

EPA 05/7185

Mr Ed Cordner
Chief Executive Officer
National Packaging Covenant
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MELBOURNE VIC 30045

Dear Mr Cordner

I have pleasure in submitting the Government of South Australia's Annual Report for the 2007/08 period associated with the National Packaging Covenant (the Covenant).

The Government of South Australia has been committed to the Covenant since its inception in 1999. We have had considerable success in the number of South Australian companies that have become signatories to the Covenant, and expect this to continue.

If you require further information on this matter, please contact Mr Rob Middlin, Senior Project Officer, Environment Protection Authority on (08) 8463 3383 or rob.middlin@epa.sa.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,



Ms Helen Fulcher
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY**

DATE: 9 DECEMBER 2008

ENCLOSED: SA GOVERNMENT 2007/08 ACTION PLAN

Environment Protection Authority

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2007/08 Annual Report

Action Plan Report covering the period
July 2005 to November 2008

THE NATIONAL PACKAGING COVENANT

*The Environment Protection Authority
South Australia*



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BACKGROUND

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

The Covenant was established in 1999 as a broad based agreement to reduce environmental degradation resulting from the disposal of used packaging material. In 2005, the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC) resolved to strengthen the Covenant by specifying performance targets, including an overall recycling rate target of 65% by 2010.

The original Covenant Mark 1 (Mk1) and National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) expired in July 2005. EPHC subsequently agreed to a strengthened Covenant Mark 2 (Mk2) for another 5 year term (expires 30 June 2010). In 2004 the Covenant Mk1 was extensively reviewed and revised in response to the findings of the evaluations and a general agreement by all stakeholders that the previous model needed to be significantly strengthened. The Covenant Mk2 is to be assessed primarily on whether it delivers a 65% recycling rate for these materials by 30 June 2010.

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. 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 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

South Australia's Strategic Plan includes a target to “reduce waste to landfill by 25% by 2014”. Zero Waste South Australia (ZWSA) is the key to achieving that goal and has outlined how South Australia as a community can achieve this reduction and other targets in *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010*.

South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010 is the lead policy-setting document for waste management in South Australia. This strategy has helped guide the development of a range of other key documents that will ultimately form part of an integrated framework of policies, strategies and plans to guide waste management activities in South Australia.

Participation in the Covenant will assist South Australia in achieving its goals. This Action Plan Report for 2007-08 outlines the progress made against the South Australian Government's National Packaging Covenant Action Plan of 2005-2008.

This Plan contributes to the objectives and overarching targets set out in the strengthened Covenant through:

- Enforcement of the NEPM through the South Australia Environment Protection (Used Packaging Materials) Policy 2007 (EPP).
- Ensuring the effectiveness of recycling collection systems thereby assisting the Covenant in achieving its targets.
- Increasing the effectiveness of Container Deposit Legislation (CDL).
- Supporting local government by continuing to assist council's to achieve best practice kerbside recycling systems.
- Ensuring South Australian government departments apply Covenant principles.

Nominated Contact Officers

Requests for further information regarding this Annual Report should be directed to the Nominated Officer listed below:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ZWSA continues to activate the waste sector by collaborating with and supporting local government, waste organisations and businesses, and community groups.

The long-term approach to waste management of ZWSA is to move our habits up the waste hierarchy from disposal and recycling to reduction and avoidance. The programs that it supports reflect that approach.

Recycling rates in South Australia continued to grow, putting South Australians among the best recyclers in the nation. South Australian's recycled more than 1500 kilograms of waste per person in 2006-07 to divert 2.43 million tonnes of material from landfill. The achievement puts SA ahead of other states and only slightly behind the ACT.

The decrease in waste to landfill of more than 11% since 2003 was a remarkable reduction given South Australia's growing economy. Councils that have introduced 3-bin kerbside recycling systems contributed to an increase in recycling from 25% to 50% in the last 3 years.

Key Highlights

The Government introduced legislation into the South Australian Parliament on 18 June 2008 that bans plastic shopping bags from being supplied in retail transactions from May 2009.

Councils that have introduced 3-bin systems contributed to an increase in recycling from 25% to 50% in the last 3 years. With an overall percentage increase in materials collected for recycling from 2000/01 to 2007/08 of 134%.

In the commercial and industrial sector, the Resource Efficiency Assistance Program is taking a systematic approach to managing water, energy, waste, and human and financial resources.

