

# Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

July 2012 - Revised October 2014



**HURUNUI DISTRICT COUNCIL****WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN****TABLE OF CONTENTS  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

|   | <b>Page Number</b> |
|---|--------------------|
| <b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>  |                    |
| 1.1 Purpose of the Plan   | 4                  |
| 1.2 Scope of the Plan   | 5                  |
| 1.3 Legislation Affecting this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan | 6                  |
| 1.3.1 Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008                               | 7                  |
| 1.3.2 Local Government Act (LGA) 2008                                 | 7                  |
| 1.3.3 Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991                              | 7                  |
| 1.3.4 Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Act 2008                     | 8                  |
| 1.3.5 The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 2006             | 8                  |
| 1.3.6 Litter Act 1979 (amended 2006)                                  | 8                  |
| 1.3.7 Long Term Plan (LTP)  | 8                  |
| 1.4 Structure of the Plan and When the Plan will be Reviewed          | 8                  |
| <b>2. CURRENT SITUATION AND WASTE ASSESSMENT KEY FINDINGS</b>         |                    |
| 2.1 Council's Role  | 10                 |
| 2.2 Current Situation - Key Findings from the Waste Assessment        | 11                 |
| 2.2.1 Existing Services: Refuse and Recycling Kerbside Collections    | 11                 |
| 2.2.2 Transfer Stations and Recycling Drop off Points                 | 12                 |
| 2.2.3 Waste to Landfill   | 14                 |
| 2.2.4 Recycling   | 15                 |
| 2.2.5 Re-use and Diverted Materials                                   | 17                 |
| 2.3 Current Management of Waste Infrastructure                        | 18                 |
| <b>3. THE FUTURE</b>  |                    |
| 3.1 Forecast Future Demands   | 18                 |
| 3.2 Key Issues and Challenges Facing the District                     | 20                 |
| 3.3 Vision  | 20                 |
| 3.4 Objectives, Goals and Guiding Principles                          | 21                 |
| <b>4. MINIMISING THE IMPACTS ARISING FROM WASTE</b>                   |                    |
| 4.1 Protection of Public Health                                       | 22                 |
| 4.2 Effective and Efficient Waste Management and Minimisation         | 23                 |
| 4.3 Reducing the Harmful Effects of Waste                             | 23                 |
| 4.4 Improving Efficiency of Resources Use                             | 24                 |
| <b>5. FUNDING THE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN</b>          |                    |
| 5.1 Funding the Plan – Policy   | 24                 |
| 5.2 Overview of Funding Methods                                       | 24                 |
| 5.3 Targeted Rates  | 25                 |
| 5.4 User Charges  | 25                 |
| 5.5 Waste Levy Reimbursement  | 26                 |
| 5.6 Income from the Sale of Uniform Refuse and Recycling Sacks        | 26                 |
| 5.7 Income from the Sale of Recyclables                               | 27                 |
| 5.6 Grants  | 27                 |
| <b>6. ACTION PLAN AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES</b>                        |                    |
| 6.1 Action Plan   | 27                 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 6.2 Performance Measures, Monitoring and Reporting Methods | 42 |
|--|----|

### **FIGURES AND TABLES**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Table 1: Annual tonnage of Council waste to landfill             | 14 |
| Table 2: Annual tonnage of recycling in Hurunui                  | 15 |
| Table 3: Recycling and waste to landfill for 2010/11 and 2011/12 | 16 |
| Table 4: Recycling and waste to landfill for 2013/14             | 16 |
| Table 5: Per capita waste generation in the Hurunui district     | 17 |
| Table 6: Action plan   | 29 |
| Figure 1: Monthly trends for Council waste to landfill           | 14 |
| Figure 2: The waste hierarchy                                    | 21 |

### **APPENDICIES**

|                               |    |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Appendix A: Glossary of Terms | 44 |
|-------------------------------|----|

## **HURUNUI DISTRICT COUNCIL WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN**

### **Executive Summary**

Under the Waste Minimisation Act (2008), all Councils were required to compile and adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan by 1 July 2012; this plan was adopted by Council during their May (2012) meeting.

In addition, to meet the requirements of Section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act, a Waste Assessment was also undertaken and approved by Council prior to completion of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

When compiling Waste Management and Minimisation Plans, Councils were required by the Waste Minimisation Act to meet a number of specific requirements including:

- Having due regard for the waste hierarchy – reduce, re-use, recycle, recover, treatment and disposal.
- Considering the findings and recommendations of their most recent waste assessment.
- The undertaking of public consultation, which follows the special consultative procedure, as required by the Local Government Act 2002.

As a result of the waste assessment and a review of Council's Waste Management Plan (2005), Hurunui District Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2012) was completed. This is an update of this document.

The plan provided Hurunui District Council with objectives, policies and targets to enable residents, businesses, ratepayers and visitors to the district to be provided with highly effective, efficient, safe and cost effective waste management and minimisation services for a period of six years. These services will protect the environment from harm, and provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.

However, objectives and targets will only be implemented providing they are efficient, effective and affordable. As the Council continually reviews its waste and recycling services and facilities to ensure effectiveness, efficiencies and affordability, this has

resulted in changing how services are delivered. These changes were necessary and Council ensured they were consistent with the objectives of the plan.

The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2012) was compiled at a time when the management of waste and recycling in the district had undergone significant change, with the introduction of the combined model in February 2009 and subsequent contractual changes the following year.

However, in 2013, the Council tendered its waste and recycling services, with the new contracts commencing early the following year. In addition, the new Amberley transfer station opened in June 2014, so the plan has been updated (November 2014) to incorporate these changes.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Purpose of the Plan**

Council recognises the importance of working to minimise the levels of waste disposed of into landfill.

To meet Hurunui District Council's obligations under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, Council was required to undertake a waste assessment (s51) followed by a review of their existing Waste Management Plan (s50) by July 1<sup>st</sup> 2012.

Under section 43, the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan must contain a summary of the Council's objectives, policies, methods and funding to "achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district."

The purpose of this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is to:

- Describe Council's vision for waste management and minimisation and ascertain long-term goals for the Hurunui district and determine how they will be achieved.
- Initiate strategies, objectives, policies and activities to achieve these goals and determine how to measure progress.
- Provide details regarding how the Council will fund the proposed activities over the coming six years.

- Meet Council's legal requirements regarding waste management.

## 1.2 Scope of the Plan

As defined under Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act, a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan must incorporate the following:

- Objectives and policies for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district.
- Methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district, including:
  - Collection, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal services for the district to meet its current and future waste management and minimisation needs (whether provided by the territorial authority or otherwise).
  - Any waste management and minimisation facilities provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority.
  - Any waste management and minimisation activities, including any educational or public awareness activities, provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority.
- How implementing the plan is to be funded.
- If the territorial authority wishes to make grants or advances of money in accordance with section 47, the framework for doing so.

The waste hierarchy, as shown in figure 2 has been considered when compiling this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. This plan also recognises the objectives of the existing New Zealand Waste Strategy to:

1. Reduce the harmful effects of waste; and
2. Improve the efficiency of resource use.

The plan, which will have an effect throughout the Hurunui district, concentrates on solid waste and diverted material. As Council does not have a direct involvement in the management of all the waste being produced or disposed of within the district, the plan aims to consider solid waste and suggest and promote methods to enable others (such as householders or businesses) to implement action to increase their levels of diversion from landfill.

