



# Notice of information required for an annual return of liable local governments that provide waste services

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008  
(Regulation 18D)

## Person who describes information required for an annual return

I, Alistair Jones, in my capacity as the Chief Executive Officer of the department principally assisting the Minister for Environment in the administration of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007<sup>1</sup> (CEO) hereby describes in this notice the information relating to reportable waste<sup>2</sup> or recycling of reportable waste that is required to be provided in an annual return and the procedures to be followed to record and calculate or estimate that information pursuant to regulations 18C and 18D(1) of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008.

## Person required to provide and use information in this notice

In this notice, a person is a liable person as described under regulations 18B(1) and 18B(2) of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 if they are a local government defined under section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995* as established under the *Local Government Act 1995* that provides waste services, which includes regional local governments<sup>3</sup> pursuant to the definition of local government in section 3(1) of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*<sup>4</sup> (referred to as a 'liable local government' in this notice).

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<sup>1</sup> The 'department principally assisting the Minister for Environment in the administration of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007' is currently the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

<sup>2</sup> Regulation 18A of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 defines reportable waste to mean waste that is solid matter.

<sup>3</sup> A regional local government is established under section 3.61 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, which provides in section 3.61(1):

Two or more local governments (referred to in this Division as the participants) may, with the Minister's approval, establish a regional local government to do things, for the participants, for any purpose for which a local government can do things under this Act or any other Act.

<sup>4</sup> The definition in section 3(1) of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* of local government to include 'a regional local government established for the purpose of providing waste services' applies to the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 by virtue of section 44(1) of the *Interpretation Act 1984*, which states:

Words and expressions used in subsidiary legislation shall have the same respective meanings as in the written law under which the subsidiary legislation is made.

The liable local government must inform the CEO in a form approved in writing by the CEO<sup>5</sup> that it is a liable local government that provides waste services pursuant to regulation 18B(5)(a) of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008. Waste services, as defined by section 3(1) of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*, means the following:

- the collection, transport, storage, treatment, processing, sorting, recycling or disposing of waste; or
- the provision of receptacles for the temporary deposit of waste; or
- the provision and management of waste facilities, machinery for the disposal of waste and processes for dealing with waste.

A liable local government is subject to Part 3A of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 pursuant to regulation 18B(1). Under regulation 18C of Part 3A of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008, a liable local government is required to make and lodge an annual return relating to reportable waste or the recycling of reportable waste containing information as required by this notice under regulation 18D.

## Relevant waste services

The information described in items 1 and 2 under the heading 'Information required to be contained in an annual return' below pertain to the following waste collection services provided by the liable local government, whether that service is operated by the local government or by a third party under contract with the relevant local government:

- kerbside collections by detailed type of service
- vergeside collections by detailed type of service
- drop-off services by detailed type of service.

Where:

**Kerbside services** are containerised, regular services where waste is collected from the kerb in front of the residence or from commercial premises.

**Vergeside services** are intermittent or on-demand collection services for garden organic wastes or bulk waste. Typically, these services are non-containerised, but bulk bins may also be used.

**Drop-off services** allow householders to self-haul their waste to facilities such as transfer stations, landfills and recycling depots that are operated by the local government.

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<sup>5</sup> The term 'approved' is defined in regulation 3 of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 to mean approved by the CEO in writing. [Waste Data Online](#) is the approved form for making and lodging annual returns.

## Information required for the annual return - regulations 18C and 18D

For the purposes of making an annual return under regulation 18C of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008, the local government must include the following information in that annual return, and record that information pursuant to regulation 18D(1)(b)(i) and 18D(5).

1. Liable local governments must record and report in their annual return the following data in tonnes against each waste service type provided within their district:
  - total weight of waste collected
  - total weight of waste disposed of to landfill
  - total weight of waste recovered at an energy recovery facility
  - total weight of waste recycled.
2. Liable local governments must record and report in their annual return the following data for each kerbside and vergeside waste service type provided:
  - number of single-unit dwellings provided with the service
  - number of multi-unit dwellings provided with the service
  - participation rate
  - frequency, including number of services for on-demand services
  - type, size and colour of containers used (for kerbside collection services only)
  - the primary destination facility for the collected waste
  - the primary service provider
  - number of commercial premises provided with the service
  - estimated proportion of waste collected from commercial premises.
3. Liable local governments must record and report in their annual returns data about the weight of waste collected, recovered and disposed arising from the following activities:
  - public place bin collections
  - special events
  - street sweepings
  - illegal dumping clean-ups
  - parks and recreation facility management.
4. Liable local governments must record and report in their annual return:
  - fees charged to residents for waste and recycling collection services
  - cost of providing waste and recycling collection services.
5. Liable local governments must calculate or estimate by virtue of regulation 18D(1)(b)(ii) of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 the information required in items 1 to 4 using the Approved procedure for estimation/calculation of annual return information by

local governments required under the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 at Attachment 1 of this notice, which forms part of this notice.