In the academic arena, the ZWSA Centre at the University of South Australia will research diverse aspects of waste activities and behaviours that will contribute to reducing and avoiding waste.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT

Regulatory Safety Net

In July 2001, the South Australian Government introduced the Environment Protection (Used Packaging Materials) Policy 2001, under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, to implement the requirements of National Environment Protection (Used Packaging Materials) Measure (NEPM).

A revised *Environment Protection (Used Packaging Materials) Policy* came into effect on 1 March 2007, to reflect the changes made to Covenant Mk 2. This Policy requires brand owners of packaged products sold in Australia that are not signatories of the Covenant to recover and re-utilise a proportion of post-consumer packaging materials from the waste stream under their own initiative.

Funding Transitional Arrangements

EPHC agreed to support the Covenants funding arrangements. The SA Government funds its share of the administration components of the Covenant, which is undertaken by a single, non-partisan administration team. This government funding is matched with industry funds.

The SA Government also provides matched funding to projects that are of a benefit to the state. The SA Government has also committed funds to manage the life of the Covenant by funding staff to administer this legislation and monitor the compliance and reporting aspects of the Covenant and NEPM package.

South Australia's Waste Strategy

South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010 is currently considered to be adequate but waste issues have changed. Processes were initiated to enable a mid-term review of the Waste Strategy and, in July 2008, consultants were appointed to undertake that review.

The mid-term review will inform the development of the next Waste Strategy to be prepared early in 2009.

1. Reporting Progress, measuring community attitudes and behaviour

In April 2005, ZWSA researched the South Australian community's attitudes to and behaviour in waste reduction and recycling. The research aimed to establish benchmarks against which ZWSA could measure its progress in facilitating attitudinal and behavioural changes as delivered through its programs.

The telephone survey component of the 2005 market research study was repeated in early 2008. For the first time, the research surveyed South Australian businesses in Adelaide metropolitan and regional South Australia and expanded into further qualitative elements such as focus groups with householders and interviews with businesses.

The results from the research were generally positive with findings very similar for both residents and businesses. The main drivers for encouraging recycling in both groups were trying to be socially responsible, having grown up with it and climate change.

The main barrier to recycling for both groups was lack of recycling services in their area. For residents, other barriers were the bins provided and lack of information; for businesses, they were lack of time, costs, better educated staff and lack of space at their business.

Additional research tested the reported high level of community awareness of the greenhouse gas benefits of recycling. The positive finding had not been expected and there was a concern that there may have been bias in the questioning. The responses to several questions in the May 2008 McGregor Tan Household Omnibus Survey of 400 Adelaide and 200 regional South Australian residents, confirmed this high level of awareness.

The market research has re-affirmed the importance of local councils as the primary delivery channel for information about recycling and waste management. The findings will be used to inform campaigns for food waste recycling, dry recyclables contamination and greenhouse gas benefits of recycling proposed for 2008-09.

The market research findings have been published at www.zerowaste.sa.gov.au and promoted through the ZWSA stakeholder e-newsletter Rewords and Local Government Association of SA bulletin. It is also intended to repeat the market research annually in an abridged version to improve tracking of key indicators.

2. Program: Partnerships

Key performance indicators:

- 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.

Action undertaken in 2007-08:

2.1 Local Government Association

The Local Government Association (LGA), supported by \$30,000 in funding from ZWSA, employs a person to give waste management support to local councils, in particular in developing regional waste management arrangements.

A new, more structured, service agreement between the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), ZWSA and the LGA was developed in 2008. The agreement extends for 3 years from late 2007-08 to 2010-11 and specifies key deliverables which are negotiated at the beginning of each financial year.

The objectives of the 2007-08 period focused on:

- Food organics.
- Support for regional reforms.
- Facilitation of debate and discussion on key issues.
- Consultation for the Future directions in waste management report.
- The EPA Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy.
- Reporting on progress.

2.2 Waste Management Association of Australia

The WMAA (SA Branch) is a valuable partner to ZWSA. It provides ZWSA with insights into the waste industry's perspective while acting as a conduit for new ideas promoted by ZWSA. The association was supported by a grant of \$10,000.

2.3 KESAB environmental solutions

KESAB environmental solutions has a valued role as a partner delivering ZWSA programs to schools and households on litter measurement, reduction, education and awareness; and on illegal dumping and compliance awareness.

A new 3-year agreement, 2008-09 to 2010-11, between ZWSA and KESAB, has specifically defined outcomes that place a high expectation on KESAB.

