and recycle packaging waste and other products that contribute or have the potential to contribute to the waste stream

Incorporate mechanisms to ensure that the design of housing and subdivisions allows and encourages effective and efficient recycling and waste management as part of the State Planning Strategy review and development of planning policy

Work with councils, architects, the housing construction industry and developers to incorporate residential waste and recycling requirements into household and subdivision design

Encourage waste and recycling tenders/contracts that specify high levels of materials recovery and recycling, and that consider environmental and social factors alongside economic imperatives (develop guideline for council contracts)

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$15,000 2006-07: \$0: 2007-08: \$0

#### **Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

With so many councils considering upgrading kerbside recycling services, a high demand existed in 2005-06 for assistance in designing kerbside upgrades and contracts.

In order to contribute to this process, in early 2006 Zero Waste SA provided two workshops for councils addressing a number of issues associated with the introduction or upgrade of kerbside recycling services.

Both workshops were well attended by councils from both metropolitan and country areas, and a package of material was subsequently forwarded to all participants. The package included a paper outlining the process of upgrading a kerbside recycling service, including managing contract negotiations, and a range of educational material developed by various councils to assist in the roll-out process.

### **6.6.2 Extended producer responsibility and product stewardship**

Extended producer responsibility is about taking the cost burden from the local council and placing these costs in the purchase price of the article. Product stewardship, on the other hand, deals with a product's lifecycle, and calls on manufacturers, retailers, users and disposers to share responsibility for reducing the environmental impacts of products. Europe in particular has headed down the extended producer responsibility path; Australia until now has embarked on the latter. More work needs to be done to identify when each is appropriate and which framework works best in reducing waste.

#### **Strategy actions**

EPA with ZWSA, and responsible partners and others, to identify possible regulatory alternatives and improvements to the National Packaging Covenant such as:

- extended producer responsibility and product stewardship initiatives
- mechanisms to ban packaging that is not recyclable and/or compatible with recycling systems, and/or that does not reduce the quantity of waste generated by consumption, and/or that does not reduce the toxicity of waste generated
- an enhanced role for container deposit legislation
- funds to administer National Packaging Covenant – 8% of total funding nationally for secretariat
- ZWSA with EPA to investigate, encourage and support development within industry of product stewardship initiatives through State-based initiatives and/or cooperation at a national level with the Commonwealth and other states and territories

- ZWSA to work with the EPA to review the beverage container provisions of the Environment Protection Act 1993 to examine their effectiveness and future opportunities
- EPA to release a draft Waste to Resources EPP and/or implement other appropriate policy measures that provide a high performance kerbside collection system and are developed in consultation with ZWSA, LGA and relevant stakeholders
- ZWSA in consultation with the EPA and Office of Sustainability to develop a consultation paper on extended producer responsibility in the South Australian context to identify wastes of concern and those for priority focus, and which canvases the notions of 'leasing of services' and 'dematerialisation'

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$25,000 2006-07: \$25,000: 2007-08: \$25,000

**Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

Extended producer responsibility and product stewardship:

This program intends to investigate, identify and contribute to the formulation and development of extended producer responsibility (EPR) or product stewardship schemes.

A variety of policy models are available that are applicable for implementing EPR schemes ranging from purely voluntary to fully regulated. At the national level, the Environment Protection and Heritage Council continues to examine nationally consistent approaches for specified products including tyres, televisions, computers and peripherals. Emphasis in Australia to date has been based on a co-regulatory model that includes voluntary industry participation underpinned by regulatory safety net to capture 'free-riders' (non-participants).

Issues such as 'free-riders' and responsibility for orphan products continues to delay progress toward the development of voluntary EPR schemes by industry. The development of a State based EPR scheme should have regard to the Mutual Recognition Act 1992 and also consider National Competition Policy requirements. Zero Waste SA commissioned development of a desk-top study of extended producer responsibility schemes, policy models, legal issues and other considerations for implementing extended producer responsibility schemes in South Australia.

### **6.6.3 Greening of Government**

Government is a significant purchaser and user of products, and a waste producer. Waste management has been identified as a priority area for attention under the State's sustainability agenda and the Greening of Government program. ZWSA has responsibility for developing and implementing the waste reduction program. The objectives of the Waste Management Priority Area and details of the foundation program can be found in Greening of Government Operations (GoGO) Framework 2003.

Other jurisdictions in Australia and overseas have also seized the opportunity to promote greening of government and, in turn, influence changes in business and in the community.