A glossary of the key terms used within this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is provided in Appendix A.

### **1.3 Legislation Affecting this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan**

Strategic documents, government policy and legislation form a national policy framework, which New Zealand Councils must consider when developing and implementing Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Plans.

New Zealand waste management and minimisation is underpinned by the New Zealand Waste Strategy (2002), which provides high level direction to guide the use of the tools available to manage and minimise waste. Although currently under review, this remains the principal policy document for waste management.

This Strategy established a national, yet non-statutory framework to address waste management and minimisation, using three key objectives:

1. To lower the social costs and risks of waste.
2. To reduce the damage to the environment caused by the generation and disposal of waste.
3. Increase the economic benefits created through the efficient use of materials.

It is intended through the current review that its objectives will be replaced with specific targets, considering the legislative role and responsibilities of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008, yet supporting and having regard for the strategic vision of the New Zealand Waste Strategy.

The current legal framework for waste minimisation and management in New Zealand is provided for through the following Acts of Parliament:

1. The Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008.
2. The Local Government Act (LGA) 2002.
3. The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991.
4. The Emissions Trading Amendment Act 2008.

In addition to the above, other legislation was considered when assessing Councils waste management and minimisation requirements. These key acts provide the

legislation and tools for waste management and minimisation and a summary of these follows, with further information regarding their relevance to Councils Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

### **1.3.1 Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008**

The Waste Minimisation Act represented a change in the Government's approach to managing waste. It recognised the importance of concentrating and focussing efforts higher on the hierarchy through reduction and recovery and shifting away from treatment and disposal to protect the environment from harm, yet continuing to provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits.

### **1.3.2 Local Government Act (LGA) 2002**

Until the introduction of the Waste Minimisation Act, the Local Government Act defined Councils responsibilities with regard to waste management. Although the Act no longer incorporates specific waste regulations, Council must continue to provide waste services in a manner, which considers the purpose of local government, as defined under the Local Government Act i.e.

- a) Enables democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
- b) Promotes the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future.

The Act requires information regarding Councils Waste Management and Minimisation Plan to be incorporated within Long Term Plans.

### **1.3.3 Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991**

Using local, regional and national policy, planning and consent processes, the Resource Management Act (1991) promotes sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

Through controlling the resource consent process, the Act mitigates potential adverse environmental effects, which could arise from waste related activities or recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal facilities.



### **1.3.4 Climate Change (Emission Trading) Act 2008**

The Climate Change Amendment Act (2008) provides for a greenhouse gas emission trading scheme, with, landfill owners being required to purchase emission trading units to cover the methane emissions their landfill generates.

Compulsory reporting will apply for the waste sector from January 2012, with trading units being surrendered by the following year. This is expected to increase the cost of waste to landfill.

### **1.3.5 The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO) 2006**

The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (2006) provides for performance standards for the disposal of hazardous waste i.e. substances posing a significant risk to the environment or human health, (manufacture to disposal). This Act ensures Councils handle and store hazardous wastes such as oil, gas bottles and car batteries in an appropriate manner.

### **1.3.6 Litter Act 1979 (Amended 2006)**

Through the Litter Act, Council Officers are permitted to issue infringement notices and fine those responsible for littering offences.

Council have adopted the amended infringement notice provision and use the Act to regulate litter and illegal dumping, which is recognised as an increasing problem as the cost of waste disposal increases.

### **1.3.7 Long Term Council Community Plan (LTP)**

The Local Government Act 2002 requires all Councils to have a Long Term Plan (LTP), through this Council commits to provide opportunities to maximise recycling and minimise residual waste to landfill.

## **1.4 Structure of the Plan and When the Plan will be reviewed**

Following adoption of their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans, Section 50 of the Waste Minimisation Act requires Council's to undertake a review of their plan

at least every six years following its adoption. Under section 51 of the aforementioned act, a review should be preceded by a waste assessment.

Under the Act, should a course of action be agreed upon following a review, consultation should be undertaken. However, Council's may, at their discretion, review any section of the plan prior to this time, even if this does not result in changes.

The plan was updated in 2014 to incorporate the changes resulting from tendering the Council's waste and recycling services, opening the new Amberley transfer station and introducing uniform refuse and recycling bags. The opportunity to incorporate the Council's most recent waste and recycling tonnages was also taken.

As the plan was updated as opposed to reviewed, the Council were not required to undertake consultation or a waste assessment.

Following the introduction, the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan has been divided into five sections.

- The Current Situation; which incorporates: Council's Role; Key Findings from the Waste Assessment and the Current Management of Waste Infrastructure
- The Future; which incorporates: A Forecast of Future Demands; Key Issues and Challenges Facing the District; the Vision; Objectives, Goals and Guiding Principles
- Minimising the Impacts from Waste; which incorporates: Protection of Public Health; Effective and Efficient Waste Management and Minimisation; Reducing the Harmful Effects of Waste and Improving Efficiency of Resources Use
- Funding the Objectives of the Plan; which incorporates: An Overview of Funding Methods – Targeted Rates; User Charges; Waste Levy Reimbursement and Grants
- An Action Plan and Performance Measures, Monitoring and Reporting Methods.

A glossary of terms has been included under appendix 1.

## **2. CURRENT SITUATION AND WASTE ASSESSMENT KEY FINDINGS**

### **2.1 Council's Role**

The Council provides and manages (either in house or through contractors) a number of waste management and waste minimisation programmes within the district for residents, ratepayers, businesses and visitors. This is managed through the Amenities and Special Projects section of the Council.

The following companies are currently contracted by Council to provide waste management and recycling services.

- Container Waste Ltd.
- EcoSort.
- Envirocomp Ltd.
- Waste Control New Zealand Ltd.

In addition, those organisations engaged by Council to provide waste management services on a 'when required' basis and details of the stewardship schemes, which Council supports, are provided below.

- Agrecovery and Plasback.
- Croxley Recycling.
- Enviropaints.
- E-Scrap, Remarkit and Kilmarnock.
- Fatman.
- Firespec.
- Fulton Hogan.
- Metalman.
- Interwaste.
- Tyre Collection Services.

## **2.2 Current Situation - Key Findings from the Waste Assessment**

Under section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act, all Councils had to undertake a waste assessment, the outcomes of which were considered by Councils when compiling their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans.

Hurunui Council's Waste Assessment was undertaken in early 2011 and approved during a Council workshop in July 2011. Key findings from the Waste Assessment are provided in the following section.

Only those tonnages reported to Council were included in the Waste Assessment. These being:

- Council contracted domestic and commercial refuse and recycling collections.
- Transfer station waste and recycling.
- Litter bin waste.
- Hurunui Recycling's private commercial recycling collections.

### **2.2.1 Existing Services - Refuse and Recycling Kerbside Collections**

Since February 2014, the Council has provided a dual refuse and recycling collection service to all domestic and commercial properties in urban areas. This includes the collection of recycling from Gore Bay and Motunau Beach, which until this date had been excluded from the recycling collection service. Glass is collected from domestic properties in Hanmer Springs only.

