



At Home



At Work



Plastic Bags



Grants



Local Government

Zero Waste SA Business Plan 2009 – 10
and Directions for 2010 – 12



Government of South Australia
Zero Waste SA

AVOID • REDUCE • REUSE • RECYCLE

Members of the Zero Waste SA Board approving this business plan

Member	Reason for appointment
Mr Allan Holmes (Chair)	Environmental sustainability, conservation and protection
Mr Jeff Tate	Local government and waste-related infrastructure development
Mr Lachlan Jeffries	Waste-related infrastructure development
Ms Roslyn DeGaris	Waste management industry and waste-related infrastructure development
Ms Megan Dyson	Member, Board of the Environment Protection Authority
Mr Vaughan Levitzke	Ex officio member
Mr Tom Spirat	Regional affairs and local government
Ms Ann Harvey	Economic, financial and risk management
Ms Cheryl Hill	Advocacy on environmental matters on behalf of the community
Vacant	

The Zero Waste SA Board is the governing body of Zero Waste SA and must consist of 6–10 members. The Board's membership must include persons who together have, in the Governor's opinion, practical knowledge of, and experience in:

- environmental sustainability
- local government
- waste management industry or waste related infrastructure development
- regional affairs
- economic, financial and risk management
- advocacy on environmental matters on behalf of the community.

The Board members, as listed above, satisfy the requirements of section 9(6) *Zero Waste SA Act 2004*.

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FOREWORD

South Australia has made great advances in reducing the volume of waste going to landfill.

Almost 50% of kerbside waste is now diverted from landfill and a 10-council trial of recycling of food waste by turning it into compost is setting the scene for this to become standard practice. South Australia's Waste Strategy sets a target of diverting 75% of material collected from domestic kerbsides by 2010. This target is now in sight.

The key to these advances lies in the alliances fostered by Zero Waste SA. These strategic alliances with local government, peak industry bodies, federal and state government agencies and community organisations, are clearly paying dividends for the South Australian community and the environment.

Sixty nine percent of SA's waste is now being recycled and systems are in place for further reductions. Zero Waste SA is using the Recycling @ Work project to begin to tackle the highly fragmented commercial and industrial sector, with the initial focus on the metropolitan solid waste and construction and demolition sectors.

This sector is also the main target of Resource Efficiency Assistance Program that addresses the difficult 'top tiers' of the waste hierarchy: avoiding and reducing waste. The program has ambitious plans for more than 1000 South Australian businesses and Government worksites. The collaborations that underpin these plans, and the potential to save resources and money in a difficult financial climate, will ensure that they have every chance of success.

The South Australian Government's sustainability and greenhouse agendas are driving environmental change at the national level and South Australia's Waste Strategy, and Zero Waste SA, are playing an important role.

We have completed a review of South Australia's Waste Strategy and a new 5-year strategy will be developed in 2009–2010. I invite you to contribute to consultation on the new strategy. South Australia has the potential to set the benchmark for Waste Management, but we need your help to achieve this goal.

Allan Holmes
Chair
Zero Waste SA Board

1. INTRODUCTION

Zero Waste SA (ZWSA), established by the *Zero Waste SA Act 2004*, provides strategic policy advice and direction to government and stakeholders, and undertakes programs and projects that will maximise waste reduction, and promote recycling and ecological sustainability. It enlists other stakeholders in collaborations to bring about change.

Other Australian states have established strategies and organisations to bring about similar outcomes, with Western Australia establishing its own Zero Waste agency in 2008. ZWSA maintains strong links with those organisations to collaborate and share experiences, information and outcomes.

Approved projects can have significant lead times for development and other approvals, and cash flow planning is required to ensure that they can be funded beyond the financial year in which grants are approved. Several projects in this business plan have considerable budget carryovers from 2008–09.

ZWSA is having an effect, as evidenced by remarkable reductions in waste to landfill: from 2003 to the end of the 2007–08 financial year, metropolitan waste disposed to landfill was reduced by almost 11.6%. However, it is becoming more difficult to sustain reductions in waste to landfill in a growing economy. The reductions achieved by improved kerbside recycling collections, for example, are not as easily gained in other areas of waste management.

Data collection and analysis is becoming increasingly important to assess the effectiveness of projects and programs. This was a priority area of investment in 2008–09 with the development of the Zero Waste SA Environment Users System (ZEUS) database, which will be further developed over coming years.

The mid-term review of *South Australia's Waste Strategy* was completed in 2008–09 and will inform the development of the next strategy during 2009–10.

Highlights of this business plan

Collection of food waste at kerbside

Many of the 40 local councils that have implemented, or committed to, high performing kerbside collection systems are recycling up to 55% of kerbside material. However, up to half of the residual waste from over 500,000 households is compostable. This project commits \$984,900 in the first year to capture that compostable material for diversion to compost processors and follows on from the kerbside food waste collection pilots that began in 2009. (Project 3.2.2)

Recycle @ work

Much of South Australia now has high performance kerbside recycling collection systems for households. It is time to turn attention to improving collection systems for the commercial and industrial (C&I) sector. Research indicates about 250,000 tonnes of C&I waste is sent to landfill in metropolitan Adelaide each year.

This project will provide \$1,530,700 to encourage and facilitate source separation of C&I waste for recycling. (Project 4.1.1)

Business Sustainability Alliance

Resource efficient manufacture can make a sustainable difference by reducing raw material, energy and water use, and thus minimising waste production. In this move up the waste hierarchy to 'Reduce' ZWSA is committing \$697,200 to help businesses and government understand, develop and implement cost-saving, resource efficiency measures and thus build capacity to deal with a range of rapidly emerging environmental, financial and social consequences. (Project 8.1.2)

Flexibility in uncertain financial times

In the current uncertain financial times, markets become critical to continued business viability – it is essential to be able to respond rapidly to a changing commercial environment. Expenditure under this business plan will be reviewed throughout the year to ensure that it remains relevant to changing circumstances, and a small contingency fund has been allowed to service urgent requirements.

Vision and Mission

Vision: The achievement of zero waste.

Mission: To change the direction of waste management in South Australia to one that meets both the preferred approach of the waste management hierarchy and the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Primary objectives and guiding principles

The primary objective of ZWSA is to promote waste management practices that, as far as possible:

- eliminate waste or its consignment to landfill
- advance the development of resource recovery and recycling
- are based on an integrated strategy for the state.

In the exercise of its functions, ZWSA is to be guided by:

- the waste management hierarchy
- principles of ecologically sustainable development as set out in section 10 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*
- best practice methods and standards in waste management and the principle that government waste management policies should be developed through a process of open dialogue with local government, industry and the community in which all are encouraged to contribute to decision making.