### **Strategy actions**

State Government to continue to implement the Greening of Government Operations Framework to become a leader in the field of 'green business'

Through the State Government Greening of Government Operations Framework, ZWSA to investigate potential partnership arrangements, shared learning opportunities, and other synergies with local government, business and industry, many of which have their own innovative and highly effective greening systems

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$145,000 2006-07: \$145,000: 2007-08: \$145,000

#### **Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

Through the Greening of Government Operations Action Plan (February 2006)<sup>1</sup>, the state government has committed to improve its waste management. The Action Plan requires South Australian government agencies to review the environmental impacts associated with agency operations.

Zero Waste SA's Greening of Government Operations (GoGO) program is part of the GoGO Framework, the state government's initiative to manage the environmental impacts of its activities. Zero Waste SA is the lead agency for the waste management priority area of GoGO.

A reporting tool for both qualitative and quantitative greening information, the GoGO Scorecard, enables standardised reporting across government. The Scorecard allows reporting on: waste management; total water use; green procurement; fleet procurement; and, biodiversity management.

The GoGO Scorecard was successfully piloted with several agencies to test the workability of the Scorecard with respect to energy, water and waste. The government will require all agencies to include a GoGO report in future annual reports – the Scorecard will assist with this reporting.

## **7. Program: Investigations – Data Collection, Reporting Progress**

Key performance indicators:

- Quarterly reporting on litter composition
- Reduced litter associated with charitable collections

### **7.1 Litter counts, trends and analysis and monitoring**

KESAB has been monitoring litter by counting litter incidence at 151 sites across the State on a quarterly basis since 1998. This is the best contiguous data set for

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<sup>1</sup> [www.greening.sa.gov.au/plans/gogo-actionplan-final-for-publication-pdf.pdf/view](http://www.greening.sa.gov.au/plans/gogo-actionplan-final-for-publication-pdf.pdf/view)

measuring litter incidence in Australia. The program aims to maintain effective litter data, monitor littering trends, item type and littering locations, in support of development of community education and awareness campaigns.

### **Strategy actions**

ZWSA and KESAB to continue to collect and analyse litter data from monitoring sites across South Australia

Measure community attitudes, perceptions and awareness of litter, littering and illegal dumping to provide input to new campaigns

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$55,000 2006-07: \$57,500: 2007-08: \$60,000

#### **Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

Litter counts were undertaken in August and November 2005, and February and May 2006. A slight litter reduction trend was noted during the period (23 115 items in August 2005 down to 21 543 items in May 2006).

The number of deposit bearing beverage containers in the litter stream reduced from 2.6% to 2.1% - continuing a trend since the beverage container deposit scheme was expanded.

Roadside litter was the most significant, being 29% of all litter counted (59% by volume); cigarette butts were the greatest number of items counted (45% of all litter).

It was pleasing to have the South Australian Litter Count methodology adopted for the National Litter Index that commenced in November 2005. The national litter count shows that South Australia is performing much as other states (having about the average amount of litter) but performs much better than the other states for those items that are subject to the beverage container deposit legislation in this State.

## **7.2 Program: Communication and Education**

Key performance indicators:

- Reduced incidence of litter as measured quarterly across 150 sites
- Improved understanding of litter and related issues by the community
- Reduced illegal dumping and associated clean up costs by local government

### **7.2.1 Litter awareness and resources**

This project aims to develop a suite of contemporary litter awareness and information materials (brochures, posters, signs, some in languages other than English); promote and make them available to councils, schools, community groups and stakeholders; and thus increase awareness of litter disposal.

Extensive social research (June 2005) by KESAB into community behaviour, and litter and recycling issues, highlights the need for new community and public place litter materials, resources and strategies. The research findings identify targets and opportunities to focus on key issues and community sector groups, and enable the

development of resources and strategy options in collaboration with partners and stakeholders. The project will design and pilot information before broader use.

### **Strategy actions**

Monitor community attitudes, perceptions and awareness of littering and illegal dumping

Continue to support the activities of KESAB for delivery of litter reduction, waste and recycling education programs (especially to school children) through a service level agreement

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$65,000 2006-07: \$50,000: 2007-08: \$50,000

**Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

## **7.2.2 Illegal dumping and compliance issues**

This project aims to work in collaboration with stakeholders to identify issues and barriers, scope options and trial strategies to influence stronger compliance and enforcement to reduce the incidence and impacts of illegal dumping.