In February 2014, the Council introduced clear, plastic recycling sacks to enable the collection crew to safely identify contamination at the point of collection. For the 2014/15 rating year, households and businesses were delivered 52 recycling sacks per rate paid. Additional sacks can be purchased from Council for a minimal charge (to cover collection and processing) to encourage recycling.

In July 2014, the Council introduced uniform refuse bags. For the 2014/15 rating year, householders and businesses were delivered 52 refuse sacks per rate paid. Additional sacks can be purchased from the Council, the cost of which covers collection, transportation and disposal.

Using uniform refuse and recycling bags allows rural householders to utilise the service, through paying the collection rate or purchasing bags and leaving them at designated locations for collection. Rural collection stickers are no longer used for identifying those bags, which have originated from rated properties.

Resident and ratepayer satisfaction with refuse collection has been consistently high for many years, with ratings continually in excess of 90%, however in 2014, this dropped slightly to 87%. Although still high, this is possibly due to local publicity following Council tendering the contracts and introducing uniform refuse bags, as it ended the known practice of non-ratepayers being able to use the service.

In 2014, resident and ratepayer satisfaction with the recycling collections also decreased from 89% to 72%. Again this is attributed to the publicity following tendering the collection contracts and that over 50% of those interviewed were rural ratepayers, many of whom, prior to this year received a recycling collection without reimbursing Council, something no longer possible under the new system.

Since February 2014, recyclables from the kerbside collections have been delivered to Amberley transfer station. The sacks are split and recycling loaded into a designated container for transporting to EcoSort in Christchurch for sorting via a material recycling facility (MRF). EcoSort processes 25 tonnes per hour, 8 hours a day and also receives recycling from Christchurch, Selwyn and Waimakariri. All waste from Council's kerbside refuse collections is disposed of in Kate Valley.

### **2.2.2 Transfer Stations and Recycling Drop off Points**

Hurunui District Council owns 5 transfer stations in Amberley, Cheviot, Culverden, Hanmer Springs and Waiau. In addition, a refuse and recycling drop off point is provided twice monthly in Waikari, using a booking service.

The efficient operating of the transfer stations is imperative to ensure maximum diversion of waste from landfill. A range of options is offered at all sites, some for no cost to encourage and enable the reduction of waste to landfill.

At some transfer stations, as well as receiving waste from residential, commercial and transit customers, waste from the kerbside collections and litter bin emptying's

are delivered to the sites for onward transportation to Kate Valley to maximise loads and minimise transport movements.

Maximising loads and reducing transport movements is essential to ensure environmental and economic efficiencies are always achieved e.g. through providing a dual refuse and recycling collection service.

Dry recyclables (scrap metal, whiteware, cans, plastic, paper and cardboard) from the northern sites are brought to Amberley transfer station. From here paper, cardboard, plastic and cans are sent to EcoSort, and scrap metal and whiteware to Metalman. The income from the sale of transfer station recyclables is retained by the Council.

Glass from the transfer stations, recycling bins and the Hanmer Springs domestic collections is back loaded in empty trucks returning from the landfill to Christchurch for crushing and using in road construction in Canterbury. Limited quantities of hardfill are accepted with glass for crushing.

Green waste from the transfer stations is used by Envirocomp as a bulking agent through their nappy composting plant, which is located on Council land in the district.

To further encourage recycling, two recycling bins are provided in Hanmer Springs, one in Culverden, one in Cheviot and one in Gore Bay. Through these glass, paper, cardboard, cans, plastic bottles and containers are accepted. Consideration is being given to installing further recycling bins in other areas.

At the Amberley transfer station, out of hours recycling facilities are provided for glass, paper, cardboard, cans, plastic bottles and containers. Due to the high level of use, a second glass bin is currently in production.

Car batteries, empty gas bottles, fire extinguishers, lighting tubes, toners, e-waste and televisions, tyres, paint and stains are accepted at all transfer stations. In addition, engine oil is accepted at the Amberley, Cheviot and Culverden transfer stations and cooking oil at Amberley.

In partnership with Agrecovery and Waste Control NZ (the contractor responsible for managing the transfer station), a free drop off point for used and triple rinsed agricultural chemical containers is provided at the Culverden site.

### 2.2.3 Waste to Landfill

The quantity of waste from Council provided services within the district which requires disposal into the Kate Valley landfill, on an annual basis between 2007/08 and 2013/14 is provided in table 1.

This includes waste deposited through Council's transfer stations, Council contracted kerbside collections, litter bin waste and illegally dumped waste.

Once waste for the landfill is removed from Council's transfer stations, it is owned by Transwaste.

**Table 1: Annual tonnage of Council waste to landfill**

|               | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Tonnage | 2775.61 | 2739.93 | 1937.7  | 1978.93 | 1894.10 | 1958.92 | 2169.56 |

**Source:** Weighbridge tonnages provided to Council on a monthly basis by Transwaste.

The volume of waste sent to landfill has increased. This is due to an increase in population living and working in the district and the new Amberley transfer station accepting commercial volumes of waste, which has not been possible previously. The quantities of waste to landfill fluctuate during the year; this is mainly due to holidays or economic conditions.

Section 44(b) of the Waste Minimisation Act states that when preparing, amending or revoking a waste management and minimisation plan, a territorial authority must ensure that the collection, transport and disposal of waste does not, or is not likely to, cause a nuisance.

It remains an on-going priority of the Council to ensure that waste produced in, disposed of or transported within or through the district does not cause a nuisance - this has always been of utmost importance.

Council always aims to maximise the loads it transports to landfill. Dual collections ensure loads are maximised and truck movements minimised, resulting in both environmental and economic efficiencies.

## 2.2.4 Recycling

The quantity of recycling from Hurunui Council managed services on an annual basis is provided in table 2

**Table 2: Annual tonnage of recycling in Hurunui**

|               | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Tonnage | 1215.86 | 987.591 | 1531.82 | 1179.60 | 1307.43 | 1421.15 | 1227.08 |

**Source:** Weighbridge tickets provided to Council since February 2014 and by Christchurch processors prior to this date.

**Note:** Domestic kerbside recycling between 2008 and February 2014 is not supported by actual weighbridge tickets.

The decrease in transfer station recycling during 2010 to 2011 is due to contractual changes to the receiver of glass and dry waste during the year. For several months whilst undertaking the tendering process, Council implemented alternative arrangements to ensure that glass, car batteries, gas bottles and commercial recycling continued.

With a change of contractor in February 2014, the recycling tonnages no longer include those received via the previous contractor's private collections and rural drop off point.

As with waste, recycling tonnages vary during the year, predominately due to holidays, seasonal changes and economic conditions. This is most noticeable in Hanmer Springs.

More detailed information regarding the breakdown and sources of recycling from the district is provided in the Waste Assessment. A breakdown of recycling by type for 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 is provided in tables 3 and 4.