6. Liable local governments must make and submit their annual return in the approved<sup>6</sup> form.
7. Liable local governments must, by virtue of regulation 18D(1)(b)(i) of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008, keep any records relevant to the calculation, estimation or verification of the information reported in its annual return in a legible written form, or so as to be readily convertible into such a form, for a period of not less than five years from the day on which the record was made.

## Current reporting and liability

The liable local government must make an annual return in the approved<sup>7</sup> form and lodge it with the CEO on or before 1 October each year. The annual return must contain the information required under this notice for the most recently completed financial year relating to reportable waste<sup>8</sup> or recycling of reportable waste.

This CEO notice replaces all previous CEO notices issued to liable local governments under regulation 18D(1) of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008.

There are a number of offences provided for under regulation 18E of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 for breaches by a liable local government under regulations 18B, 18C and 18D, carrying a fine of \$10,000.

**Alistair Jones**  
**Chief Executive Officer**  
**Department of Water and Environmental Regulation**  
**<DATE>**

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<sup>6</sup> The term 'approved' is defined in regulation 3 of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 to mean approved by the CEO in writing.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 6 above.

<sup>8</sup> Regulation 18A of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 defines reportable waste to mean waste that is solid matter.

# Attachment 1

Approved procedure for estimation/calculation of annual return information by local governments required under the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008

Approved procedure of the CEO of the department principally assisting the Minister for Environment in the administration of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* as required under regulation 18D of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008

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## 1. Objective

To establish the procedure of the Chief Executive Officer of the department principally assisting the Minister for Environment in the administration of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*<sup>9</sup> (CEO) for estimating and calculating information to be reported in an annual return under regulations 18C and 18D(1) of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 (WARR Regulations).

This document is intended for liable persons, as defined by regulation 18B(2) of the WARR Regulations, if they are a local government defined under section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995* as established under the *Local Government Act 1995* that provides waste services, which includes regional local governments<sup>10</sup> pursuant to the definition of local government in section 3(1) of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*.

For the purpose of this document, these persons will be hereafter referred to as local governments.

## 2. Background

The WARR Regulations require liable persons to make and lodge annual returns with the CEO on or before 1 October in each year. The annual returns must contain information for the most recently completed financial year relating to reportable waste<sup>11</sup> or the recycling of reportable waste, as required by the notice under regulation 18D(1) (notice).

The WARR Regulations require annual returns to be prepared using procedures for the purposes of calculation or estimation methods described and approved by the CEO in the notice.

## 3. CEO-approved procedure

This document provides the procedure to be followed by liable local governments for the purposes of the calculation or estimation local governments are required to use to prepare their annual returns under regulation 18C of the WARR Regulations.

This document forms a part of the notice approved by the CEO.

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<sup>9</sup> The 'department principally assisting the Minister for Environment in the administration of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*' is currently the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

<sup>10</sup> The definition of local government in section 3(1) of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* to include 'a regional local government established for the purpose of providing waste services' applies to the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 by virtue of section 44(1) of the *Interpretation Act 1984* which states:

Words and expressions used in subsidiary legislation shall have the same respective meanings as in the written law under which the subsidiary legislation is made.

<sup>11</sup> Regulation 18A of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 defines reportable waste to mean waste that is solid matter.

## 4. Measuring waste

Where local governments rely on a third party to provide data (e.g. from a waste contractor or facility), local governments should ensure that the third party uses these approved methods to collect and report the data.

### 4.1 Estimating weight of waste collected, recovered, disposed of

Local governments are required to record and report data about the waste services they provide to residents and commercial premises located within their local government area. Local governments should obtain accurate data from the waste and recycling facilities where the waste they collect is delivered, whether it is operated by the local government itself or by a third party.