Key steps are as follows: scope issues, management and enforcement practices relevant to illegal dumping; survey councils and stakeholders (levels, clean-up costs, issues, management, hot spots); develop plan with focus on tools and options to target behavioural change; identify enforcement and compliance measures in relation to illegal dumping and roadside spillage; implement and monitor trial measures and actions to deter and reduce illegal dumping; develop guidelines and measures 'tool box'.

### **Strategy actions**

ZWSA in conjunction with KESAB and local government to research and then develop appropriate messages and campaigns that changes public littering and illegal dumping behaviour

Investigate the requirement for increased resources to combat illegal dumping

Identify and evaluate possible increases to illegal dumping that may arise from some measures contained in the Waste Strategy

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$50,000 2006-07: \$50,000: 2007-08: \$50,000

**Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

In collaboration with Zero Waste SA, the Department for Environment and Heritage, the Environment Protection Authority and councils, KESAB worked to identify issues and barriers, scope options, and trial strategies, to influence stronger compliance and enforcement reducing the incidence and impacts of illegal dumping.

A joint Illegal Dumping Survey was conducted in November 2005. The survey found that illegal dumping has increased by over 200%.

A workshop was held in May 2006, and SAPOL and other stakeholders were consulted concerning enforcement inhibitors and options. It was agreed to carry out a trial in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield with signage, "crime scene" tape and increased investigation and compliance. This resulted in a 50% reduction in illegal dumping in 3 months (often, dumped material was removed – presumably by the perpetrator – after the material was taped and had signs attached).

### **7.2.3 Litter reduction**

This project aims to develop and implement community litter campaigns and public place/media strategies in collaboration with targeted industry sectors, and to encourage ongoing corporate stewardship and partnership agreements focusing on litter reduction strategies and actions.

#### **Strategy actions**

In conjunction with the Butt Litter Trust Fund, conduct cigarette butt litter campaigns (KESAB – funded through KESAB grant; subject to Butt Litter Trust funding)

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$30,000 2006-07: \$30,000: 2007-08: \$30,000

#### **Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

KESAB's service agreement with Zero Waste SA aims at the following outcomes:

- Increased awareness by consumers of butt and gum litter measured by omnibus, visual, and hot clean ups
- Behavioural change and improved litter disposal
- Increased hospitality sector awareness and response to changing regulations.

To achieve these outcomes KESAB:

- Developed and implemented the Clean Jetties program at Semaphore, Grange, Henley Beach and Largs Bay jetties
- Jointly with the Butt Littering Trust, KESAB, and Zero Waste SA developed a roadside butt reduction awareness campaign which was implemented between January and March 2006 on the Dukes Highway and Port Wakefield Highway
- Developed a take-away food industry campaign strategy (presented July 2006)
- Undertook a "tagged bait bag" campaign in collaboration with recreational fishers
- Included a 60 second segment in the Fishing & Boating TV series (November 2005 to February 2006)
- Developed "With our inside smoke free we'd like to keep our outside Butt free" campaign responding to new smoke free regulations

- Finalised a chewing gum disposal campaign in consultation with Wrigley's, and the City of Adelaide (implemented September 2006)

### **7.3 Program: Incentives**

Key performance indicators:

- Full uptake of grant funds
- Raise awareness of plastic bag reduction and other environmental issues (measured by community attitude surveys)

#### **7.3.1 Reduction in the use of retailer and 'carry home' packaging**

Plastic shopping bags are highly visible as litter in the environment and reports suggest plastic bags cause significant mortality of marine animals. While a national program to reduce plastic bags is under way (Environment Protection and Heritage Council–Australian Retailers Association Code of Practice for the Management of Plastic Bags) South Australians want a more rapid response to the issue.

In September 2003 the Minister for Environment and Conservation wrote to South Australian councils urging them to become 'plastic bag free'. By April 2004, 39 councils had responded positively.

In 2003–04 ZWSA assisted Kangaroo Island and Yankalilla councils and provided funding to KESAB and Planet Ark to provide advice, assistance and starter kits to councils and retailers. ZWSA has since provided funding to a range of councils and organisations endeavouring to assist with the phase-out of plastic shopping bags. In May 2005, the State Government announced its intention to ban plastic bags from the end of 2008. It also announced its intention to create a task force to advise and oversee the phase out of lightweight single use plastic carry bags in South Australia. It is planned to run the plastic bag component of the program over the remaining course of the Code of Practice agreed between retailers and the Environment Protection and Heritage Council in October 2003, until the end of 2005. It seeks to develop alternatives, strategies to reduce plastic bag use and education programs. It will continue to involve local councils, retailers, schools and community groups. ZWSA will consider education programs, provision of example alternative bags (or supplies of alternative bags at subsidised cost), research into alternatives to plastic bags and community attitudes to them. Approximately \$307,700 has been provided under this program in the last 2 financial years. In 2007–08 the focus will move to other retail packaging issues.