**Table 3: Recycling and waste to landfill for 2010/11 and 2011/12**

|   | July 10 to June 11  | July 11 to June 12                                     |
|---|---|--|
| Green bag recycling collections.<br>Domestic / private commercial collections.<br>Rural drop off and scrap metal sales. | 564.744 tonnes  | 532.006 tonnes   |
| Re-use store textile sales.   | 10.604 tonnes   | 8.375 tonnes   |
| Transfer station dry waste, Council commercial recycling collections, recycling banks and car batteries.                | 85.259 tonnes   | 154.69 tonnes  |
| Glass recycling.  | 442.35 tonnes   | 512.83 tonnes  |
| Transfer station green waste.   | 68.003 tonnes   | 81.01 tonnes   |
| E-waste.<br>Agrecovery.<br>Engine oil.<br>Lighting tubes.   | 0.75 tonnes<br>6.75 tonnes<br>1.14 tonnes<br>Not applicable | 11.3 tonnes<br>3.5 tonnes<br>3.705 tonnes<br>200 tubes |
| Council waste to Kate Valley.   | 1978.93 tonnes  | 1894.10 tonnes   |

**Table 4: Recycling and waste to landfill for 2013/14**

|  | July 13 to Jan 14   | Feb 14 to June 14  |
|--|---|--|
| Kerbside recycling collections.  | 248.885 tonnes  | 85.34 tonnes   |
| Private collections, rural drop off, scrap metal and re-use store textile sales.                         | 35.259 tonnes   | Not applicable   |
| Transfer station recycling, Council commercial recycling collections, recycling banks and car batteries. | 114.08 tonnes   | 138.877 tonnes   |
| Glass recycling.   | 210.44 tonnes   | 296.06 tonnes  |
| Transfer station green waste.  | 47.323 tonnes   | 23.82 tonnes   |
| E-waste.<br>Agrecovery.<br>Engine oil.<br>Lighting tubes.<br>Paint.<br>Fire extinguishers.               | 8.54 tonnes<br>0.625 tonnes<br>2.565 tonnes<br>200 tubes<br>1.3091 tonnes<br>0.126 tonnes | 8.916 tonnes<br>1.875 tonnes<br>1.568 tonnes<br>100 tubes<br>1.056 tonnes<br>0.0975 tonnes |
| Council waste to Kate Valley.  | 1288.24 tonnes  | 881.32 tonnes  |

The districts waste per capita (the total amount of waste produced divided by the total number of people in a chosen area) is provided in table 3.

In Hurunui, the waste per capita (284kg during 2010/11 and 278kg in 2011/12) was significantly lower than the national average of 580kg per year. At the time of updating the plan, the waste per capita will have increased. This increase is due to the new Amberley transfer station accepting commercial volumes of waste, rather than reduced support for waste minimisation and recycling. However, this does not include waste disposed of using non Council services (e.g. private waste contractors) or waste generated in the district and disposed of through neighbouring Council's facilities.

**Table 5: Per capita waste generation in the Hurunui district**

| Origin / Year                             | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/2012 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Total waste                               | 2775.61 | 2739.93 | 1937.70 | 1978.93 | 1894.10   |
| Total recycling                           | 1215.86 | 987.591 | 1531.82 | 1179.60 | 1307.43   |
| District population<br>(Council estimate) | 10,800  | 10,905  | 11,010  | 11,120  | 11,500    |
| Total waste per<br>capita                 | 370kg   | 342kg   | 315kg   | 284kg   | 278kg     |
| Total waste per<br>capita to landfill     | 257kg   | 251kg   | 176kg   | 178kg   | 165kg     |

### 2.2.5 Reuse and Diverted Materials

Based in a building leased from Council on a month by month basis, Hurunui Recycling operates the Amberley re-use store, selling donated reusable items. All income from the shop is retained by Hurunui Recycling. An estimate of the tonnage sold is no longer provided to Council.

There are also clothing recycling drop off points in the district, operated by private contractors. The quantities received through these are not provided to Council.

## **2.3 Current Management of Waste Infrastructure**

The five transfer stations in the district are owned by Hurunui Council.

Since the 2012 plan was written, the Council have purchased additional infrastructure and currently own two compactors, three compactor bins, ten open top bins (for receiving glass, green and dry waste), four enclosed dry waste bins, five car battery storage containers, five gas bottle cages and six recycling bins. Council does not own vehicles for collecting or transporting waste and recycling.

At the time of writing, the Amberley, Cheviot, Culverden and Waiau transfer stations are run by Waste Control NZ and Hanmer Springs is run in house. The weighbridge at the Amberley transfer station is managed by a Council staff member.

The running of the Waikari drop off is contracted to Waste Control NZ.

Transwaste Canterbury Ltd operates the Kate Valley landfill located at Waipara in Hurunui. Transwaste Canterbury Limited is a joint venture with fifty percent of the shares being owned by the five local authorities listed below, with the remaining fifty percent being owned by Canterbury Waste Services Limited.

- Christchurch City Council.
- Hurunui District Council.
- Waimakariri District Council.
- Selwyn District Council.
- Ashburton District Council.

## **3. THE FUTURE**

### **3.1 Forecast Future Demands**

Current increases in population, seasonal variations and economic growth continue to create a rise in waste volumes. This is noticeable in Amberley with an increase in new homes and commercial development and during holiday periods in Hanmer Springs.

Unless further schemes are introduced to reduce waste to landfill, there will be a continued upward trend in waste generation. Council continues to strive to ensure maximum waste is always diverted and that education and awareness raising continues to encourage businesses and residents to support recycling and waste reduction.

Changes in economic conditions also impact on the supply of and the demand for diverted materials, so recovery and recycling activities are reliant on the materials derived from the kerbside collections and transfer stations, as well as market demands.

Demand for recyclables can result in a commodity value dropping below the cost of collection and landfilling. When markets become saturated with a product, recyclables may need to be stockpiled or landfilled. This occurred previously with a recycling contractor accruing 360 tonnes of glass in anticipation of markets being found and more recently since the Christchurch earthquakes there is no longer a market for plasterboard and timber.

Under the contractual agreements, contractors must continue to accept and manage products for recycling if market prices fall. This prevents the requirement for a financial subsidy from Council to remove stockpiled recycling, as occurred previously with glass.

Volumes of diverted material are expected to follow a similar pattern to waste trends and vary according to population, economic conditions and seasonal trends. However, the tonnages diverted and recycled are predicated to increase at a steady rate over the life of this plan.

With the opening of the new Amberley transfer station, waste volumes have increased, as the site accepting commercial volumes of waste, which to date has not been possible. However, recycling is removed from commercial waste, examples of which include scrap metal, whiteware, e-waste and hardfill.

Given the existing measures taken to reduce waste the possible increases in the real cost of disposing of waste to landfill and the acceptance of commercial volumes of waste at the Amberley transfer station, an overall modest increase in total waste to landfill.

### 3.2 Key Issues and Challenges Facing the District

A number of issues and challenges face Council with regard to waste management and minimisation. These will need to be considered as they have the potential to impact on the provision of waste related services in the district. They include:

- The impact of waste related legislation and policy.
- A requirement to ensure the provision of reliable and cost effective services.
- A low rating base, encompassing a wide geographical area.
- An increase in the illegal dumping of waste, as landfill costs rise.
- Public demand for an increase in the range of materials which are accepted for recycling.
- The need to reduce the volumes of organic waste disposed of into landfill.
- Market uncertainty for recyclables.
- Possible public reluctance to pay the 'actual' cost of disposal.
- Uncertainty regarding carbon credits and climate change policy and the effect which this will have locally on the provision of waste management services.
- Variations in levels of participation in recycling and diversion across the district and variances in levels of service provision.