#### 4.1.1 Weighing

The most preferred method for estimating the amount of waste collected, recovered or disposed of is for the waste to be weighed on a calibrated weighbridge, load cell or scales at the facility where it is delivered.

If waste is collected in a truck that has an onboard weighing system, then the records from the onboard weighing system can be used to estimate the tonnes of waste collected for combined collections or where there is no weighbridge at the destination facility.

All weights are to be reported as wet weights.

#### 4.1.2 Volume estimation

If weighing waste is not possible, the volume of each load entering and leaving the destination facility must be assessed. Approved default values for vehicle volumes are provided at Clause 10, Table 1. Volume of each load is assessed as the volume of the vehicle or container multiplied by the percentage fullness of the vehicle or container.

When preparing the annual return, the measured volumes must be converted to tonnes using either facility specific material density factors or the default density factors provided under Clause 10, Table 2 Default values.

### 4.2 Waste aggregated at transfer stations prior to receipt at destination facility

If waste from a local government is aggregated with waste from other sources at a transfer station prior to delivery to a destination facility, then waste sources must be determined from the transfer station records.

### 4.3 Estimating the fate of waste aggregated at recovery facilities

If waste is delivered to a recovery facility such as a Materials Recovery Facility where the waste is aggregated with waste from other sources, it may not be possible to directly measure the fate of waste from one specific local government. In this instance, the local government will estimate the fate of waste by applying the facility rates for waste recovery and disposal.

Where a recovery facility is unable to provide these rates, a default rate of 20 per cent disposal will be used.

## 4.4 Drop-off collections - additional guidance

Drop-off collections are where waste is delivered to a waste depot by residents, i.e. self-hauled waste. Details on the source (i.e. domestic, commercial, local government) and type of waste must be determined and recorded as vehicles enter the site. The amount of waste collected may be determined either at point of entry, or after aggregation.

The type of waste service based on the categories listed in Clause 6.3 should be recorded as waste enters the facility. Small loads of mixed waste types (e.g. a trailer with garden waste and mixed dry recyclables) should be recorded against as the predominant waste service type.

Liable local governments may assume that all small loads (single axle trailers, utilities, cars and vans) are sourced from the domestic waste stream.

## 4.5 Combined collections

Liable local governments are required to report the weight of waste collected, disposed of and recovered by waste collection service type. Some local governments may combine waste service types such as kerbside and public place collections on the same collection run.

Where waste from more than one containerised collection service is collected in the one vehicle, the weight of waste collected from each may be estimated using either:

- records from an onboard weighing system
- relative annual bin capacity (i.e. number of bin lifts multiplied by bin volume, assuming bins are 100% full)

If the liable local government does not know how many bin lifts it provides for each service type, it must undertake an audit of its bins in the field and the waste services it provides.

## 4.6 Estimating the cost of providing waste and recycling services

The overall cost of providing waste services must be reported.

The estimated costs should include all costs directly related to providing the waste service/s. These may include:

- waste management staff salaries/wages, plus 'overheads' to cover general administration costs (usually as a relative proportion of staff salary, e.g. 50%)
- collection and disposal contracts
- waste education costs
- operational costs for equipment
- maintenance on equipment / waste vehicles / bins
- annual amortised capital costs of new equipment / waste vehicles / bins (i.e. the total cost is distributed over the life of the equipment)
- annual amortised landfill closure costs (the estimated closure cost is divided by the lifespan of the landfill, with the annual cost incorporated into the annual budget)



- annual amortised costs of constructing a new, replacement landfill in the future (the estimated closure cost is divided by the lifespan of the landfill, with the annual cost incorporated into the annual budget)
- waste consultancy costs
- waste service tender costs (e.g. advertising).

## 4.7 Charges

Where a liable local government charges different rates for the same service to different customers (e.g. if pensioner discounts are given on waste charges), then the charge reported should be the non-discounted rate for a standard single-unit dwelling.

In order of decreasing preference, charges may be reported as:

- a) separate charges for recycling and/or waste disposal services
- b) combined charge for waste disposal and recycling services.

## 5. Waste collected from commercial premises

Local governments are required to report the number of commercial premises to whom they provide regular waste collection services.