Individual KESAB programs funded by ZWSA in 2007-08 were:

- ZWSA and KESAB Wipe Out Waste (WOW) school program (\$185,000).
- Litter counts, trends, analysis and monitoring (\$60,000).
- Clean Site building industry litter reduction, recycling and resource recovery (\$30,000).
- Illegal dumping and compliance project (\$50,000).
- Litter/recycling education (\$50,000).
- Litter reduction campaigns (\$30,000).

2.4 “NEW” Zero Waste SA Centre of Excellence

ZWSA and the University of South Australia entered into an agreement to establish a collaborative research centre of excellence known as the Zero Waste SA Centre to build long-term capacity and create a focal point for research on waste, second-life materials and behaviour change.

The centre will focus on the following areas:

- Behavioural change - in contrast to sustainable consumption and materials efficiency, reducing consumption in its own right will require an understanding of the psychology of consumption.
- Measuring consumption and ecological footprint - a benefit-cost analysis of South Australia’s Waste Strategy identified the need to improve our knowledge of resource use and resource efficiency, track and understand resource flows, and elicit measures of success in reducing waste; ecological footprinting illuminates resource use, biophysical and material flows and consumption.
- Resource efficiency and life cycle measurement - opportunities to work with industry to make capital investments, change behaviours, and design goods and services in new ways to reduce materials use, with rapid payback times.
- Decision making - economic, social and environmental modelling.

It is expected that, over time, the centre will:

- build local knowledge and capacity including high quality academics.
- develop expertise through a pool of students who can be drawn upon for projects.
- enhance South Australia’s reputation as a leader in environmental initiatives.

3. Program: Communication and Education

Key performance indicators:

- 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

Action undertaken in 2007-08:

3.1 ZWSA and KESAB schools education (Sustainable Schools)

Wipe Out Waste (WOW) Schools Program is a state-wide educational program aimed at encouraging schools to reduce waste and increase learning about waste and resource recovery. The program is open to schools and pre-schools in all sectors.

Funded by ZWSA, WOW continued in 2007-08 with a focus on regional and metropolitan areas. Across South Australia, a total of 10 WOW workshops (8 rural and 2 metropolitan) were held and waste audits were conducted in 15 schools.

WOW was also subjected to an extensive evaluation between December 2007 and June 2008 which included analysis of workshop feedback sheets, surveys of both participant and non-participant schools, and key stakeholder discussions and interviews.

Key findings:

- WOW has received many positive affirmations and has been successfully rolled out since its launch in September 2006.
- There is a high demand for WOW workshops from both participant and non-participant schools.
- Increased support is needed in all areas of the implementation of WOW related initiatives within schools.
- Both participants and support schools fully endorse the program and are seeking to increase their levels of participation and to continue implementing waste and recycling initiatives.
- The WOW folder is the cornerstone of program knowledge and efforts to maintain its relevance and the currency of information are crucial.

4. Program: Incentives

4.1 Market development grants

South Australia's Waste Strategy recognises the need to promote markets for recycled materials, improve the viability of the recycling sector and develop value-added recycled products.

The primary aim of the market development grants is to increase the size and diversity of markets for recycled materials, leading to higher prices and price stability for value-added recycled products.

In 2007-08 ZWSA approved \$311,650 in grant funding to six South Australian projects to expand markets for products made from construction and demolition waste, organic waste and used foundry sands.

4.2 Reuse and recycling infrastructure grants

South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010 recognises that, if we are to achieve South Australia's Strategic Plan target of reducing waste to landfill by 25% by 2014, we need further investments in reuse and recycling infrastructure.

The primary objective of this incentive program is to increase capacity for local reprocessing of recyclable material to high value end-use products and to invest in infrastructure that enables greater reuse of waste materials.

In 2007-08 ZWSA approved \$1.1 million in grant funding to five South Australian projects which will divert an estimated 97,000 tonnes of waste from landfill including:

- Integrated Waste Services, C&I materials recovery and sorting equipment (\$300,000). IWS will install high quality commercial and industrial (C&I) materials recovery and sorting equipment at their Wingfield transfer station to significantly improve resource recovery from C&I waste currently destined for landfill. The indoor C&I materials recovery and sorting operation will use a state-of-the-art approach that will increase resource recovery by an estimated 75,000 tonnes per annum. The project was also supported with \$150,000 in National Packaging Covenant funding.
- SA Waste Management, mixed waste resource recovery facility (\$175,000). The project will invest in resource recovery infrastructure that will dramatically improve sorting and processing efficiency at SA Waste Management's transfer station. The expanded capacity at the station should divert 3000 tonnes of mixed waste materials from landfill each year.