When developing future policies for waste management and recycling, each of the aforementioned will need to be considered.

### 3.3 Vision

The vision of Council when providing waste management and minimisation services is as follows:

To ensure ratepayers, residents, businesses and visitors to the district are provided with or have access to highly efficient, effective, reliable and safe waste management and minimisation services, which protect the environment from harm and are delivered in a cost effective and affordable manner.

The Council's Waste Plan (2006) promoted working towards zero waste. Although Council continues to have the desire to work towards zero waste, it is considered that

if zero waste was used as a goal or vision, the Council would be initiating a goal, which although desirable is unachievable.

### 3.4 Objectives, Goals and Guiding Principles

Council has considered the waste hierarchy (figure 2) when compiling the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. The action plan has also been structured to enable the level of the waste hierarchy; the proposed action fulfils to be identified.

**Figure 2: The waste hierarchy**



The waste hierarchy has always been and will continue to be considered by Council when determining waste management and recycling policies.

It is recognised that the area of the waste hierarchy Council can have maximum impact upon is recycling. Therefore many targets in this plan relate directly to this.

The ability of Council to influence people to reduce and re-use their waste is through encouraging behavioural change and this will be achieved predominately through education and awareness raising activities and campaigns.

Hurunui Council's objectives and goals for waste management and waste minimisation are:

- Through reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery programmes to continually strive to achieve high levels of diversion of waste from landfill.
- To provide cost effective and highly efficient waste management and waste minimisation services for the safe and affordable collection, management or diversion of the district's waste either in-house and/or privately.
- To reduce or mitigate damage to the environment caused by the generation, collection, storage and disposal of waste and to ensure no health risks are created.
- To ensure public health is always protected and the risk to society from waste is minimised.
- To continually accumulate improved information to ensure well informed future policies and decisions regarding waste management and minimisation can be made.
- To work in partnership with contractors and others to provide efficient and cost effective waste management and recycling services.
- To increase the economic benefits created through the efficient use of materials.
- To continually review and assess the performance and effectiveness of the current waste management and recycling services provided by the Council and continually maintain and improve waste management and recycling facilities.
- To regularly engage with the community to ensure they are well informed of the waste management and recycling options available to them and to raise awareness of recycling and waste minimisation.

#### **4. MINIMISING THE IMPACTS ARISING FROM WASTE**

##### **4.1 Protection of Public Health**

To ensure public health is adequately protected now and in the future, Council will continue to provide a refuse collection service on a weekly basis to all urban areas. Providing the appropriate rate is paid or uniform refuse sacks purchased and the acceptance criteria met, the Council will encourage rural residents to utilise the service.

Litter collection services will continue to be provided; this includes emptying public litter bins and the removal and investigation of illegally dumped waste.

Residual disposal will continue to be through Kate Valley landfill, which is consented, compliant and provides sufficient capacity for disposal of the districts waste. The Council will also continue to explore and where suitable implement arrangements for managing and safely disposing of hazardous wastes.

The Council also recognises the importance of ensuring the safety of staff and contractors working with the Council's waste. This includes ensuring health and safety regulations and procedures are always followed and appropriate training provided and updated as and when required.

The proposed activities outlined in this plan will adequately protect public health.

#### **4.2 Effective and Efficient Waste Management and Minimisation**

The Council will continue to ensure that at all times highly efficient, reliable, safe, cost effective and affordable waste management and minimisation services are provided for ratepayers, residents and commercial waste producers.

Council will also aim to ensure ratepayers are well informed of the cost of the provision of waste and recycling services within the district. This was particularly important with the recent introduction of uniform refuse and recycling sacks.

#### **4.3 Reducing the Harmful Effects of Waste**

As well as working to increase levels of recycling and waste minimisation, the Council is working and will continue to endeavour that the harmful effects of waste are reduced.

Waste can cause damage to the environment and human health, so it is imperative that the reduction of harm from waste is always minimised. The Council always considers the potential risk and harm which can arise from any waste management and minimisation schemes it provides and implements appropriate ways to manage these.



#### **4.4 Improving Efficiency of Resource Use**

Council will continue to reduce waste through supporting product stewardship schemes including Enviropaints, Agrecovery and Plasback and encouraging people to reduce packaging e.g. through re-using or declining carrier bags.

Council will also advocate the Government to consider and if feasible introduce legislation, levies and regulations which support cleaner production, product stewardships, reduced packaging and waste minimisation and re-use opportunities.

### **5. FUNDING THE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN**

#### **5.1 Funding the Plan – Policy**

Under Section 42 of the Waste Minimisation Act, Councils are required to provide information regarding the implementation and funding of targets identified in their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans.

This includes providing information detailing grants made and levy funding expenditure. Further information regarding the funding of those targets identified as part of the Action Plan.

#### **5.2 Overview of Funding Methods**

The funding of waste management and recycling services provided by Council is through five principal methods:

1. Targeted rates – Refuse collection rate and a Waste Management UAC (Uniform Annual Charge).
2. User charges - transfer station gate fees.
3. Council's reimbursement from the waste levy.
4. Income from the sale of uniform refuse and recycling bags.
5. Income from the sale of recyclables.

### **5.3 Targeted Rates**

All households and businesses in urban areas pay a 'refuse collection rate'. This permits the weekly kerbside collection of refuse and recycling, as per Council guidelines.

Rural householders may receive a kerbside refuse and recycling collection, providing they are on the vehicle collection route, the appropriate rate is paid, and a safe location for collection is agreed. Alternatively uniform bags can be purchased and left for collection at one of the designated rural drop off points.

The introduction of the uniform bags has overcome the previous problem of a significant number of rural properties receiving a recycling collection for which no collection rate is paid to Council.

Every rateable property is charged the Waste Management UAC. This contributes towards other aspects of the waste and recycling services Council provides including:

- Kate Valley gate fees and the landfill levy for the disposal of waste.
- Publicity and education.
- Transfer station operation and infrastructure – upkeep and replacement
- Management of Council's closed landfills.
- Processing of recycling and the safe disposal of hazardous wastes.
- Transportation of waste and recycling.
- Emptying of public litter bins and recycling bins.
- Canterbury Waste Joint Committee waste minimisation and recycling programmes.

### **5.4 User Charges**

To dispose of waste and some forms of recycling through the transfer stations, a charge (dependent on the type and quantity of waste) will be incurred to contribute towards the cost of managing the waste or recycling.

Charges are set on a yearly basis by the Council in conjunction with fees and charges for other Council services and this forms part of the Council's Annual Plan process. When setting these fees, consideration is given to the following factors.

- Transfer station operating costs.
- Loading and transportation costs.
- Disposal and processing costs.
- Cost of the landfill levy.