For each waste service type, local governments are also required to estimate the proportion of waste collected from commercial premises. If waste from commercial premises is collected on the same bin run as the domestic waste collection, the relative amounts collected from each waste stream may be estimated by the relative annual bin capacity for each waste stream using the methods in clause 4.5.

In multi-unit dwellings, commercial and domestic waste may be collected in the same bin. For these bin lifts only, local governments can assume 75 per cent of the waste is collected from domestic sources and 25 per cent is collected from commercial sources.

## 6. Waste service types

Items 1 and 2 in the CEO notice set out information to be reported against each waste service type. These waste service types include, but are not limited to, the following.

### 6.1 Kerbside waste collection service types

- Kerbside residual waste
- Kerbside comingled dry recyclables
- Kerbside food organics and garden organics (FOGO)
- Kerbside garden organics only (GO)
- Kerbside separate paper and cardboard
- Kerbside separate glass

## 6.2 Vergeside waste collection service types

- Vergeside collection of garden organics
- Vergeside collection of mixed bulk waste
- Vergeside collection of mattresses
- Vergeside collection of white goods

## 6.3 Drop-off collection service types

- Drop-off mixed waste for disposal
- Drop-off services for dry recyclables
- Drop-off services for garden waste
- Drop off-services for hard waste or bulk rubbish
- Drop-off services container deposit depot
- Drop-off services for e-waste
- Drop-off services for hazardous waste
- Drop-off services for rubber, including tyres

## 7. Special provisions for non-metropolitan local governments with a population of less than 5,000

As an acknowledgement that smaller non-metropolitan local governments may not have the resources or the capability to report in accordance with the above approved methods for local governments, special provisions have been made for liable non-metropolitan local governments with a population of less than 5,000.

### 7.1 Estimating weight of waste collected, recovered and disposed

#### 7.1.1 Direct measurement

Direct measurement, either by weight or volume, is the preferred approved method for measuring waste, as described in Clause 4.

#### Indirect measurement

If a liable non-metropolitan local government with a population of less than 5,000 does not have the capacity to measure waste directly, then indirect measurement of the waste collected is permissible.

For containerised services, the amount of waste collected may be estimated from the number of bin lifts in the reporting period multiplied by the typical weight of bin contents. Ideally, typical bin weights will be obtained from a recent and local audit of the waste service. Where no audit of the waste service has been conducted, the default factors in clause 10, Table 3 can be used.

For local governments where all domestic waste is self-hauled by residents to a drop-off facility, i.e. a kerbside collection service is not provided, then the weight of waste dropped off by residents may

be estimated by multiplying the number of residents in the local government by 0.6 tonnes per capita per reporting period.

## 8. Special provisions for non-metropolitan local governments with a population of less than 1,500

The department acknowledges the limited resources of non-metropolitan local governments with a low population. Therefore, where accurate information is not available on the amount of waste collected, recovered and disposed of, non-metropolitan local governments with an estimated resident population (ERP) of less than 1,500 can elect not to report the amount of waste collected through each waste service type they provide. The department will estimate the amount of waste collected, recovered and disposed of, based on the population or number of households. Local governments that opt to use this special provision will still be required to other data required in the CEO notice about each of the waste service types they provide to residents.

## 9. Alternative methods

Local governments may propose alternative methods for the following if these are more accurate than the methods set out above:

- estimating the amount of waste collected, recovered and disposed of
- estimating material densities
- estimating source waste streams.

Any alternative methods proposed must be accurate, repeatable and consistent.

Local governments may also propose alternative default values to those used in this document.

Local governments must submit alternative methods or default values, with relevant substantiating information, to the department at [waste.data@dwer.wa.gov.au](mailto:waste.data@dwer.wa.gov.au) for consideration and approval prior to use in the annual return.

## 10. Default values

**Table 1 Volume by vehicle type**

Vehicle type	Assumed volume (cubic metres)	Assumed weight for mixed reportable waste (tonnes)
Single axle trailer, utility, car and van	1	0.3
Small open truck	6	1.8
Large open truck	20	6
Compactor garbage truck	10	4.25