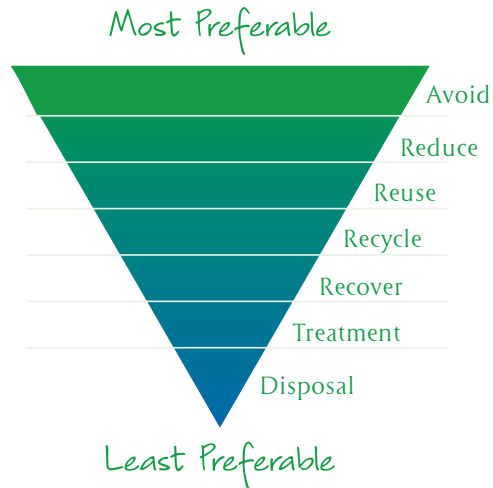


Figure 1. The waste hierarchy

Functions of Zero Waste SA¹

The functions of Zero Waste SA are -

- (a) to develop, co-ordinate and contribute to the implementation of government policy objectives in respect of -
 - (i) waste management for regions, industry sectors or material types; and
 - (ii) public and industry awareness and education in relation to waste management; and
 - (iii) programs for the prevention of litter and illegal dumping; and
 - (iv) market development for recovered resources and recycled material; and
- (b) to develop, adopt and administer the waste strategy for the State; and
- (c) to monitor and assess the adequacy of the waste strategy and its implementation; and
- (d) to provide assistance to local councils with arrangements for regional waste management; and
- (e) to contribute to the development of waste management infrastructure, technologies and systems; and
- (f) to commission, support and collaborate on research into waste management practices and issues; and
- (g) to advise the Minister from time to time about the amount to be charged by way of the levy under section 113 of the Environment Protection Act 1993;
- (h) to advise the Minister about any matter referred to it by the Minister or any matter it sees fit to advise the Minister on in connection with its responsibilities under this Act; and
- (i) such other functions as may be conferred on it by this Act or any other Act, or as may be assigned to it by the Minister.

¹ Section 1.3 Zero Waste SA Act 2004

Funding provisions

Funding for the programs overseen by the Zero Waste SA Board comes from the solid waste component of the waste depot levy, collected under the Fees and Levies regulations of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*.

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) collects the levy of which 50% is paid into the Waste to Resources Fund to be used by ZWSA for its programs, 5% is paid into the Environment Protection Fund, and the remainder part-funds EPA programs.

The fee for 2008–09 was \$24.20² per tonne of waste arising from the metropolitan area and approximately \$12.10² for non-metropolitan waste.

ZWSA will also take advantage of other funding sources such as the National Packaging Covenant, and existing alliances with organisations like KESAB environmental solutions, the EPA, industry bodies and local government.

Targets and objectives

This ZWSA business plan reflects the objectives, actions and priorities of South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005–2010 which has the following 5 key objectives.

Foster sustainable behaviour

Simply providing information will not influence people to adopt more sustainable waste behaviour. The Waste Strategy recognises that considerable effort and innovation must be devoted towards fostering attitudes that encourage people to change and adopt resource efficient behaviour.

Reduce waste

Significant progress towards waste avoidance is made by changing the way resources are used in production processes and in products. It requires modifying behaviour of households, producers and other participants in the economy. Resources must also be redirected towards more beneficial uses if substantially less waste is to go to landfill in South Australia. Reducing waste is about establishing markets for recyclable products – and designing products to last longer, to be disassembled, reused and repaired. Reducing waste is also about eliminating barriers, providing incentives to reduce, reuse and recycle waste, and about building our knowledge and data on waste and recycling.

Implement effective systems

South Australia needs to establish, maintain and increase the capacity of recycling systems and reprocessing infrastructure in metropolitan and regional areas. Effective systems are essential for collecting, transporting, sorting, consolidating, transferring and reprocessing recyclable and recoverable resources.

² Treasury SA adjusts state government fees and charges each year as part of the budget process in line with a 'basket of goods' analysis.

Implement effective policy instruments

Economic, regulatory and other policy measures must be introduced to give the necessary traction in the marketplace to encourage avoidance, reduction, reuse and recycling of waste. These instruments must also be effective to enable industry to make long-term investment decisions based on the knowledge that there will be consistent application of principles, approaches and standards.

Cooperate successfully

The goals and targets of this and future strategies will only be reached with the successful cooperation of a range of stakeholders.

Within each of the 5 objectives, specific steps are outlined for meeting waste reduction targets and goals across the 3 broad waste-generating sectors of the community: municipal solid waste (MSW), commercial and industrial (C&I) waste, and construction and demolition (C&D) waste.

Key material recovery and recycling targets in the Waste Strategy (Table 1) form the higher level key performance indicators.

Table 1. Waste Strategy key material recovery and recycling targets

Waste stream	By 2006	By 2008	By 2010	By 2014
MSW	At least 25% of all material presented at the kerbside is recycled	50% of all material presented at the kerbside is recycled	75% of all material presented at the kerbside is recycled (if food waste is included)	Reduce waste to landfill by 25% (from South Australia's Strategic Plan)
C&I	5% increase in recovery and use of C&I materials	15% increase in recovery and use of C&I materials*	30% increase in recovery and use of C&I materials	Reduce waste to landfill by 25%
C&D	20% increase in recovery and use of C&D materials	35% increase in recovery and use of C&D materials	50% increase in recovery and use of C&D materials	Reduce waste to landfill by 25%

Where were we in 2008?

The *Review of Recycling Activity in South Australia (2007–2008)* by Hyder Consulting, on behalf of ZWSA, showed that South Australia is a strong performer in recycling and recovery of resources.



Figure 2. Reported per capita recycling activity, by state³

In 2007–08, 2.61 million tonnes of materials was diverted from landfill to recycling in South Australia, up from 2.43 million tonnes recycled in 2006–07, an increase of 7.3%. The 2007–08 diversion rate is the highest recorded in the last five years at 69.8%. The South Australian per capita rate has increased to the second highest level in the last five years at 1630 kg/capita (up 6.1%).

The waste to landfill quantity in 2007–08 has dropped from 2006–07 to its lowest level in the past five years. Recycling activity in South Australia continues to increase, while landfilling continues to decrease. As the population grows, passing the 1.6 million mark during 2007–08, the recycling and reprocessing industry needs to continue to expand with it.

South Australia performs well in C&D waste, beverage container and steel recycling, and leads the way in the recycling of some plastics (predominantly those used in the beverage sector such as PET and HDPE polymers).

South Australia has a large network of privately operated drop-off centres (some 110 across the state), and councils that are committed to sustainability and resource conservation by working with state government and industry. The state also has industry leaders in the composting and C&D recycling sectors.

³ Note: Latest available data for each state: SA 2007–08; ACT 2007–08 (source 2008 Progress Update towards No Waste); Qld 2006–07 (State of Waste and Recycling in Queensland 2007); Vic 2006–07 (Towards Zero Waste Strategy, Progress Report for 2006–07); WA 2005–06 (Review of Total Recycling Activity in WA 2006); NSW 2004–05 (NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2007 Overview); ABS population statistics. Materials included in recycling data in some states may be excluded from others.

The 2008 Metropolitan Solid Waste target (50% of material collected at kerbside is recycled) has been achieved and this business plan seeks to encourage local government to embrace food waste collections as required by the 2010 target (75% of material collected at kerbside is recycled).

Organisation of this plan

This plan closely follows *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005–2010*. It identifies each waste stream and its relevant actions. Actions affecting all waste streams are listed in Section 2.

Each program area lists actions within the Waste Strategy and provides an indicative budget for each subprogram, with outcomes and, where appropriate, key performance indicators.