### **5.5 Waste Levy Reimbursement**

Council have a number of services, which could be fully funded or partly funded by the reimbursement received from the landfill levy. Possible schemes and programmes include:

- Provision of further recycling drop off bins.
- Waste education and awareness raising programmes.
- Further development of the Amberley and northern transfer stations.
- Food waste recycling programmes and subsidised compost bins.
- Hazardous waste recycling schemes and infrastructure.
- Waste minimisation grants for community recycling and minimisation projects.

When using income from the waste levy, it is imperative the guidelines set by Ministry for the Environment are abided to and that the required reporting forms are completed and submitted in the timeframe required.

The Council's reimbursement from the Waste Levy to date has been used to purchase green waste containers, township recycling bins, dry waste containers for the northern transfer stations, the out of hours glass bin at Amberley transfer station, three oil recycling containers and bokashi kits for schools and pre-schools.

### **5.6 Income from the Sale of Uniform Refuse and Recycling Sacks.**

The income from the sale of uniform refuse and recycling sacks contributes towards the cost of the provision of the kerbside collection services, processing of the recyclables collected and disposal of the waste collected to landfill.

## **5.7 Income from the Sale of Recyclables.**

The income from the sale of transfer station recyclables is retained by Council. This contributes towards operating the transfer stations and processing recycling.

## **5.8 Grants**

Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (s47), a Council is permitted if approved through its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan to provide grants to any individual, organisation or group for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste minimisation.

Should Council receive requests for such funding, it is able to consider the advantages and disadvantages of any such programme and approve funding with terms and conditions, providing an approved budget for the required activity exists.

# **6. ACTION PLAN AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

## **6.1 Action Plan**

Table 5 details the actions which it is intended to undertake during the life of this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Each action is specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound.

Against each action, the following information is provided:

- The level / levels of the waste hierarchy which the action relates to.
- The expected funding source.
- The anticipated implementation timeframe for implementation of the actions is provided, these being:
  - a) 1 to 2 years: between 1<sup>st</sup> July 2012 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014.
  - b) 2 to 4 years: between 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016.
  - c) 5+ years: 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016 onwards.
- Information regarding whether it is a new, expanded or existing action.

It is expected for the remainder of the life of this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, that adjustments may be necessary to the action plan in response to changes.

**Table 6: Action Plan**

| Description  | Timeframe   |            |          | New, Expanded or Existing Action | Funding Source | Role in Waste Hierarchy           |
|--|-------------|------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
|  | 1 – 2 Years | 2- 4 Years | 5+ Years |                                  |                |                                   |
| All Aspects of the Waste Hierarchy   |             |            |          |                                  |                |                                   |
| The Council will through the LTP and Annual Plan ensure provisions are in continually in place to progressively implement the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.  | ✓           | ✓          | ✓        | Existing action                  | Rates          | All levels of the waste hierarchy |
| The Council will conduct a full review of its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan every 6 years   | ✓           | ✓          | ✓        | Existing action                  | Rates          | All levels of the waste hierarchy |
| The Council will licence waste operators collecting or disposing of waste in the Hurunui district.<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will through the bylaw monitor the waste types and quantities managed by licenced operators on a quarterly basis.</i></li> </ul> | ✓           | ✓          | ✓        | New                              | Licence fees   | All levels of the waste hierarchy |
| The Council will ensure it meets its legislative requirements with regard to waste management and recycling at all times.<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will continue to ensure all waste facilities, services and closed landfills comply</i></li> </ul>         | ✓           | ✓          | ✓        | Existing action                  | Rates          | All levels of the waste hierarchy |

|   |   |   |   |                       |   |                                   |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| <p><i>with consent requirements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will ensure all closed landfills have effective management plans and are managed as per the plan requirements, with yearly inspections and monitoring being undertaken.</i></li> <li><i>The Council will ensure provisions for disposal of waste from Council services and facilities are continually provided.</i></li> <li><i>The Council will for the life of this plan continue to transport and dispose of waste into Kate Valley and ensure Council always complies with the Waste Receipt Agreement.</i></li> </ul>        |   |   |   |                       |   |                                   |
| <p>The Council will support product stewardship schemes and national and regional waste minimisation and recycling projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will continue to support existing product stewardship schemes e.g. Agrecovery and Enviropaints and look to participate in other suitable schemes.</i></li> <li><i>The Council will continue to work with the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee to increase awareness of and support for product stewardship schemes in Hurunui and the Canterbury region.</i></li> <li><i>The Council will individually and in conjunction</i></li> </ul> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action / new | Rates, user pays, waste levy and funding from partner companies | All levels of the waste hierarchy |

|   |   |   |   |                 |                          |                                   |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <p><i>with the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee continue to support regional and national waste minimisation and recycling projects.</i></p>  |   |   |   |                 |                          |                                   |
| <p>The Council will continue to monitor the types and quantities of waste generated, recycled and disposed of which has arisen from Council waste and recycling services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Waste will be monitored on a monthly basis according to quantity, composition, origin and destination.</i></li> <li>• <i>Recycling will be monitored on a monthly basis according to quantity, composition, origin and destination.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council in partnership with Transwaste will monitor the waste sent to landfill, which is deemed non-compliant on a continual basis.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council will provide feedback to the community on the quantities of waste and recycling from Council schemes - on a monthly basis on Council's website and twice yearly in The News.</i></li> </ul> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | Rates                    | All levels of the waste hierarchy |
| Education and Awareness Raising   |   |   |   |                 |                          |                                   |
| The Council will continue to promote the importance of waste minimisation and recycling   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | Rates and the waste levy | All levels of the waste hierarchy |



|   |   |   |  |                                   |                          |                                   |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <p>through education and awareness raising activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Council will provide an update on its waste and recycling twice yearly in The News.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council will ensure information regarding waste and recycling on Council's website is updated on a weekly basis.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council will provide householders and businesses on an on-going basis with information and guidance regarding waste minimisation and recycling through a range of media sources.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council will continue to support waste minimisation and sustainability awareness programmes in schools and the wider community.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council will offer the provision of recycling facilities at public events e.g. A &amp; P shows.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council will ensure transfer station signage is regularly updated, is easy to follow, educational and generic at all sites.</i></li> </ul> |   |   |  |                                   |                          |                                   |
| <p>The Council will develop and implement a three year education programme for Hurunui schools.</p>   | ✓ | ✓ |  | New – but funding reviewable on a | Rates and the waste levy | All levels of the waste hierarchy |

|  |   |   |   |                       |       |                                   |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Council will fund a Waste Minimisation and Recycling Educator to work with all Hurunui schools to undertake presentations and run interactive workshops.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council will fund work the Educator to work with a minimum of 50 school classes per year for each of the 3 years.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council as part of the programme will provide curriculum support and resources to encourage waste minimisation, recycling and sustainability in all schools.</i></li> </ul>   |   |   |   | yearly basis          |       |                                   |
| Consumer Awareness and Responsibility  |   |   |   |                       |       |                                   |
| <p>The Council will continually promote and encourage consumer awareness and responsibility with regard to waste avoidance, reduction, re-use and recycling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Council will provide information via a range of media sources regarding favourable waste management practices, green purchasing and resource recovery methods.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council will develop guidance information for inclusion with building consents and applications on recycling and the appropriate disposal of building and construction waste.</i></li> </ul> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | New / existing action | Rates | All levels of the waste hierarchy |