#### **Strategy actions**

ZWSA to continue to support the phasing out of plastic shopping bags by 2008 through:

- financial incentive, education and awareness programs
- investigation of potential legislative options with EPA

**Budget:** 2005-06: \$250,000 2006-07: \$250,000: 2007-08: \$165,000

**Action undertaken in 2005-06:**

While the Zero Waste SA plastic bag phase out program concentrated on information gathering for an education campaign, some grants were made for the distribution of multi use bags where it was considered a valuable educational or other outcome was likely:

- Adelaide City Council (\$29 500) to assist with the provision of retailer and consumer kits to increase support for the phase out through active promotion within the retail and consumer sector.
- South Australian Visitor Centre Working Party (\$22 000) for bags to be distributed to each of South Australia's 45 visitor information centres. These bags are printed with a series of 30 amusing 'things to do with this paper bag' that lead to a better understanding of why single use plastic bags are being phase out.
- KESAB (\$34 000) for provision of reusable bags focussing on rural and regional areas and other groups not previously engaged (such as members of the public collecting deposit bearing containers for return to collection depots).
- North Arm Vendors Association (\$5 159) for reusable bags to reduce plastic bag in an area close to the Port River estuary where dolphins live.
- Tallstoreez Productions (\$17 145) for educational artworks.
- St Paul Lutheran Primary School (\$2 000) for reusable bags at a school fair - to raise awareness in the school community.

## Key Performance Indicator's

Key Performance Indicators	Reporting Measure	Report																												
<p><b>8.</b> Consumer packaging as a % by weight of total waste and relative to other waste stream components.</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Report consumer packaging by weight as a % of total household waste and also relative to other household waste stream components.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Report consumer packaging by weight as a % of commercial and industrial waste and relative to other C &amp; I waste stream components.</p>	<p>Based on a metropolitan Council waste audit consumer packaging is an average of 27.72% of total household waste. Source: ZWSA waste and recycling audit.</p> <p>A SA C&amp;I Waste audit completed by the ZWSA in 2004, determined that cardboard and paper is 8.2% of C&amp;I Waste. Other categories identified were food and kitchen 19.9%, garbage bags 17.79% vegetation 4.9%, wood and timber 6.42%. Source: ZWSA.</p>																												
<p><b>9.</b> Total weight of consumer packaging recycled, through:(a) Domestic and (b) Away from Home recovery systems.</p>	<p>Report total tonnes recycled per annum, by material type for a) domestic and b) Away from Home recovery systems.</p>	<p>a) Domestic Recycling – Tonnes by material type (NEPM data 05-06):</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Material Type Collected in tonnes</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Collected</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Recycled</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Disposed of to landfill</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Paper - white office</td> <td style="text-align: right;">269.5</td> <td style="text-align: right;">269.3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paper mixed</td> <td style="text-align: right;">48402.59</td> <td style="text-align: right;">47861.59</td> <td style="text-align: right;">541</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cardboard</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12700.26</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12133.48</td> <td style="text-align: right;">566.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Liquid Paper Board</td> <td style="text-align: right;">535.51</td> <td style="text-align: right;">535.51</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glass White</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1902.37</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1902.37</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glass Green</td> <td style="text-align: right;">680.26</td> <td style="text-align: right;">678.98</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Material Type Collected in tonnes	Collected	Recycled	Disposed of to landfill	Paper - white office	269.5	269.3	0.2	Paper mixed	48402.59	47861.59	541	Cardboard	12700.26	12133.48	566.78	Liquid Paper Board	535.51	535.51	0	Glass White	1902.37	1902.37	0	Glass Green	680.26	678.98	1.28
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11. Number of Councils operating according to good practice collection principles and state-based benchmarks.	Report by state or territory, the number of Councils meeting state based benchmarks for good practice recyclables collection.	There are 68 Councils in SA, of that 38 provide a kerbside recycling service. 26 councils are operating at best practice as per ZWSA guidelines.																																								
12. Percentage of households with access to kerbside collection systems.	Report on the number of households, as a percentage of total households within the state/territory that have access to a kerbside post consumer packaging and paper collection system.	Of the 615,357 residential households in SA 533,574 households have access to kerbside recycling (i.e. 86.71% have kerbside recycling). Source: SA Local Government Grants Commission and EPA NEPM data report.																																								
13. Percentage of households with	Report on the number of households,	100% of households have access to drop off centres throughout SA. This is due to																																								