2. ALL WASTE STREAMS

Some actions from *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005–2010* were designed to be completed in its first 4 years. Some are ongoing and some are listed for action in the final year (2009–10). Significant in the actions for 2008–10 is: 'The Waste Strategy will be reviewed to assess its adequacy and implementation'. This review, completed during 2008–09:

- examined the 'history' of the Waste Strategy including grant programs review, benefit–cost analysis, recycling performance reports, public perceptions surveys, project evaluations
- provided a methodology to review the progress and performance of the Waste Strategy
- reviewed the adequacy of the Waste Strategy
- identified best practice opportunities, strategies, policies, initiatives, instruments, that would position South Australia's next waste strategy in a leadership role
- identified important linkages with key state, national and, where relevant, international strategies, policies, initiatives, instruments
- provided a stakeholder engagement methodology
- identified how the mid-term review process will be used as a promotional and educational opportunity
- identified and reported findings and suggested directions for the next waste strategy.

The review will inform the development of the next strategy in 2009–10.

Key performance indicators

- A reduction in waste to landfill over the period, working towards a 25% reduction in 2014 (based on 2004 figures)
- A data management and reporting system to report on targets in the Waste Strategy
- Kerbside audits demonstrating a reduction in contamination of recyclables
- A survey providing accurate data about community perceptions and knowledge on waste issues

Progress to date

In the past 4 years, many of the actions and milestones identified in the Waste Strategy have been accomplished. Investment in capacity building, quality and alliances has seen major changes in the treatment of resources. The mid-term review of the first strategy, begun in 2007–08, highlighted metropolitan vs regional issues, and priorities for the future. Between 2004 and the end of the 2008 09 financial year South Australia had reduced waste to landfill by almost 11.6% in a still-growing economy.

ZWSA has invested in monitoring significantly improved recycling performance across the state, in all streams. Systems to better manage this data and knowledge began development in 2007, which will continue for the next few years.

Key focus wastes in 2009–10 are:

- hazardous waste
- commercial and industrial waste
- electronics (e-waste)
- organics (including food)
- paper and cardboard
- hard waste.

2.1 Program: Measurement and Performance

Knowledge about waste streams, recycling performance, markets and consumption are all important for monitoring the effectiveness of our programs and also identifying where more effort is required. Several studies for ZWSA have identified a lack of quality data, which the following projects aim to rectify.

Project 2.1.1 Waste audits and market surveys

Budget: \$78,700

This annual survey collects data from recyclers and reprocessors in SA to provide stream by stream and waste type recycling tonnage and provides a current market summary including market size and strength. Past surveys have shown a steady increase in recycling of resources. This year may show a different story as commodity markets have fallen.

Priorities for the next 3 years

Effective targeting of ZWSA funds depends upon good data relating to disposal trends. The move to collection of recyclables at kerbside and from commercial premises, accelerated by ZWSA performance incentives, makes this survey of particular importance.

Information in the *Review of Recycling Activity in South Australia 2007–08*, by Hyder Consulting for ZWSA, identifies the areas of greatest need and best return on investment.

The report shows that since 2003–04 waste disposed to landfill has reduced from 1,277,892 tonnes to 1,130,000 tonnes (2007–08 data), despite an increase in total waste generated (3,319,668 tonnes in 2003–04 to 3,741,214 tonnes in 2007–08) and in South Australia's population.

Project 2.1.2 Knowledge management (ZEUS)

Budget: \$220,000

As more waste, recycling and resource recovery data is gathered, a management and reporting system is needed to accommodate it and extract information on: economic and environmental costs and benefits; infrastructure needs; future waste streams for attention; and areas needing regulatory underpinning. Such a system would facilitate the monitoring of the waste reduction target in South Australia's Strategic Plan.

Implementation of a data management system began in 2007–08, and phases 1 and 2 will be completed by June 2009 as part of a carefully staged modular approach to developing the completed knowledge based system, known as Zero Waste SA Environment Users System (ZEUS). The 2009–10 year will see consolidation of data collection and validation for consistency and integrity.

Priorities for the next 3 years

ZEUS will report on waste and recycling data at a state level and at an individual council level. Data will be captured from the municipal waste stream, litter and illegal dumping, C&I and C&D waste streams. The system is designed to capture data online and from councils and recyclers in regular reports and audits.

Further modules will be planned as modelling requirements change or as external requirements, such as the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme, demand. Funds will be required in future years for developing further modules.

Project 2.1.3 Measuring community behaviours - surveys

Budget: \$14,000

Significant work in 2004–05 identified and benchmarked community attitudes on waste management. This survey, only the second in South Australia, was the first using face-to face interviews with householders.

This benchmark was re-measured in 2007–08 to ensure ZWSA communications programs remained relevant. In 2008–09 ZWSA included questions in South Australia's Strategic Plan Household Survey administered by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

In 2009–10 the efficacy of the survey instrument will be reviewed. Recycling has become progressively easier and widespread, and meaningful metrics to measure behavioural change will be identified.

Priorities for the next 3 years

ZWSA will focus more on surveys to collect information on public attitudes towards waste avoidance and reducing consumption.

Project 2.1.4 Development of new waste strategy 2010-15

Budget: \$168,200

The *Zero Waste SA Act 2004* requires waste strategies to be developed, to replace existing waste strategies, at intervals of not more than 5 years. South Australia adopted its first waste strategy in 2005; thus a subsequent strategy must replace it in 2010.

A mid-term review of the Waste Strategy assessed its adequacy and implementation, and suggested aspirations and principles that could inform and guide development of the next waste strategy. Appropriate engagement of community and other stakeholders was a key component in the delivery of the mid-term review project and revealed that the Waste Strategy is well regarded by stakeholders.

Considerable evidence from available data and consultation with stakeholders in the mid-term review indicates that the waste strategy has placed South Australia in a position of strength from which to build. Many of the necessary systems and infrastructure are in place; strong alliances exist and are developing. The challenge is continue this success.

Development of the 2010–2015 waste strategy has begun and will endeavour to maintain and enhance South Australia's position as a national leader in waste management reform.

Priorities for the next 3 years

The suggested principles for the future – incentives, embodied energy, education, responsibility and price signals – require significant emphasis on engaging in behaviour change. This takes the task of ZWSA to the next level where community values become the keys to further gains.

Project 2.1.5 Carbon offsets

Budget: \$9,100

The Commonwealth Department of Climate Change (DCC) released the White Paper for the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme (CPRS) on 15 December 2008. A discussion paper on a National Carbon Offset Standard was released in December 2008 for comment.

The introduction of the CPRS on 1 July 2010 will have implications for the waste industry, as its emissions are covered by the scheme. Landfill gate fees are expected to increase and there will be limited opportunities for covered sectors to create carbon offsets under the CPRS, an issue of particular relevance for the recycling industry.

In 2008–09 ZWSA commissioned a report outlining impacts on the organics (composting) industry under CPRS and options for offsets if a market is developed for power generation from organics. The need for further research or analysis of impacts on the waste industry will be determined following consideration of the report.

Priorities for the next 3 years

Until the implications for the recycling industry have been clarified ZWSA will be keeping a watching brief.