|  |   |   |   |                       |  |                                 |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will develop guidance material for and continue to work with the agricultural sector to encourage the recycling and safe disposal of farm generated waste.</i></li> <li><i>The Council will encourage and support the use of Christchurch City Councils 'Free Materials' website to encourage businesses to divert their unwanted yet re-usable materials.</i></li> </ul>  |   |   |   |                       |  |                                 |
| Commercial Waste and Recycling   |   |   |   |                       |  |                                 |
| <p>The Council will provide opportunities for businesses to further reduce their levels of waste requiring disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will continue to promote and provide business recycling collections in urban areas.</i></li> <li><i>The Council will (subject to funding) continue working with Target Sustainability to conduct waste audits with local businesses to promote the economic and environmental benefits achievable.</i></li> <li><i>The Council will continue to work with Hanmer Holiday Homes and Alpine Holiday Homes to ensure those leasing properties are aware of the waste and recycling services and Council's kerbside acceptance criteria.</i></li> </ul> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | New / existing action | Rates and Canterbury Waste Committee funding | Reduction, re-use and recycling |

|   |   |   |   |                 |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------|---|---|
| <p>The Council will continue to promote and support the nappy composting scheme by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Diverting green waste from Council’s transfer stations to the plant for composting.</i></li> <li><i>Leasing the site to Envirocomp.</i></li> </ul>  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | Income from lease of the land to Envirocomp | Recycle, re-use, treatment and disposal |
| Re-use and Recycling – Kerbside Collections   |   |   |   |                 |   |   |
| <p>The Council will ensure it continues to provide an efficient and cost effective recycling collection to all urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will ensure those rural householders receiving a recycling collection only are reimbursing Council accordingly.</i></li> </ul>  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | Targeted rate                               | Recycling                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will ensure those rural householders receiving a recycling collection only are reimbursing Council accordingly.</i></li> </ul>  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | New             | Targeted rate                               | Recycling                               |
| <p>The Council will prior to the termination date of the existing kerbside collection contracts undertake the following reviews in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Determine whether to implement a district wide dual recycling and refuse collection service or maintain the current system of separate collections.</i></li> <li><i>Evaluate and consider the feasibility of providing a kerbside domestic glass collection to all urban areas.</i></li> </ul> | ✓ |   |   | New             | Targeted rate                               | Recycling                               |

|   |   |   |   |                 |                     |                                  |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider and determine whether to use plastic or re-usable sacks, crates or wheeled bins for kerbside recycling</li> <li>• Assess the options to ensure that environmental and economic efficiencies with regard to sorting recyclables are achieved.</li> </ul>   |   |   |   |                 |                     |                                  |
| <p>The Council will continue to provide a building to house a re-use store.</p>   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | Rates and rental.   | Re-use and recycling.            |
| Transfer Stations   |   |   |   |                 |                     |                                  |
| <p>The Council will continue to provide user friendly transfer station facilities for receiving waste and recycling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council will ensure transfer station dry waste is always diverted from landfill, providing it is cost effective to do so and markets for the recovered materials exist.</li> <li>• The Council will provide facilities at the new Amberley transfer station to enable recyclable waste from commercial sources and builders to be diverted from the waste stream.</li> <li>• The Council will continue to locate markets for those types of transfer station waste not</li> </ul> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | Rates and user pays | Recovery, recycling and disposal |

|   |   |   |   |                        |                           |                        |
|---|---|---|---|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <p><i>classified as dry recycling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will continually work with transport operators to ensure transport efficiencies at all times when transporting waste and recycling.</i></li> </ul>   |   |   |   |                        |                           |                        |
| <p>The Council will continue to monitor the health and safety performance of Council's waste and recycling services and contractors</p>   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing Action        | Rates                     | Recycling and disposal |
| <p>Recycling Banks</p>  |   |   |   |                        |                           |                        |
| <p>The Council will continue to provide recycling drop off points in Hanmer Springs and Culverden and will consider utilising Council's reimbursement from the landfill levy to provide recycling banks in other urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will when planning town centre refurbishments always consider the provision of recycling facilities.</i></li> </ul> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action / new. | Rates and the waste levy. | Recycling.             |
| <p>Hazardous and other Special Waste</p>  |   |   |   |                        |                           |                        |
| <p>The Council will liaise with the Canterbury District Health Board and the Medical Officer for Health to ensure clinical waste is handled appropriately.</p>  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | New.                   | Rates.                    | Disposal.              |

|   |   |   |   |                  |                                      |  |
|---|---|---|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| <p>The Council will continue to provide facilities to accept hazardous wastes at the transfer stations and promote a reduction in landfilling hazardous wastes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Council will continue to monitor the special wastes received through the transfer stations to ensure its storage does not create an environmental hazard.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council will continue to support organisations providing schemes to manage hazardous wastes e.g. Agrecovery, Enviropaints and Plasback.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council will investigate increasing the range of hazardous wastes accepted at the transfer stations providing it is affordable and viable to do so.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Council will through awareness raising and promotion encourage a reduction in the use of hazardous materials</i></li> </ul> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action. | User pays.                           | All levels of the waste hierarchy.           |
| Agricultural Waste and Recycling  |   |   |   |                  |                                      |  |
| <p>The Council will continue to work with the agricultural and farming community to provide guidance and assistance regarding the safe and appropriate disposal of waste and the benefits of</p>  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action  | User pays and funding from companies | Diversion, recycling, treatment and disposal |

|   |          |          |          |                        |                                 |   |
|---|----------|----------|----------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <p>farm recycling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will continue to run the Agrecovery scheme at the Culverden transfer station.</i></li> <li><i>The Council will investigate the feasibility of establishing a second Agrecovery drop off point at another transfer station.</i></li> <li><i>The Council will continue to promote the Plasback recycling programme within the district.</i></li> </ul> |          |          |          |                        |                                 |   |
| <p>Organic and Putrescible Waste – reduction, diversion and re-use.</p>   |          |          |          |                        |                                 |   |
| <p>The Council will continue to promote bokashi composting to educational establishments, householders and businesses.</p>  | <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>Existing action</p> | <p>Waste levy and user pays</p> | <p>Reduction, recycling and treatment</p> |
| <p>The Council will promote home composting to residents, businesses and educational establishments and investigate the provision of subsidised compost bins.</p>   |          | <p>✓</p> |          | <p>New</p>             | <p>Waste levy and user pays</p> | <p>Reduction, recycling and treatment</p> |
| <p>The Council will consider undertaking a trial putrescible collection in Amberley or Hanmer Springs.</p>  |          | <p>✓</p> |          | <p>New</p>             | <p>Rates and user pays</p>      | <p>Reduction, recycling and disposal</p>  |