4.3 Regional implementation projects

The ZWSA Regional Implementation Program has been developed to provide financial support to regions so that they can progressively implement waste reforms and improve the recovery of materials from country areas.

The ZWSA Task Force (Regional Programs), established by the ZWSA Board to oversee this program, advises the Board on the achievement of goals and targets in country areas.

The grants met up to 50% of eligible project costs, with applicants demonstrating that they could at least match grant funding including from other sources.

Most of the \$1,069,498 allocated in funding in 2007-08, was earmarked for establishing transfer stations and sorting operations that divert recyclable material from landfill as follows:

- Central Region group of councils (Yorke Peninsula, Mount Remarkable, Barunga West, Goyder) for transfer stations (at Arthurton, Port Vincent, Warooka, Wirrabara, Port Broughton, Eudunda, Burra, Hallett and Port Germein) and a mobile autobaler (\$423,750).
- Eastern Eyre group of councils (Whyalla, Port Lincoln, Elliston, Tumby Bay) for transfer stations and baling facilities for recyclables (\$202,730).
- South East councils (Tatiara, Naracoorte-Lucindale) transfer stations at Padthaway, Naracoorte and Carpenter Rocks (\$205,405).
- Murray Mallee councils (Berri, Barmera) resource recovery facility at Monash (\$150,000).

A number of smaller grants totalling \$62,613 were allocated to schools and progress associations for infrastructure to support increased diversion of recyclables from landfill.

Development and other approvals necessary for infrastructure development can necessitate long lead times. The approved grant money is paid at intervals agreed with the recipient, for example, when infrastructure construction has begun; final payments are made on completion. These projects (and those approved in previous years through the Regional Infrastructure Grants) received \$563,250 in payments during 2007-08.

4.4 Sponsorship grants

A range of organisations received sponsorship funding for initiatives that champion behavioural change and support the policy priorities in ZWSA's business plan. These initiatives included events focusing on food waste, organics processing, resource recovery, electronic waste and business sustainability.

Some of the grants awarded include:

- Resource Recovery Forum, Waste Industry Breakfast and ZWSA presentation (\$1200). Update on waste management and resource recovery policy and initiatives in the European Union by Kit Strange, Director of the Resource Recovery Forum.
- Local Government Managers Australia SA Division, Zero Waste SA Excellence Award, April 2008 (\$5000). Support for excellence and innovation in local government waste management and resource recovery as one of the Local Government Leadership Excellence Awards.
- Encounter Youth, Schoolies Week, Victor Harbor, November 2007 (\$5000). Support for litter education and public event recycling targeting young adults.
- 2008 Wakakirri National Story Festival (\$2000). Prize money for environmental education in primary and secondary schools.

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

Action undertaken in 2007-08:

5.1 National agendas

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.

5.2 State infrastructure and policy development

5.2.1 Plastic Shopping Bag (Waste Avoidance) Bill

The Government introduced legislation into the South Australian Parliament on 18 June 2008 that bans plastic shopping bags from being supplied in retail transactions from May 2009. From 1 January 2009, retailers who choose to continue to supply lightweight single-use shopping bags will be required to also stock alternatives such as reusable 'green' bags and compostable bags that meet Australian Standard, AS 4736/2006.

Banned bags will be polyethylene lightweight shopping bags of 35 micron thickness or less, with handles. Department store bags, reusable 'green bags', bin liners, garbage bags, dog tidy bags and produce bags 'on a roll' will not be subject to the ban.

The South Australian commitment to a ban followed the failure of voluntary measures adopted in major retail outlets in 2002-05, and the failure of governments to agree on a preferred mechanism for a national mandatory phase out at the meeting of the EPHC in April 2008.

During the past 2 years, ZWSA has worked with the state-based Plastic Bag Phase-out Task Force, which has advised the government of the impacts of a plastic bag phase out on the retail sector.

The Task Force comprises members of the retail sector, government, the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, and environmental groups.

Since tabling the Bill in Parliament, the Minister for Environment and Conservation has written to 13,500 retailers in South Australia explaining the proposed ban, and has established a hotline to respond to questions and comments from the retail sector.

5.2.2 Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy

The Waste EPP, being developed by the EPA and ZWSA, is currently being drafted. An EPA subcommittee comprising members from the EPA and ZWSA boards was established in December 2007 and is continuing to advise on the development of a draft Waste EPP suitable for public consultation.