Project 2.1.6 Local Government Association

Budget: \$30,000

A successful partnership with the Local Government Association dates back to before the establishment of ZWSA and will continue for the period of this business plan (3 years) and be reviewed annually. The partnership is supported by this budget item.

Priorities for the next 3 years

- Support local council implementation of food collection with kerbside organics
- Support the continued process of waste management reform by country councils
- Facilitate local government discussion of key issues of relevance to ZWSA

2.2 Program: Alliances

Project 2.2.1 Waste Management Association of Australia

Budget: \$16,000

The Waste Management Association of Australia, SA division, (WMAA) coordinates and articulates its members' concerns and suggestions. Resource efficiency plans and other initiatives in C&I waste streams will require greater consultation with and significant involvement of the waste collection and sorting industry. This budget will help WMAA link the industry and ZWSA.

The WMAA will be holding briefing sessions on a range of ZWSA issues.

Project 2.2.2 Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands

Budget: \$464,500 (\$500,000 from FaHCSIA over two years)

Since 2005, ZWSA has been working with the Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division (AARD) of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and with the Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) on waste management initiatives on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands.

In 2006, ZWSA and FaHCSIA jointly funded a project, led by AARD, to develop a waste management plan and implementation plan for the APY Lands. The plan has been developed with extensive engagement with stakeholders including the APY Lands community, relevant state government departments, and service providers based in Alice Springs. Waste management and resource recovery trial initiatives in each of the communities will finalise the plan.

Priorities for the next 3 years

The next stage is to implement the trials in each major community in the APY Lands. Once they have been completed, the waste management initiatives will be rolled out across all the APY Lands.

The Regional Waste Management Plan and Implementation Plan, and information from the trials, can be used to inform waste management strategies for other out-of-council areas and remote Indigenous communities.

Project 2.2.3 Partnership with tertiary education sector (UniSA)

Budget: \$224,300

Beginning in 2007–08, ZWSA sought expressions of interest from all South Australian universities, with primary objective of creating of a ‘centre of excellence’ to:

- build long-term capacity to undertake activities at the higher end of the waste hierarchy
- create a focal point for waste-related research.

Following expressions of interest from tertiary institutions in 2007–08, the University of South Australia was selected for this project. In 2008–09 the centre was established and the process for selection of a Chair begun. It is anticipated that a Chair will be appointed in 2009–10.

Priorities for the next 3 years

The university, with ZWSA, will continue to develop the Zero Waste Centre with its Zero Waste SA Chair for Sustainable Design and Behaviour. The project will build local knowledge and capacity, develop expertise through a pool of students, develop a knowledge and skills base for consultants, attract Australian Research Council Linkage and other appropriate grant funding, enhance South Australia’s reputation as a leader in environmental initiatives, and develop national and international research expertise in the field.

Project 2.2.4 Sustainable Communities incorporating Tidy Towns (KESAB)

Budget: \$25,000 (\$105,000 from other supporters)

KESAB has committed to ongoing environmental education and action embracing rural communities, local government, schools and groups through a revamped Tidy Towns program, Sustainable Communities.

KESAB will engage rural communities to adopt and implement sustainable environmental practices, encouraging a whole of community approach through environmental education and action. The program recognises, through annual awards, community action and councils for their waste and recycling efforts.

KESAB's KPIs for this program are:

- develop a minimum 4 case studies per year in consultation with stakeholders
- conduct participants' consultation groups by December each year.

2.3 Program: Communication and Education

Project 2.3.1 Wipe Out Waste (KESAB)

Budget: \$200,800

The Wipe Out Waste (WOW) program provides training and resources to teachers that enable students to gain an understanding of waste, litter, recycling and related environmental issues as part of curriculum. It was developed on behalf of ZWSA by KESAB environmental solutions, the Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) Environmental Education Unit, and the Department for Education and Children's Services (DECS). WOW is an integrated comprehensive waste education program supported by curriculum resources and teacher training, and is the first program in Australia which spans kindergarten through to primary and secondary schools.

The WOW program is a fundamental adjunct to the Sustainable Schools Program run by DECS.

The program will continue in 2009–10 with its focus on regional and metropolitan schools. In particular, KESAB is committed to:

- teacher-trained project officers working in collaboration with schools throughout South Australia
- developing support school network and implement waste audit and teachers' training sessions
- developing support resources under banners of Wipe Out Waste and Sustainable Schools including new materials focusing on waste and greenhouse linkages and benefits of recycling.

Priorities for the next 3 years

The findings of a 2008 comprehensive evaluation of the program will guide WOW into its next stages and continue to inform ZWSA funding provision and direction for the program. In the future the program will have more focus on product stewardship, consumption, related climate change impacts and engaging support schools.

Project 2.3.2 Corporate communications, education and marketing

Budget: \$598,000

ZWSA's communications, education and marketing activities target industry, government and community. They aim to raise awareness of ZWSA's purpose, achievements and programs, and enhance its stakeholder relationships by encouraging two-way communications, especially with local councils and industry.

In 2009–10, in response to 2008 market research findings, the focus will be on improving access to, and the quality of information on, recycling and waste management through an advertising campaign, planned to be repeated annually. Significant effort will continue in online communications, ensuring that the community understands the need for recycling and engendering an awareness and resultant behaviour change that reflects principles of waste avoidance and reduction.

Activities include production of the regular e-newsletter rewords, coordination of media events, briefings and site visits to promote policy, and other initiatives, as well as preparing educational and promotional material for industry and the community, and supporting whole of government sustainability public relations initiatives.

Priorities for the next 3 years

The focus on public information and engagement on recycling will be complemented by further emphasis on linking consumption with waste and climate change. The introduction of food waste collections will also increase the strong need to raise public awareness of contamination of recyclables, green organics and the greenhouse gas benefits of recycling.

2.4 Program: Incentives

Project 2.4.1 Market development incentives

Budget: \$204,200

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

In 2009–10, ZWSA will complete an investigation into how to most effectively increase the size and diversity of markets for locally processed recycled materials. To this end \$50,000 has been allocated to assist the compost industry expand markets for recycling organics through research into the disease suppressive qualities of compost and field trials with the intensive agriculture sector.

Note: \$112,000 is committed in 2008–09 from previous programs.

Priorities for the next 3 years

Priorities for the next 3 years will reflect the program review when completed in 2009–10 but will probably include influencing government procurement to increase purchasing of products with recycled content.

Project 2.4.2 Metropolitan infrastructure incentives

Budget: \$227,800

The reuse and recycling infrastructure incentives project aims to increase capacity for local reprocessing of recyclable material to high value end-use products and invest in infrastructure that enables greater reuse of waste materials.

A key findings of the benefit–cost analysis of the Waste Strategy⁴ was that industry needs ZWSA assistance to reduce the cost of sorting recycled materials and increase capacity for local reprocessing of recyclable materials. Four rounds of grant funding for metropolitan recycling infrastructure projects have been let over the past five years, with seven projects continuing into 2009–10.

In 2009–10, ZWSA will complete a review of the Metropolitan Infrastructure Incentive project, which consulted with the recycling industry, and is projecting future recycling infrastructure needs and reporting on future investment opportunities. The structure of the next stage of this project will be established with significant consideration of this report.

Note: the budget in 2009–10 is for recycling infrastructure projects committed from previous funding calls – project grants provide up to 50% of the total cost of infrastructure development.