|  |   |   |   |                 |                           |                                |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Waste to Landfill  |   |   |   |                 |                           |                                |
| The Council will provide an efficient and cost effective domestic kerbside refuse collection to urban areas and those rural addresses on the collection route paying the appropriate rate. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | Targeted rate             | Disposal                       |
| The Council will continue to provide a commercial refuse collection to businesses in urban areas.  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | Targeted rate             | Disposal                       |
| The Council will undertake a feasibility study to ascertain whether to introduce pre-paid refuse bags for domestic and commercial refuse collections.                                      | ✓ |   |   | New             | Target rate and user pays | Disposal                       |
| The Council will determine whether to implement a district wide dual recycling and refuse collection service or maintain the current system of separate collections.                       | ✓ |   |   | New             | Targeted rate             | Re-use, recycling and disposal |
| The Council will continue to work with the transport operators to achieve transport efficiencies at all times when transporting waste.   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | Targeted rate             | Re-use, recycling and disposal |

|   |   |   |   |                 |                               |                                   |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Cost Recovery and Funding   |   |   |   |                 |                               |                                   |
| The Council will maintain a user pays system for waste to ensure where practicable, those creating waste pay for its disposal or recycling.   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | User pays                     | All levels of the waste hierarchy |
| Clean Streets and District  |   |   |   |                 |                               |                                   |
| Council will continue to ensure a sufficient number of litter bins are provided in the district.<br><br>The Council will continue to monitor complaints relating to litter in public places, whilst ensuring they are acted upon in a timely manner.  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | Rates                         | Disposal                          |
| The Council will continue to clear in a timely manner illegally dumped waste in public places.<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Council will ensure infringement notices are applied where possible to recoup the costs of clearing and disposing of illegally dumped waste.</i></li> <li><i>The Council will continue to work with Environment Canterbury to manage the issuing of infringements and removal of illegally dumped waste.</i></li> </ul> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Existing action | Infringement income and rates | Recycling and disposal            |

## 6.2 Performance Measures, Monitoring and Reporting Methods

Council will monitor and report monthly via the Council's website and twice yearly in the Hurunui News its progress on achieving the aims and objectives of its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, to enable Council's effectiveness to be determined. However:

1. Objectives will only be undertaken providing they are efficient, effective and affordable.
2. Council will continually review waste and recycling services and facilities to ensure effectiveness, efficiencies and affordability. Council may determine to change how facilities or services are delivered, but will endeavour to ensure such changes are necessary and consistent with the plans objectives.

| Performance Indicator   | Activity   | Frequency of Activity               |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Schools education programme success and achievements.                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School / teacher survey.</li> </ul>   | Monthly.                            |
| Maximum number of classes permitted by the budget being worked with.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget monitoring.</li> </ul>   | Annually.                           |
| Customer satisfaction of the refuse and recycling collection service. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council Customer Satisfaction Survey.</li> <li>• Contract KPI's.</li> <li>• Customer feedback.</li> </ul> | Annually.<br>On-going.<br>On-going. |
| Customer satisfaction of the transfer stations.                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract KPI's.</li> <li>• Customer feedback.</li> </ul>  | On-going.<br>On-going.              |
| Quantities of waste to landfill.                                      | Report the quantities of waste from Council service and facilities.  | Monthly.                            |
| Incidents of non-compliant waste sent to Kate Valley.                 | Monitor records.   | Monthly                             |
| Quantity of waste per capita to Kate Valley.                          | Report quantities of waste per person via Council services and facilities.   | Annually.                           |
| Quantities of waste diverted for                                      | Report the quantities of   | Monthly.                            |

|   |   |           |
|---|---|-----------|
| recycling.  | recycling from Council service and facilities.                            |           |
| Quantity of green waste composted.  | Report the quantities of transfer station green waste composted.          | Monthly.  |
| Quantity of recycling per capita.   | Report level of recycling per person via Council services and facilities. | Annually. |
| Quantity of diverted material managed by the Council and private contractors.           | Monitor data submitted to Council.  | Monthly.  |
| Number of bokashi composting units sold through the Council promotion.                  | Summarise records by area.  | Monthly.  |
| Confirmation waste facilities, services and closed landfills meet consent requirements. | Annual inspections and monitoring.  | Annually. |
| Closed landfills all managed as required by the management plan.                        | Annual inspections and monitoring.  | Annually. |
| Number of complaints relating to litter and illegal dumping.                            | Summarise entries on Council's service request system.                    | Annually. |

## APPENDICIES

### Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

| Key Terms         | Acronyms  |
|-------------------|---|
| Bokashi           | Plant by-products inoculated and fermented with Effective Microorganisms (EM) used for recycling kitchen waste into an organic soil conditioner.              |
| Commercial waste  | Waste from commercial activities. May also include some household waste collected by commercial operators.  |
| Composting        | Converting certain food types and garden matter to compost to use as a fertiliser to improve soil structure and provide nutrients.                            |
| Council           | Hurunui District Council.   |
| Domestic waste    | Waste from domestic activities in households.   |
| Disposal          | The final deposit of waste into or onto land set aside for that purpose or the incineration of waste.   |
| Diverted waste    | Something which is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.   |
| Dry waste         | Recyclable (non-hazardous) waste.   |
| Dual collections  | The collection of refuse and recycling at the same time, using a single vehicle and recycling trailer.  |
| Green waste       | Garden waste: branches, prunings and leaves.  |
| Hazardous waste   | Material comprising liquid and solid wastes, requiring further treatment before conventional disposal methods can be used. Also recognised as special wastes. |
| Household waste   | Waste from a household which is not derived completely from the construction, renovation or demolition of the property.                                       |
| Landfill          | A disposal facility as defined in s7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (excludes incineration).  |
| MRF               | Materials recycling facility, an automated plant used to sort recycling by material type.   |
| Putrescible waste | Certain types of household food waste, green waste and some commercial and industrial wastes which will easily decompose and breakdown.                       |

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Recovery                           | Extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material deemed suitable for further use or processing; this includes converting waste or diverted material into compost.   |
| Recycling                          | The reprocessing of used materials – waste or diverted materials into new products to prevent the waste of potentially useful materials.   |
| Reduction                          | The decreasing of the quantity of waste generated through utilising products more efficiently.   |
| Residual disposal                  | Waste which cannot be recycled, which requires disposal into landfill.   |
| Re-use                             | The further utilisation of waste or diverted material in its original form or for its original purpose.  |
| Transfer station                   | Facilities provided by the Council for the receiving of waste, recycling, green waste and certain hazardous materials.   |
| Uniform refuse and recycling bags. | Official Hurunui District Council refuse and recycling bags. The income from the sale of which covers the cost of service provision.   |
| Waste                              | According to the Waste Minimisation Act, waste means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Anything disposed of or discarded.</li> <li>b. Includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste).</li> <li>c. Includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.</li> </ul> |
| Waste assessment                   | As defined by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (s51), a waste assessment must be completed when a WMMP is reviewed.   |
| Waste disposal levy                | The levy charge (per tonne) charged on waste at the point of disposal.   |
| Waste hierarchy                    | The hierarchy of the 3Rs of reduce, reuse and recycle, which classify waste management strategies according to their desirability.   |
| Waste Management and               | A waste management and minimisation plan as defined in s43 of the Waste Minimisation Act.  |

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Minimisation Plan  |  |
| Waste minimisation | The reduction of waste and the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste and diverted material.        |
| Wet waste          | Waste which cannot be recycled or for which no market exists. Such waste is disposed of to landfill. |
| WMA                | Waste Minimisation Act (2008).   |