Key Performance Indicators	Reporting Measure	Report
access to other domestic collection systems.	as a percentage of total households within their municipality, that have access to a domestic collection system – other than those systems reported in KPI 12.	the fact that the depots were established to cater for CDL items. Source: EPA
15. Percentage of Councils and government agencies providing public place recycling infrastructure.	<p><b>A. Report number of government agencies providing public recycling facilities as a percentage of government agencies with public place responsibilities.</b></p> <p><b>B. Report number of councils providing public place recycling facilities as a percentage of local councils.</b></p> <p><b>C. Report total number of recycling bins provided by agencies (if available).</b></p> <p><b>D. Report total number of recycling bins provided by councils (if available).</b></p>	<p>ZWSA currently developing Public Place Recycling (PPR) Policy position, database to be developed.</p> <p>Proposed trials due to begin in late 2006, also linked to PPR Policy.</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>As above.</p>
16. Percentage of signatories providing recycling collection facilities for post-consumer packaging generated on-site.	<p><b>A. Report whether on-site recycling facilities are provided or not.</b></p> <p><b>B. If yes, provide details</b></p>	<p>Most agencies have some form of on-site recycling however many do not record what is collected.</p> <p>(see KPI 21).</p>
17. Amount and type of consumer packaging in the litter stream.	Report amount and type of consumer packaging in the litter stream	KAB National Litter Index report undertaken in 2005 by McGregor Tan Research states that SA had the following number of items in the litter stream: Plastic, 2670 items, paper/cardboard 2606 items, metal 1030 items, miscellaneous 582 and glass 290 items. Tonnes cannot be establish because of the methodology applied by KAB

Key Performance Indicators	Reporting Measure	Report
<p>18. Contamination rates in consumer packaging recovery systems (eg. kerbside, events, venues, public places, workplaces).</p>	<p><b>A. Report % contamination from domestic systems.</b></p>	<p>Kerbside data, as per chart at KPI 9 (a) indicates that the Average Contamination Rate is 12.83%.</p>
	<p><b>B. Report % contamination from Away from Home systems.</b></p>	<p>AFH –no statewide or system-wide monitoring or reporting of systems available. The complexity of system types deployed by sector and facility e.g., food courts, pubs &amp; clubs, shopping centres, offices, streetscapes, parks, etc would be expensive and complex. Future reporting will be limited to ad hoc data sourced from sectors such as Hospitality, Workplace, Commercial retail, Institutional, Events/Entertainment Venues and Public open Space, in future years may be able to include contamination from the MRF data currently being collected.</p>
	<p><b>C. Report specific examples of % contamination by system or location if available.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WomAdelaide 2005 and 2006 Closed event no general waste bins provided patrons encouraged to take home any items that could not be placed in the bins provided ie recycled bins and biodegradable bins, contamination in 2005 6%, 2006 3 % Source WomAdelaide.</li> <li>▪ Unley way to go festival 2006, two bin recycling system, public event and patrons encouraged to take home items that were non recyclable, 12% contamination. Source Unley Council.</li> <li>▪ Adelaide City Council Xmas in the City 2005, 3 bin system included general waste bins 56% contamination Source Adelaide City Council.</li> </ul>