Priorities for the next 3 years

The results of the 2009–10 review will set the priorities for the following years.

Project 2.4.3 Regional implementation program

Budget: \$723,700

20% of South Australia's waste is generated in country areas, where population densities are low. Thus the delivery of waste and recycling services can be significantly more difficult for communities in the country than in metropolitan areas. As regional strategies are completed, ZWSA's emphasis has moved to support their implementation with program grants providing up to 50% of implementation costs.

The Regional Implementation Program will be reviewed in 2009 10. Pending the findings of the review and its recommendations, it is anticipated that ZWSA will continue to support improvements to waste management in country areas by providing funding to high priority projects. These projects may include the development of transfer stations and resource recovery facilities and other activities that contribute to the efficient delivery of services and reduction of waste to landfill.

Priorities for the next 3 years

Continued support for regional communities subject to review by ZWSA. Funds committed in one year are usually expended in the following 2 years as projects gain approvals and achieve milestones.

2.5 Program: Advocacy

Project 2.5.1 National projects (EPHC waste working group)

Budget: \$235,200

At a national level, ZWSA contributes, particularly through the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC) waste working group, to consideration of a number of waste issues including plastic bags, tyres, end of life vehicles, e-waste, waste oil, product stewardship and the National Packaging Covenant. This may result in a new policy direction focusing on extended producer responsibility and product stewardship, which is expected to require significantly more ZWSA policy advice and participation in the future.

This budget item is for contributions to national projects (South Australia contributes 8% of total project costs), travel and salaries.

3. MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

One-third of the waste stream going to landfill is municipal solid waste (MSW). The waste stream has been significantly reduced in recent years with councils adopting best practice kerbside collection of recyclables and waste: 3-bin systems are now the norm and diversion rates are approaching 50%, in some councils well above 50%.

Strategy actions

- Increase the recovery, recycling and use of metropolitan kerbside collected waste to 75% by 2010 (including food waste)
- Develop and promote public place and event recycling

Key performance indicators

- By 2010, 75% of all material presented at kerbside is recycled (if food waste is included)

3.1 Program: Problematic wastes

Project 3.1.1 Problematic wastes (product stewardship)

Budget: \$155,200

Disposal of obsolete computer equipment to landfill is increasing throughout Australia. It is estimated that over 1.6 million computers were sent to landfill in 2008 in Australia.

Many electronic products contain hazardous substances such as the heavy metals lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium. Computer monitor (CRT) screens contain about 2 kilograms of lead, depending upon size and make. Most of the substances of concern in e-waste are of no concern for human exposure or release into the environment during ordinary use and handling; these concerns arise if e waste is improperly handled, landfilled, incinerated, shredded, ground, melted or illegally dumped.

The opportunity to co-collect e-waste in conjunction with the household hazardous waste and farm chemical collection program will continue to be offered to councils in 2009–10.

Strategies for managing hazardous contaminants of recycling streams (e.g. asbestos, syringes) will also be a priority.

Priorities for the next 3 years

While work to better manage e-waste is under way at a national level, individual states will be expected to provide legislative and practical support to any e-waste management program. Where possible, ZWSA will continue to influence state and national policy development and state government procurement contracts and processes for e-waste. ZWSA will investigate the feasibility of establishing at least 2 permanent sites in metropolitan Adelaide to receive e-waste and other problematic wastes from households.

Other problematic wastes requiring better management include CCA treated timber, tyres and some plastics. (see also Project 7.1.1 Household hazardous waste and farm chemical collection)

3.2 Program: Incentives

Project 3.2.1 School and community grants

Budget: \$151,700

School and Community Grants targets charities, service clubs and other not-for-profit organisations, and schools (including metropolitan and regional high schools and kindergartens) that recover reusable resources. ZWSA developed the project because community-based organisations and some schools play an important role in collecting materials for recycling or reuse and also work at the higher end of the waste hierarchy (avoid, reduce, reuse). Individually, each operation is often small-scale. The project combines the Social Enterprise Grants and the Regional Implementation Program – Small Projects Component.

To be eligible for funding, schools must have staff who have attended a ZWSA WOW workshop.

Priorities for the next 3 years

The program will continue in 2009–10 to support small-scale community and school projects that encourage reuse, recycling and the diversion of waste from landfill. It will continually be internally evaluated to review its effectiveness and to refine it for future years.

Project 3.2.2 Kerbside incentive program including food waste

Budget: \$984,900

The Waste Strategy has a target of 50% of all material presented at kerbside to be recycled by 2008 and achieving that target has required local councils to significantly improve kerbside collections.

To assist local government, ZWSA has approved incentive grants in excess of \$4.27 million for local councils whose kerbside recycling performance achieved a specified minimum standard. Funding has also been tied to other waste management improvements in local government, including green waste collection, hard waste recycling and community education.

By June 2008 all metropolitan councils had implemented, or committed to, high performing kerbside collection systems (40 local councils in total). When all these collections are on stream they will service over 500,000 households. Audits show that those councils offering three bin systems (240 litre bins for recyclables and green waste, with a smaller bin for the residual waste) are recycling up to 55% of kerbside material (average 45%).

In 2008–09 funding was provided to 10 councils to pilot domestic food waste collection using two different food collection systems with the intention of finding a system that will most effectively help reach the Waste Strategy target of 75% diversion of material collected from domestic kerbsides by 2010. The food waste pilots will inform ZWSA and stakeholders of the:

- potential diversion
- kerbside yields
- contamination rates
- resident satisfaction
- changes in presentation rates with differing collection frequencies
- cost implications and load capacities
- odour levels.

Further funding has been proposed (April 2009) in the form of kerbside Performance Plus for food waste incentives, to be provided as councils implement kerbside collection of food waste as part of existing green organics collections.

Priorities for the next 3 years

Food waste collection roll out across metropolitan Adelaide and some regional centres.

4. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE

The highly fragmented commercial and industrial (C&I) sector has a large number of very competitive small, medium and large-scale enterprises serviced by several waste and recycling providers. The huge diversity of waste generating activities must be approached with a range of complementary tactics, including more responsibility being placed on producers and manufacturers for managing their products beyond the point of manufacture or sale, to the imposition of waste management regulations by government. Waste reduction will require sustained emphasis across these business sectors, as well as development and implementation of strategies for collecting potentially recyclable material. ZWSA has developed a guide for the retail sector and is keen to work with other sectors to do the same. It has sponsored business environmental awards, and actively supported Buy Recycled activities being built nationally by the Buy Recycled Business Alliance.

Strategy actions

- Encourage adoption of sustainability practices by South Australian business and industry, including exploring linkages with water, energy and transport sustainability activities
- Using ZWSA landfill audit results and other waste generation and disposal data, identify specific industry sectors and/or companies (e.g. food processing/manufacturing, hardware, retail) and explore opportunities and initiatives for waste avoidance, reduction, reuse and recycling

Key performance indicators

- By 2010: 30% increase in recovery and use of materials from the C&I sector from 2004 weights

4.1 Program: Incentives

Project 4.1.1 Recycling @ Work

Budget: \$1,530,700

The Waste Strategy calls for a 30% increase in the level of recycling and resource recovery of C&I waste by 2010 (from the 2004 baseline).