**Table 2 Default bulk densities**

<b>Waste material</b>	<b>Default bulk density (t/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>
Paper	0.2
Cardboard	0.1
Plastics (baled)	0.14
Plastic containers (loose)	0.01
Metals – ferrous – mixed	0.35
Metals – non-ferrous	0.14
Glass	0.347
Glass – (ex MRF)	1
Concrete	1.5
Bricks	1.2
Soil, sand, clean fill	1.3
Plaster board/cement sheeting	0.5
Organics – garden organics	0.15
Organics – food organics	0.5
Organics – timber/wood	0.19
Organics – timber/wood (packaging and pallets)	0.156
Organics – other organics	0.3
Rubber/tyres (also see Table 4 weight per item)	0.3
Textiles	0.15
Hazardous – asbestos	0.31
Hazardous – other	0.2
<b>Mixed materials</b>	
Co-mingled recyclables (uncompacted)	0.063
Mixed domestic kerbside residuals	0.14
Residuals from materials recovery facilities	0.31
Residuals from metals recycling facilities (shredder floc)	0.2
Disaster waste	0.72
Other/mixed – putrescible	0.3
Other/mixed – inert	1.3
Mixed building waste in skip bins	0.7

**Table 3 Default weight of bin contents to be used when estimating the weight of waste collected under the special provisions provided in Clause 7.1.2 or some drop off collections**

Bin system	Residual waste bin	Comingled dry recycling bin
One bin – weekly residual collection	18 kg	
Two bins – weekly residual collection and fortnightly recycling collection	15	7

**Table 4 Weight (kg) per item of product wastes**

Type	Weight (kg)
Mattress	35
Tyre	8
<b>E-waste</b>	
Dishwashers	43.3
Kitchen (e.g. large furnaces, ovens, cooking equipment)	47.66
Washing machines (incl. combined dryers)	72.54
Dryers (wash dryers, centrifuges)	45.98
Lamps (e.g. pocket, Christmas, excl. LED and incandescent)	0.09
Compact fluorescent lamps (incl. retrofit and non-retrofit)	0.08
Straight tube fluorescent lamps	0.11
Special lamps (e.g. professional mercury, high- and low-pressure sodium)	0.08
LED lamps (incl. retrofit LED lamps and household LED luminaires)	0.08
Household luminaires (incl. household incandescent fittings)	0.45
Professional luminaires (offices, public space, industry)	2.67
Professional medical (e.g. hospital, dentist, diagnostics)	67.04
Game consoles	0.48
Small IT (e.g. routers, mice, keyboards, external drives and accessories)	0.4
Desktop PCs (excl. monitors, accessories)	8.77
Laptops (incl. tablets)	1.26
Printers (e.g. scanners, multifunctionals, faxes)	10.32
Telecom (e.g. cordless phones, answering machines)	0.45

Mobile phones (incl. smartphones, pagers)	0.09
Professional IT (e.g. servers, routers, data storage, copiers)	40
Cathode ray tube monitors	22
Flat display panel monitors (LCD, LED)	5.5
Cathode ray tube TVs	33.2
Flat display panel TVs (LCD, LED, Plasma)	10.2
Central heating (household installed)	30.85
Professional heating and ventilation (excl. cooling equipment)	124.61
Household heating and ventilation (e.g. hoods, ventilators, space heaters)	12.14
Fridges (incl. combi-fridges)	40.79
Freezers	44.09
Air conditioners (household installed and portable)	26.7
Other cooling (e.g. dehumidifiers, heat pump dryers)	41.7
Professional cooling (e.g. large air conditioners, cooling displays)	110.1
Cooled dispensers (e.g. for vending, cold drinks)	92.22
<b>Container Deposit Scheme</b>	
Glass beverage container (150 ml to 3 L)	0.220
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) beverage container (150 ml to 3L)	0.027
Aluminium beverage container (150 ml to 3L)	0.014
High-density polyethylene (HDPE) beverage container (150 ml to 3L)	0.030
Liquid paperboard (LPB) beverage container (150 ml to 1L)	0.020

## 10.1 Default waste generation rate

A default waste generation rate of 0.6 tonnes per person per year may be used where the special provisions provided in Clause 7.1.2 apply.