The EPP will be a fundamental tool for South Australian industry and government in managing waste and achieving targets under South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010 and South Australia's Strategic Plan. It will:

- Require waste from metropolitan Adelaide (subject to some exceptions) to be processed to recover resources before any disposal to landfill
- Ban certain wastes from being disposed of in landfills, either across the state or within certain parts of it
- Create several new offences and use definitions to effectively deal with illegal dumping of waste
- Allow waste management codes of practice that may be developed with industry sectors to be recognised and supported
- More clearly ensure the safe management, handling and disposal of various waste types, especially listed and hazardous wastes.

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

Action undertaken in 2007-08:

6.1 Kerbside Audits

ZWSA ran 2 training sessions for councils (listed below) and a number of consultants on the safe and consistent conduct of waste and recycling audits. The training, and ZWSA support, aims to encourage more detailed independent assessment of the performance of kerbside recycling systems that operate in South Australia.

- City of Onkaparinga.
- City of Whyalla.
- District Council of Mallala.
- District Council of Murray Bridge.

- District Council of Robe.
- District Council of Yorke Peninsula.
- Rural City of Murray Bridge.
- Wattle Range Council.

Those trained in auditing gain valuable insights into issues such as the contamination of kerbside recycling and garden organics collections, and the relative efficiencies of different kerbside waste and recycling systems.

The program, which began in 2005-06, will be continued in 2008-09 with a fourth group of councils. As in previous years, it is anticipated that this group will include councils required to report through the Kerbside Performance Incentives program, and also councils that need the information for planning or reviewing kerbside systems.

6.2 Communication and Education

Refer 3.1, 3.2 and 6.1

6.2.1 Website Redevelopment

ZWSA relies on its website as its primary channel for disseminating information about its programs and policies. The website caters for a diverse range of user groups with a wide variety of experience and knowledge of website technology. In 2007-08 the website had more than 80,000 visitors, with an average of 8.47 visitors per hour viewing 806 pages per day. The most popular pages were those with practical information for businesses and householders on where, and how, to recycle specific materials.

Content was being rewritten to meet the website's primary goals of informing and educating people about working towards zero waste. The web redevelopment project is expected to be completed by early 2008-09.

6.3 Local government education assistance

Refer 2.1.

6.4 Kerbside incentives program

This program provides councils with an incentive to strive to meet at least minimum performance yields and provide basic services for reducing waste to landfill (including kerbside green organics and community education). The program is contributing to the Waste Strategy target of diverting 75% of kerbside material from landfill by 2010.

Councils seeking funds must submit a report to substantiate the system performance, which can include the use of kerbside audit data.

Some financial incentives are for introducing kerbside recycling services. Councils that have introduced a 3-bin system have contributed to an increase in recycling from 24% to 50% in 3 years. A small number of regional cities are yet to provide services that meet current benchmarks.

In 2007-08, ZWSA approved the following incentive grants:

- City of Prospect (\$11,522).
- District Council of Yankalilla (\$16,500).
- The City of Whyalla (\$66,548).
- District Council of Kingston (\$29,045).
- City of Port Lincoln (\$38,824).
- Adelaide City Council (\$112,088).

Payments under this program are made in stages as recipients attain specified milestones and reporting stages. During 2007-08, \$347,337 in incentive payments was paid to councils (those listed above and from previous years).

6.5 Events and public place recycling grants

This grants program has been shifted into more of an advocacy role with small grants being provided through Sponsorship Grants (Refer 4.4).

6.6 Advocacy

6.6.1 Packaging, planning, building and contracting

Refer to 5.2.1 State infrastructure and policy development, Plastic Shopping Bag (Waste Avoidance) Bill.

6.6.2 Extended producer responsibility and product stewardship

The ZWSA Industry Resource Efficiency Assistance Program (REAP), now in its third year of development and delivery, is designed to help businesses take a systematic approach to managing water, energy, waste, and human and financial resources.

The program provides business diagnostics, monitoring and reporting assistance, and tailored, industry specific, training modules combined with in-house technical support. Industry sectors being targeted by REAP include printing, hotels and entertainment venues, electronic, food manufacturing and wine.

ZWSA is currently working with a number of companies to create ‘lighthouse’, or shining example, case studies for the ZWSA website that demonstrate the benefits of resource efficiency to industry.

Participating companies include R M Williams, Arnott’s, Phoenix Society, Tarac Technologies and New Castalloy. Their progress has been monitored for up to 2 years.

6.6.3 Greening of Government

The Chief Executive ZWSA committed the agency to achieving the milestones set out for South Australian government agencies in its Greening of Government (GoGO) Action Plan).