Adelaide has high performance recycling collection systems for households and a strong history in source separation. A similarly effective collection system is needed for the C&I sector. Research by Wright Corporate Strategy for ZWSA indicates that about 250,000 tonnes of C&I waste is disposed to landfill in metropolitan Adelaide each year .

ZWSA's Recycling @ Work program is supported by \$800,000 in National Packaging Covenant funding and aims to encourage and support an effective recycling collection system for small to medium businesses across metropolitan Adelaide by working with waste collection companies to introduce a source separated co-mingled dry recycling system and/or organics collection system.

In 2008 ZWSA invited applications for funding from waste and recycling collection companies to offer improved recycling collection services to businesses. In 2009–10, ZWSA will be providing that funding to the collection companies as new recycling services are introduced.

Priorities for the next 3 years

ZWSA is likely to continue to invest in this area to gain significant diversion of materials such as packaging and organics from landfill to more beneficial uses.

5. CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE

Significant change in this sector over the past 4 years has seen large investment in new infrastructure and innovation. Nevertheless, specifications are needed for products to improve their acceptance in civil works and other applications. South Australia recycles over 1 million tonnes per year of construction and demolition (C&D) waste (1,257,182 tonnes in 2007–08)⁶, and is an Australian leader in the field.

Strategy actions

- Encourage the segregation and reuse of waste at the point of generation where practicable and the transfer of materials to resource recovery/recycling facilities
- Work with building, housing and construction industry associations to facilitate waste avoidance, reduction, reuse and recycling by developing resource kits, guidelines, best practice sites, case studies, sponsorship, seminars and training programs

Key performance indicators

- Number of building sites adopting the Clean Site agenda
- Measure 50 randomly selected building sites for on-site practices, knowledge of Clean Site, and demonstration and take up of best litter and waste management practices

5.1 Program: Communication and Education

Project 5.1.1 ZWSA-KESAB clean site building industry

Budget: \$30,000

This long running ZWSA–KESAB program has gained recent momentum with both the Master Builder’s Association (MBA) and the Housing Industry Association (HIA) giving very positive feedback. The associations will continue to support the program through their Green Living and similar HIA initiatives.

The program aims to engage the building and construction industry to improve waste management and resource recovery practices on construction sites by implementing and adopting codes of practice and recycling systems.

During 2009–10 this program will continue and collaborate with partners (EPA, DEH, HIA and MBA) to encourage sustainable on-site practices underpinned by stronger compliance. In this project ZWSA will:

- work with SA Housing Trust and industry associations to develop best practice waste management systems and guidelines for the residential and commercial building sector, including using Housing Trust sites for data collection, analysis and demonstration projects
- support KESAB’s Clean Site program and links to equivalent industry programs such as GreenSmart.

⁶ Hyder Consulting. 2008. Review of Recycling Activity in South Australia 2007–08.

KESAB has committed to:

- delivering rural/regional workshops
- delivering demonstration best practice sites in rural and metropolitan areas
- delivering forums and workshops in partnership with ZWSA and key industry stakeholders
- delivering on-site best practice demonstration days
- partnering with key industry stakeholders, especially local government
- implementing an integrated tertiary sector Clean Site learning and visitation module embracing civil building sites with focus on resource recovery practices, and on-site waste and resources environmental management
- researching waste diversion and recycling volumes at targeted 'life cycle' construction sites
- promoting increased enforcement and compliance in collaboration with councils, EPA, HIA and MBA.

Priorities for the next 3 years

Develop and incorporate best practice site management (waste minimisation, storage, collection, recycling and disposal) in training competency modules for TAFE and technical college students

6. LITTER AND ILLEGAL DUMPING

Litter is a significant issue particularly in metropolitan areas and on metropolitan beaches. KESAB programs for litter reductions have been largely funded by the state government, and will be expanded by ZWSA. The government is committed to litter reduction through KESAB.

Litter and illegal dumping adversely affecting charitable collection organisations will also be addressed. Illegal dumping is a significant cost to peri-urban councils, and it has been suggested that the increase to the solid waste levy will give rise to more illegal dumping. ZWSA is attempting to reduce this incidence through a number of actions, including direct assistance to local government.

Strategy actions

- Work with and provide ongoing funding support to KESAB to conduct its litter campaigns and recycling initiatives
- Work with the tobacco, take-away food and hospitality industries to develop and implement waste avoidance and litter reduction strategies, particularly for public places and events
- Implement a high-profile media and education campaign to encourage behavioural awareness of litter and illegal dumping issues
- Reduce illegal dumping by increasing education, information, investigation, surveillance and enforcement

Project 6.1.1 ZWSA-KESAB litter monitoring and evaluation

Budget: \$64,000

KESAB has been monitoring litter incidence at 151 sites across the state on a quarterly basis since 1998 in the best contiguous data set for measuring litter incidence in Australia. This program aims to maintain effective litter data on littering trends, item types and locations, and develop community education and awareness campaigns. It will continue to be supported for at least the next 3 years. Data will be stored and analysed in ZEUS.

National litter monitoring was re-introduced in 2006, using the methodology developed by KESAB.

Priorities for the next 3 years

KESAB has committed to the following outputs:

- conduct quarterly counts at 151 sites throughout South Australia
- maintain comprehensive database and trend line of litter stream in South Australia
- integrate with Keep Australia Beautiful National Litter Index and Branded Litter study
- develop litter reduction strategies and resources based on litter count data.

6.2 Program: Communication and Education

Project 6.2.1 ZWSA-KESAB litter awareness and resources

Budget: \$50,000

KESAB has committed to the following outputs:

- develop information resources targeting litter awareness for local government, schools and others
- implement targeted community litter awareness campaigns
- integrate litter education and resources into Wipe Out Waste schools program

Priorities for the next 3 years

This project aims to develop and regularly update a suite of contemporary litter awareness and information materials (brochures, posters, signs, including non English speaking), and make them available to councils, schools, community groups and stakeholders to increase awareness of litter disposal.

Extensive social research into community behaviour and litter and recycling issues highlights the need for new community and public place litter resources and strategies. The research findings identify targets and opportunities to focus on key issues and community sector groups, and resources and strategy options will be developed in collaboration with partners and stakeholders. The project will design and pilot information programs before implementation.

Project 6.2.2 ZWSA-KESAB illegal dumping and compliance

Budget: \$50,000

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. In 2005, councils and stakeholders were surveyed on levels of illegal dumping, clean-up and management costs, and areas of high incidence. A plan is being developed that focuses on tools and options to encourage behavioural change that will reduce the incidence and impacts of illegal dumping.

Priorities for the next 3 years

KESAB has committed to the following outputs:

- identify trial methodology and begin implementation
- assess trial findings and implement optional trials as identified
- develop and implement information database in collaboration with ZWSA and participating councils
- continue ongoing liaison and planning through steering group (ZWSA, EPA, councils and KESAB)
- develop, distribute and install resources (signs, brochures)
- develop case study booklet and best practice guide resource based on trials outcomes.

Routine data collection from councils to identify hot spots, problem wastes and clean-up costs will be a focus for analysis and future program design and will be assisted by the development of ZEUS.