Key Performance Indicators	Reporting Measure	Report																																																																								
<p>20. Improvements in littering behaviour.</p>	<p>Report details of specific aspects of littering behaviour and trends in behaviour over time.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Total litter Beverage containers</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Number of Items</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Feb-98</td><td>741</td></tr> <tr><td>May-98</td><td>741</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-98</td><td>949</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-98</td><td>1136</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-99</td><td>704</td></tr> <tr><td>May-99</td><td>507</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-99</td><td>577</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-99</td><td>824</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-00</td><td>740</td></tr> <tr><td>May-00</td><td>804</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-00</td><td>831</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-00</td><td>686</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-01</td><td>574</td></tr> <tr><td>May-01</td><td>594</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-01</td><td>988</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-01</td><td>894</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-02</td><td>883</td></tr> <tr><td>May-02</td><td>965</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-02</td><td>822</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-02</td><td>675</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-03</td><td>611</td></tr> <tr><td>May-03</td><td>778</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-03</td><td>497</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-03</td><td>387</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-04</td><td>505</td></tr> <tr><td>May-04</td><td>700</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-04</td><td>673</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-04</td><td>679</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-05</td><td>707</td></tr> <tr><td>May-05</td><td>573</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-05</td><td>408</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-05</td><td>408</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-06</td><td>408</td></tr> <tr><td>May-06</td><td>408</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-06</td><td>408</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Number of Items	Feb-98	741	May-98	741	Aug-98	949	Nov-98	1136	Feb-99	704	May-99	507	Aug-99	577	Nov-99	824	Feb-00	740	May-00	804	Aug-00	831	Nov-00	686	Feb-01	574	May-01	594	Aug-01	988	Nov-01	894	Feb-02	883	May-02	965	Aug-02	822	Nov-02	675	Feb-03	611	May-03	778	Aug-03	497	Nov-03	387	Feb-04	505	May-04	700	Aug-04	673	Nov-04	679	Feb-05	707	May-05	573	Aug-05	408	Nov-05	408	Feb-06	408	May-06	408	Aug-06	408
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<p>21. Estimated tonnage of consumer packaging sent (a) for recycling and (b) to landfill from on-site collection facilities.</p>	<p>Report on amounts of consumer packaging from on-site collection which is;</p> <p>(i) Sent for recycling (tonnes and % of total waste); and</p> <p>(ii) Sent to landfill (tonnes and % of total waste).</p>	<p>Recycling occurs in several government agencies, however no comprehensive system has been rolled out to all of government, it is proposed to have whole of government reporting for systems in future years, agencies that have collection systems vary in what is collected.</p> <p>Data on other consumer packaging e.g. beverage containers &amp; office paper is collected for EPA. Several collection systems are used to divert material for recycling, ie office paper and cardboard, green organics collection, cans bottles and cartons collection and plastics. 1.04 tonnes of paper diverted from landfill in 05/06, 0.882 tonnes of organics diverted in 05/06, 43 x 240 litre bins collected for cans bottles and cartons in 05/06, no tonnage available, no data available for plastics collection.</p>																																																																								
<p>24. Implementation of NEPM procedures by jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Report number of companies contacted in relation to NPC and NEPM.</p>	<p>92 companies were contacted via letters during 2005/06. A number of seminars were held which were represented by 55 brand owners, SAWIA, NPCC forum and EPA seminar.</p>																																																																								
<p>25. Enforcement of the NEPM to “free-</p>	<p>Report number of formal enforcement</p>	<p>No enforcement actions have been taken to date. The SA Used Packaging Policy</p>																																																																								

Key Performance Indicators	Reporting Measure	Report
riders” and non-compliant Covenant signatories.	actions taken.	was not approved as at 30 June 2006.
26. Implementation of Buy Recycled purchasing policy or practices.	<p><b>A.</b> Report whether the signatory has implemented a Buy Recycled purchasing policy or practices.</p> <p><b>B.</b> If yes, provide details and quantitative data where available.</p>	<p>The State Supply Board of South Australia’s Policy states that:</p> <p>It is committed to supporting the market for recycled and environmentally sensitive products by increasing both supply and demand where practical and effective, and by encouraging economic growth and development in recycling and related industries.</p> <p>Examples of ‘Buy Recycled’ practice are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EPA and ZWSA use 100% recycled copy paper</li> <li>• Average of 88% of all paper purchased by EPA has recycled content</li> </ul>
27. Establishment of baseline performance data.	<p><b>A.</b> Report indicative baseline data (where available), including qualifiers &amp; assumptions, by 30 November 2005.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Report established baseline data by 31 October 2006</p>	<p>Indicative baseline data was used to develop the Action Plan.</p> <p>This 05-06 Annual Report provides baseline data for the applicable KPIs.</p>
28. Annual Reporting against Action Plan.	Report to be lodged by 31 October each year commencing 2006 and outlining progress against baseline data, individual Action Plan commitments, targets and timelines.	The Annual Report was lodged late due to lack of data.
29. Demonstrated improvement and achievements against individual targets & milestones.	Annual report to clearly demonstrate continuous improvement and performance against individual targets and timelines in Action Plan.	This will be reported in successive annual reports.