ZWSA’s Greening Implementation Plan identifies and creates mechanisms to address the environmental impacts of its operations. The plan and supporting documentation, including the Chief Executive’s commitment and the staff Green Behaviour Charter, are available on the ZWSA website at: www.zerowaste.sa.gov.au/greening_government/greening_zwsa.php.

7. Program: Investigations – Data Collection, Reporting Progress

Key performance indicators:

- Quarterly reporting on litter composition.
- Reduced litter associated with charitable collections.
- 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.
- Full uptake of grant funds.
- Raise awareness of plastic bag reduction and other environmental issues (measured by community attitude surveys).

Action undertaken in 2007-08:

7.1 Litter counts, trends and analysis and monitoring

A new 3-year funding agreement between ZWSA and KESAB will ensure that the following ZWSA litter and illegal dumping programs will continue.

KESAB is funded by ZWSA to monitor litter trends using statistically robust monitoring and analysis. The data open a window on litter trends over time, the impact of targeted campaigns and, in the case of Container Deposit Legislation in South Australia, the effectiveness of regulations to control littering. The data will allow the effect of the increase in the container deposit amount to be assessed.

Since 2006 the Keep Australia Beautiful Association has used the KESAB litter survey protocol for a comprehensive National Litter Index which supports the development of new litter reduction campaigns and education initiatives.

7.2 Communication and education – litter and illegal dumping

In 2007-08 KESAB found that illegal dumping remained the highest litter type by volume. As in previous years, dumped items vary from furniture to garden waste, and engine parts to refuse dumped by DIY handymen at night.

Working with partner councils, KESAB has developed a tool box of actions and strategies to reduce illegal dumping. ZWSA programs financially support local councils in their efforts to minimise illegal dumping.

7.3 Program: Incentives – litter and illegal dumping

In 2007-08, ZWSA introduced the Illegal Dumping Prevention Grants for local government and charitable organisations. The grants were designed to financially help them implement effective measures to prevent illegal dumping of solid waste in targeted ‘hot spots’.

In 2007-08, \$58,856 in funding was awarded to 9 organisations grappling with illegal dumping. The ZWSA contribution for each project (matched by each council or organisation) was:

- District Council of Mallala, We’re Out to Get You campaign (\$15,775). Installation of signage and video surveillance technology.
- District Council of Mt Remarkable, Illegal Dumping Community Awareness project (\$2,025). Installation of signage in hot spots.
- City of Port Adelaide Enfield, Illegal Dumping Minimisation Program (\$9,025) Signage, clearing and fencing vegetation project at northern and southern car park areas of Barker Inlet Wetlands.
- City of Tea Tree Gully, Illegal Dumping Notification project (\$2,125). Installation of signage in hot spots and media articles.
- Campbelltown City Council campaign (\$3,450). Installation of signage and banners in hot spots and distribution of campaign flyers.
- District Council of Grant, Illegal Dumping campaign (\$2,525). Installation of signage in hot spots and distribution of campaign flyers.
- City of Onkaparinga, Illegal dumping camera, fence and signage project (\$14,930).
- St Vincent de Paul, Dumping Hurts the People We’re Trying to Help (\$2,901). Brochure campaign for Kidman Park.
- City of Salisbury, Road Side Rubbish Program (\$6,100). Installation of signage and bollards in ‘hot spot’ areas and magazine article in local press.

ZWSA continues to partner with KESAB environmental solutions, together working in collaboration with key stakeholders, to implement and monitor trial measures and actions to deter and reduce illegal dumping. A web-based toolkit of supporting resources including standard signage, brochures, posters and data collection tools is being developed to help councils and charitable organisations prevent illegal dumping.

Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators	Reporting Measure	Report																																				
<p>8. Consumer packaging as a % by weight of total waste and relative to other waste stream components.</p>	<p>A. Report consumer packaging by weight as a % of total household waste and also relative to other household waste stream components.</p>	<p>Based on a metropolitan council waste audit, consumer packaging is an average of 15.8% of total household waste. Source: City West Torrens, Kerbside Waste Audit, May 2007, Flinders Bio.</p> <p>Packaging 15.8%, Other 84.2%</p>																																				
	<p>B. Report consumer packaging by weight as a % of commercial and industrial waste and relative to other C & I waste stream components.</p>	<p>A Recycling Activity report undertaken in 2007 identified a reduction from 8.2% to 7.48% from 2004 for cardboard and paper. Source ZWSA.</p> <p>Paper & Cardboard Packaging 7.48%, Other 92.52%</p>																																				
<p>9. 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</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Material Types collected at kerbside</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Recycling collected (in tonnes)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Recycled (in tonnes)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Disposed of to landfill (tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOTAL PACKAGING PAPER i.e. cardboard and liquid paper board</td> <td style="text-align: right;">62,598.37</td> <td style="text-align: right;">34,422.61</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,018.68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL NON PACKAGING PAPER i.e. paper mixed, paper white office, newspaper and magazines</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,624.84</td> <td style="text-align: right;">19,289.16</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,528.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL GLASS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14,673.50</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,642.13</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,558.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL PLASTICS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,868.40</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,625.90</td> <td style="text-align: right;">417.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL ALUMINIUM (cans)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">996.01</td> <td style="text-align: right;">506.12</td> <td style="text-align: right;">112.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL STEEL (cans, tins etc.)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,404.98</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,492.26</td> <td style="text-align: right;">419.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COMINGLED</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11,083.21</td> <td style="text-align: right;">44,055.74</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,160.71</td> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #e0e0e0;"> <td>TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">130249.31</td> <td style="text-align: right;">112033.92</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18215.41</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>b) To be reported by National Projects Group via the National MRFs and Re-processors Data</p>	Material Types collected at kerbside	Recycling collected (in tonnes)	Recycled (in tonnes)	Disposed of to landfill (tonnes)	TOTAL PACKAGING PAPER i.e. cardboard and liquid paper board	62,598.37	34,422.61	4,018.68	TOTAL NON PACKAGING PAPER i.e. paper mixed, paper white office, newspaper and magazines	30,624.84	19,289.16	3,528.04	TOTAL GLASS	14,673.50	8,642.13	1,558.31	TOTAL PLASTICS	4,868.40	2,625.90	417.78	TOTAL ALUMINIUM (cans)	996.01	506.12	112.66	TOTAL STEEL (cans, tins etc.)	5,404.98	2,492.26	419.23	COMINGLED	11,083.21	44,055.74	8,160.71	TOTAL	130249.31	112033.92	18215.41
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Key Performance Indicators	Reporting Measure	Report
		Collection Project.
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.	Of the 68 councils in South Australia, 42 provide a kerbside recycling service. 36 councils are performing at high performance kerbside standard in line with ZWSA guidelines. 36 Council representing 53% of all councils.
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 679,662 residential households 616,828 have access to kerbside recycling (i.e. 91% have kerbside recycling). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census data and EPA NEPM data report. Of all households in South Australia 91% had access in 2007/8.
13. Percentage of households with access to other domestic collection systems.	Report on the number of households, 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.	100% of households have access to drop off centres throughout SA. This is due to the fact that the depots were established to cater for Container Deposit Legislation (CDL) items. Source: EPA Total coverage is 100%.
15. Percentage of Councils and government agencies providing public place recycling infrastructure.	A. Report number of government agencies providing public recycling facilities as a percentage of government agencies with public place responsibilities.	ZWSA are currently developing best practice guidelines for public place recycling. This guideline will assist with ongoing negotiations being held with service providers for inclusion of recycling services in public places. The SA Government does not as yet have extensive state wide public place recycling systems.
	B. Report number of councils providing public place recycling facilities as a percentage of local councils.	The percentage of local governments providing public place recycling facilities compared to all local governments is 62%.
	C. Report total number of recycling bins provided by agencies (if available).	Unable to report specific details
	D. Report total number of recycling bins provided by councils (if available).	One Council, Kangaroo Island has 14 public place recycling receptacles that collect Container Deposit Legislation (CDL) beverage containers. 8 purpose built enclosures are located in Parndana and 6 blue wheelie bins are strategically placed in other areas of the Island. This infrastructure was provided by the Kangaroo Island Council and is serviced by local community progress associations.