Should there be any increase in illegal dumping as a result of increases in landfill costs or other causes, it is likely that more resources will need to be applied in this area.

Project 6.2.3 ZWSA-KESAB litter reduction

Budget: \$30,000

KESAB has committed to the following outputs:

- develop information resources targeting litter awareness for local government, schools and others
- implement targeted community litter awareness campaigns
- integrate litter education and resources into Wipe Out Waste schools program.

Priorities for the next 3 years

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. Key areas for attention are highways, events, car parks and retail areas.

7. HAZARDOUS WASTE

Household chemicals can be dangerous if they are not stored or disposed of safely. ZWSA, with the assistance of local government, undertakes free household hazardous waste collections to help the public dispose of unwanted chemicals in an environmentally safe way.

Licensed professional waste management contractors set up temporary collection points in metropolitan and country areas of the state and householders are asked to deliver unwanted chemicals to the collection points. The collection timetable is on the ZWSA website.

Strategy actions

- Continue to fund a household and farm hazardous waste collection program across South Australia, and monitor and report the results
- Educate the community on proper household hazardous waste management practices and provide better information to stakeholders and the community on household and farm chemical collection facilities
- Seek expressions of interest from local government and/or the private sector to establish and operate facilities in metropolitan Adelaide where householders from any council area may drop off, at no charge, unwanted household hazardous waste and electronic waste (e-waste); expressions of interest will be invited for distinct types of drop-off facilities including high volume low toxicity (e.g. used motor oil, paints, LPG gas bottles, fluorescent lamps, lead acid batteries and e-waste) and low volume high toxicity (e.g. pesticides, garden chemicals, acids, alkali, cleaning agents, fuels)

Key performance indicators

- Undertake collections in 10 councils (metro and country)
 - Increase participation by 10% over previous collections in the same area
- 7.1 Program: Household Hazardous Waste and Farm Chemical Collection

Project 7.1.1 Household hazardous waste and farm chemical collections

Budget: \$556,300

The Hazardous Waste Depot at Dry Creek has been funded and managed by ZWSA since July 2008 – previously it was an EPA facility. The depot is open between 9am and noon on the first Tuesday of every month. The facility has been invaluable to the South Australian community over many years but it is not always convenient for residents south of the city or for those with full-time work.

As a complementary measure to the Hazardous Waste Depot, ZWSA provides a mobile system for the proper disposal of household hazardous waste and farm chemicals across metropolitan and regional areas of the state. The program began in March 2004 and by the end of 2008 almost 990 tonnes of unwanted hazardous materials had been collected. More than 18,300 people have delivered their hazardous waste to 168 collection points at 100 sites within council areas and the Outback Areas Community Development Trust.

This program gives the community of South Australia a more accessible service for the disposal of household hazardous waste. ZWSA manages the proper collection and disposal of the unwanted chemicals by an EPA authorised contractor.

Future options for the Household and Farm Chemical Collection Program and the Household Hazardous Waste Depot at Dry Creek were evaluated in 2007–08 and will be considered during 2009–10. Expansion of the program may depend upon future funding arrangements.

Priorities for the next 3 years

Extended producer responsibility (EPR) will continue to be considered at a national level. The EPR policy approach extends the producer's responsibility for a product (physical and/or financial) to the post-consumer stage of a product's life cycle. Initiatives and policies under which the producer or the retailer, or both, take back the product or its packaging after use are the clearest example of extending producer responsibility.

The large number of local, interstate and overseas product manufacturers and the huge diversity of product types, indicate that EPR across all hazardous household and farm chemicals will take time to implement. Nevertheless, once EPR is introduced on these products, and accessible systems are in place, ZWSA will be able to reduce and ultimately stop the Hazardous Waste service.

8. WASTE AVOIDANCE

Avoidance of waste is the holy grail of waste management, at the very top of the waste hierarchy. In order to address waste avoidance, ZWSA must analyse how it will influence waste avoidance outcomes.

Strategy actions

- Promote waste avoidance and reduction with householders and councils
- Identify and implement material-specific industry waste avoidance and reduction programs
- Assist companies and organisations to implement waste avoidance, reduction and recycling programs
- Demonstrate the benefits of adopting waste avoidance and reduction behaviours

Key performance indicators

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

Program 8.1 Waste Avoidance

Project 8.1.1 Consumption and waste avoidance

Budget: \$98,900

A project under development is focusing on consumption patterns, waste avoidance and reduction issues, and experiences that have been or are being worked on internationally. The United Kingdom's WRAP methodology was the basis for developing a market research project that uses quantitative and qualitative elements to survey householders about their consumption and wastage patterns. The methodology includes telephone and online surveys and observational case studies conducted within households, and utilises local government community panels. This research will complement the current food waste pilot programs in rural and metropolitan councils.

The research will inform future programs and agency directions, to promote greater focus on waste avoidance and reduction rather than the lower levels of the hierarchy that are focused on recycling and resource recovery. The consumption program will also be linked to the research facility partnership and related ZWSA programs that focus on education and communication.

Project 8.1.2 Industry - REAP

Budget: \$697,200

Resource efficient manufacture can make a sustainable difference by reducing raw material, energy and water use, and minimising waste production. Resource efficiency maintains a high profile in this plan, as we seek case studies and iconic companies to tackle their waste and related issues.

Similar programs in South Australia, interstate and overseas have shown large environmental and cost savings realised by companies implementing resource efficiency measures. Actions can also be accredited, providing a new marketing edge for the organisation.

The Resource Efficiency Assistance Program (REAP) is helping businesses and government understand, develop and implement cost saving resource efficiency measures and, in doing so, build capacity to deal with a range of rapidly emerging environmental, financial and social consequences.

Key elements are commitment from management, diagnostic evaluation, training programs, in house technical support, financial support in the form of resource efficiency audits, and a wide range of support programs and opportunities for business and industry networking.

ZWSA is currently partnering three government agencies (Department of Trade and Economic Development utilising the Centres for Innovation, SA Water and EPA) as the Business Sustainability Alliance (BSA) to deliver REAP. The BSA has developed an on-line web portal on the website www.southaustralia.biz as a single point of contact to promote member agency services.

The BSA is strategically positioned to provide the key competencies for REAP in the areas of waste, water, energy, lean manufacturing, construction, compliance, climate change and sustainability.

ZWSA in partnership with local government will deliver a sustainability program (S1K Stage 2) to small business across the metropolitan region. It is proposed to provide the program to 50 businesses per council over the next 2 years.

The REAP website is at www.southaustralia.biz/Innovation-in-SA/BSA-REAP.aspx

Priorities for the next 3 years

This is the key waste avoidance program for ZWSA and will have economic and sustainability benefits as well as developing a core of environmental knowledge within the business community. It is expected that the program will grow significantly over the next 2 years as more businesses sign up.

Key performance indicators

- At least 30 management diagnostics to be carried out by end June 2010
- At least 50 companies and businesses to be enrolled in REAP by end June 2010
- 900–1000 small businesses to have participated in the S1K Stage 2 program by June 2011

Project 8.1.3 Government - REAP

Budget: \$172,900

State government is a significant generator of C&I waste across myriad operations including offices, hospitals, national parks, emergency services, correctional facilities, TAFE campuses and schools. Thus government should set an example to the community based on the objectives of the Waste Strategy.