## 11. Definitions

Acronym/symbol	Definition
Bulk waste	Waste too large to be placed in a kerbside collection such as white goods and furniture.
Co-mingled dry recycling	Collection of mixed dry recyclables in a container destined for sorting at material recovery facility (MRF), e.g. a yellow topped bin kerbside service.
Container deposit depot	A refund point for the collection of containers eligible

	for the 10 c Containers for Change refund.
the department	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Destination facility	The facility where the collected waste will be transported for either recovery or disposal.
Direct measurement	A method of measuring the amount of waste by either weighing the waste or volume assessing it.
Drop-off services for dry recyclables	A collection point where residents can bring dry recyclables such as paper, cardboard, and recyclable packaging for recycling
Drop-off waste services	Local government waste and recycling facilities where householders can self-haul their waste such as transfer stations, landfills and recycling depots.
Energy recovery	Processes through which wastes are collected, sorted and processed to recover energy in usable form, for example process heat, steam or in electricity generation. For data reporting purposes, the quantity of waste allocated to the fate 'energy recovery' excludes residuals from energy from waste facilities that are recycled or sent to landfill or otherwise disposed of.  Energy recovery is MSW reported as a wet weight.
Estimated resident population (ERP)	Estimated resident population published in <i>ABS catalogue 3218.0 – Regional Population Growth</i>
E-waste	Electric and electronic waste that meets the definition of a regulated e-waste category, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• screens, information technology and telecommunications</li> <li>• lighting and lamps</li> <li>• large appliances</li> <li>• batteries</li> <li>• temperature exchange equipment</li> <li>• medical devices</li> <li>• solar panels (not regulated at 2024).</li> </ul>
Hard waste	Bulky wastes such as furniture and white goods.
Indirect measurement	A method of estimating the amount of waste using assumed volumes and/or weights of containerised waste or assumed rates of waste generation per capita.
Kerbside services	Containerised, regular services where waste or recycling are collected from the kerb in front of the residence.
Landfilled waste	All waste buried in landfill. This includes waste material used as daily cover.
Material density factors	Tonnes per cubic metre. A property of a material. Can be used to estimate the weight of a particular material from a measure of its volume.

Municipal solid waste (MSW)	Municipal solid waste – solid waste generated from domestic (residential) premises and local government activities.
Participation rate	The percentage of bins that are presented on collection day compared to the total number of bins supplied to residents.
Public place bin collections	Permanent bins in public places.
Recovery	An abbreviation of ‘resource recovery’. The process of reprocessing of wastes into products or secondary materials that are returned to productive use, including for energy. May include collection, sorting, reprocessing and/or energy recovery.
Recycling	<p>Activities that culminate in the reprocessing of wastes into products or secondary materials that are returned to productive use (excluding for energy). May include collection, sorting and/or reprocessing. For data reporting purposes, recycling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• includes all materials received by a reprocessing facility that are processed to the point of being suitable for manufacturing or return to productive use, whether immediately used or stored for later sale or use</li> <li>• includes weight losses to the atmosphere during the processing of wastes (for example, moisture, carbon dioxide from organics degradation)</li> <li>• excludes residuals that are sent to landfill or otherwise disposed of</li> <li>• excludes materials received at a recycling facility but not yet processed</li> <li>• is reported as wet weight.</li> </ul>
Reportable waste	Means waste that is solid matter under regulation 18A of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008.
Residual rate	The weight of residual waste divided by the total amount of waste collected for a particular waste service or waste service type.
Residual waste	As defined in the waste strategy.
Resource recovery	The process of extracting materials or energy from a waste stream through reuse, reprocessing, recycling or recovering energy from waste.
Reuse	Reallocation of products or materials to a new owner or purpose without reprocessing but potentially with some repair (for example, repair of pallets for resale, tyre retreading).
Special event	Local government provided waste collections from temporary bins or collection points at community events.



Vergeside services	Intermittent or on-demand collection services for garden organic wastes or bulk waste. Typically, these services are non-containerised, but bulk bins may also be used.
Waste service	Broad categories of waste collection services provided by local governments that include kerbside, vergeside and drop-off collections.
Waste service type	Subcategories of waste collection services that provide more detail about the types of waste collected through the waste service.
Wet weight	The weight of waste including naturally occurring moisture at a given measurement point.

## 12. References

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2024) National standard for waste and resource recovery data and reporting

[www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/protection/waste/publications/national-standard-waste-resource-recovery-data-reporting-second-edition](http://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/protection/waste/publications/national-standard-waste-resource-recovery-data-reporting-second-edition)

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (2018) Approved manner for estimating the volume or weight of waste received at and disposed of to landfills Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Regulations 2008.

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Zero Waste SA, Solid Waste and Recycling Reporting Template.