Key Performance Indicators	Reporting Measure	Report
		Details from other Councils not collected to date.
16. Percentage of signatories providing recycling collection facilities for post-consumer packaging generated on-site.	A. Report whether on-site recycling facilities are provided or not.	<p>Most agencies have some form of on-site recycling however many do not record what is collected. EPA is currently working with Visy Recycling SA to obtain this information.</p> <p>SA Government Department for Administrative & Information Services (DAIS) are currently working to establish a commingled recycling system across 21 metropolitan and 4 CBD worksites.</p>
	B. If yes, provide details	(See KPI 21).
17. Amount and type of consumer packaging in the litter stream.	Report amount and type of consumer packaging in the litter stream	<p>An aggregate of 65,135 items of litter were counted by KESAB in four counts (16,283 items each count) across 151 sites during this reporting period. Using May 2008 as the benchmark there was a considerable increase in litter counted, if May 2007 (14,802) is compared with May 2008 (17,400 items).</p> <p>Although the count is designed to show trends in littering, external factors and different types of litter, combined with social behaviour, can help create fluctuations between counts. Rises and falls in litter volume are subject to influences such as weather, large events, litter management, anti-social behaviour, illegal dumping, and changes in physical or regulatory conditions.</p> <p>The breakdown of the May 2008 count was, 39% cigarette butts, 24% paper and cardboard, 21% plastic, 8% metal, 5% miscellaneous and 3% glass.</p> <p>During the reporting period SA enjoyed an unprecedented number of outdoor entertainment events, attended by hundreds of thousands of consumers. These included Festival Fringe, the Clipsal 500, Tour Down under and an increased number of food and wine festivals.</p> <p>SA continues to reduce beverage container litter through Container Deposit Legislation (CDL), which supports both a reduction in litter and an increase in resource recovery.</p> <p>Source: KESAB Annual Report 07/08.</p>
18. Contamination rates in consumer packaging recovery systems (eg. kerbside, events, venues, public places, workplaces).	A. Report % contamination from domestic systems.	Kerbside data, as per chart at KPI 9 (a) indicates that the Average Contamination Rate is 15%. This is a reduction of 1% from 2006/2007 data.
	B. Report % contamination from Away from Home systems.	To be reported by National Projects Group via the National MRFs and Re-processors Data Collection Project.

Key Performance Indicators	Reporting Measure	Report
	C. Report specific examples of % contamination by system or location if available.	To be reported by National Projects Group via the National MRFs and Re-processors Data Collection Project.
20. Improvements in littering behaviour.	Report details of specific aspects of littering behaviour and trends in behaviour over time.	(See KPI 17).
21. Estimated tonnage of consumer packaging sent (a) for recycling and (b) to landfill from on-site collection facilities.	Report on amounts of consumer packaging from on-site collection which is; (i) Sent for recycling (tonnes and % of total waste); and (ii) Sent to landfill (tonnes and % of total waste).	Recycling occurs in several government agencies, however no comprehensive system has yet to be rolled out to all of government. It is proposed to have whole of government reporting for systems in future years. ZWSA are currently working with other agencies to influence changes to contracts relating to waste and recycling services within government tenanted buildings. Data on other consumer packaging e.g. beverage containers and food packaging from kitchens is only available from EPA and ZWSA offices. In 2006/07, 11.76 tonnes of paper and cardboard and 6.39 tonnes of commingled packaging from on-site collection was diverted from landfill.
24. Implementation of NEPM procedures by jurisdictions.	Report number of companies contacted in relation to NPC and NEPM.	60 companies were referred to South Australia and all 60 were formally contacted in 2007/8.
25. Enforcement of the NEPM to “free-riders” and non-compliant Covenant signatories.	Report number of formal enforcement actions taken.	One company has chosen to comply with NEPM obligations. Enforcement action is in progress with two other companies.
26. Implementation of Buy Recycled purchasing policy or practices.	A. Report whether the signatory has implemented a Buy Recycled purchasing policy or practices.	The State Procurement Board of South Australia developed a “Suppliers Guide to Winning Government Business”. This document outlines 7 Tips for Winning Government Business, one of which is to demonstrate sustainability in your business practice (e.g. financial viability, environmentally friendly manufacturing/sourcing and social responsibility).
	B. If yes, provide details and quantitative data where available.	Examples of ‘Buy Recycled’ practice are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ZWSA purchase of Evolve Office A4 copy paper, which is 100% recycled, has 100% post consumer content and is not bleached using chlorine, and Albox folders which are made locally from 100% recyclable polypropylene. ○ EPA use 100% recycled copy paper
27. Establishment of baseline performance data.	A. Report indicative baseline data (where available), including qualifiers & assumptions, by 30 November	Achieved.

Key Performance Indicators	Reporting Measure	Report
	2005.	
	B. Report established baseline data by 31 October 2006.	Achieved.
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, will be seeking to change reporting date for governments due to the reporting timelines for local government reporting as required by the NEPM. Ministers approve this data in the middle of November each year for inclusion in National Environment Protection Councils Annual Report.
29. Demonstrated improvement and achievements against individual targets	Annual report to clearly demonstrate continuous improvement and performance against individual targets and timelines in Action Plan.	Achieved.