Government procurement processes and decisions can avoid and reduce waste at the beginning of a product's life, and ensure that what is purchased can be reused and recycled. Through its procurement power government can influence change in business and the wider community.

Evolving from the Greening of Government Operations Framework, ZWSA's focus on state government in 2009–10 will have a practical approach through REAP where, in common with business and industry, state government agencies will have an opportunity to work with an alliance of agencies and experts to improve their management of materials, energy and water.

Priorities for the next 3 years

ZWSA is undertaking a feasibility study with state government worksites along the northern side of North Terrace with a view to developing a 'sustainability precinct' to showcase best practice waste management and recycling.

A food waste recycling trial is underway in one section of the Regency TAFE campus, and its progress will be monitored with a view to rolling this system out in other food and hospitality training areas of the campus.

ZWSA will continue to play an advocacy and enabling role in greening state government by providing advice and input on a range of issues including procurement, 'green' aspects of accommodation fit-outs, and management of a variety of waste materials.

9. CORPORATE SERVICES

OFFICE RUNNING COSTS AND SALARIES

Budget: \$689,000

Key performance indicators

- Unqualified audit reports from the Auditor-General
- 90% of accounts paid on time.

All organisations require administrative support and advice, and this budget funds the administration of ZWSA activities. Administration includes payroll, insurance and purchasing, as well as administrative support to the Board and to effective and efficient management of the Waste to Resources Fund.

10. CONTINGENCY AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

Budget: \$11,700

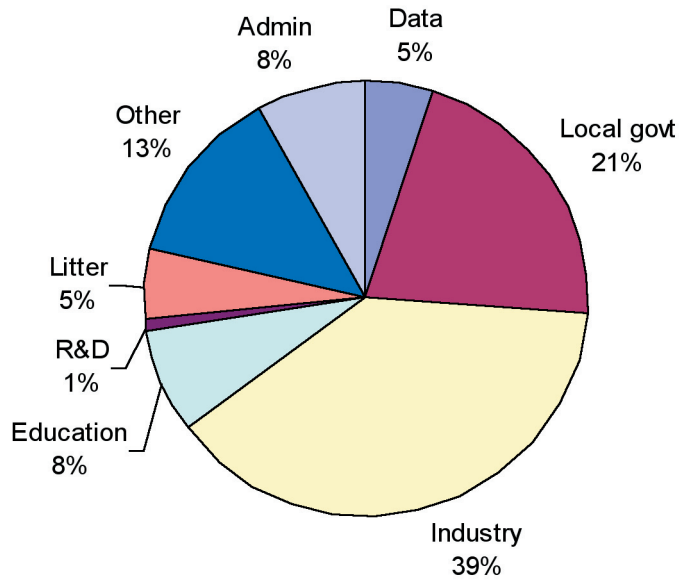
In difficult economic times flexible management of support programs is crucial. In recent times requests for funding projects with high value and significant returns on investment have been difficult to fulfil when the business plan does not predict such a need. This contingency budget will allow a rapid response to a changing economic environment.

11. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

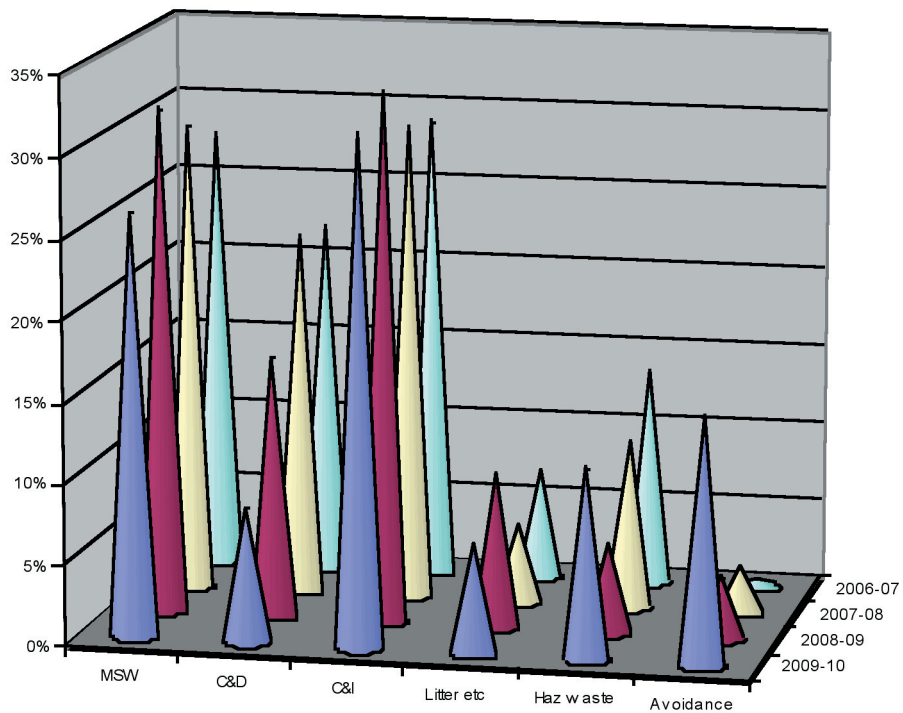
Project	Project Total	
2.1.1	Waste audits and market surveys	78,700
2.1.2	Knowledge management (ZEUS)	220,000
2.1.3	Measuring community behaviours - surveys	14,000
2.1.4	Development of new waste strategy 2010-15	168,200
2.1.5	Carbon offsets	9,100
2.1.6	Local Government Association	30,000
2.2.1	Waste Management Association of Australia	16,000
2.2.2	Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands	464,500
2.2.3	Partnership with tertiary education sector (UniSA)	224,300
2.2.4	Sustainable Communities incorporating Tidy Towns (KESAB)	25,000
2.3.1	Wipe Out Waste (KESAB)	200,800
2.3.2	Corporate communications, education and marketing	598,000
2.4.1	Market development incentives	204,200
2.4.2	Metropolitan infrastructure incentives	227,800
2.4.3	Regional implementation program	723,700
2.5.1	National projects (EPHC waste working group)	235,200
3.1.1	Problematic wastes (product stewardship)	155,200
3.2.1	School and community grants	151,700
3.2.2	Kerbside incentive program including food waste	984,900
4.1.1	Recycling @ Work	1,530,700
5.1.1	ZWSA-KESAB clean site building industry	30,000
6.1.1	ZWSA-KESAB litter monitoring and evaluation	64,000
6.2.1	ZWSA-KESAB litter awareness and resources	50,000
6.2.2	ZWSA-KESAB illegal dumping and compliance	50,000
6.2.3	ZWSA-KESAB litter reduction	30,000
7.1.1	Household hazardous waste and farm chemical collections	556,300
8.1.1	Consumption and waste avoidance	98,900
8.1.2	Industry - REAP	697,200
8.1.3	Government - REAP	172,900
	Corporate services - office running costs and salaries	689,000
	Contingency and special projects	11,700
	Total expenditure	8,712,000

12. BUDGET DISTRIBUTION CHARTS

Budget by percentage distribution



Budget by waste streams



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