

Waipa District Council's Waste Management Plan 2005-2010

This Plan is based on some key targets adapted from the New Zealand Waste Strategy 2002, as well as issues identified by the public. This first stage of the plan focuses on solid waste and trade waste. It will be reviewed in 2008/2009 to include liquid wastes and gaseous wastes e.g. emissions to air.



Zero Waste to Landfill

Zero Waste to Landfill by 2015 ¹

- Waipa District Council will adopt and promote zero waste targets
- Conduct a waste audit within Waipa District and set annual waste reduction targets
- Review refuse removal and disposal bylaw
- Develop educational programmes and materials to encourage household and business waste minimisation
- Continue to promote waste minimisation through the Enviroschools programme

- Staff time
- \$10,000 (WDC)
- \$10,000 (EW)
- \$15,000

Diverting Construction and Demolition Waste from Landfill

By December 2005, Waipa District Council will have developed a measurement programme to identify existing construction and demolition waste quantities and set local targets for diversion from landfill ¹

By December 2009, there will have been a reduction of construction and demolition waste to landfill of 50% by weight ^{1,2,3,4}

- Coordinate a measurement programme to identify the amount of Construction and Demolition waste currently being thrown away
- Investigate options for diverting construction and demolition waste from landfills

- Part of waste audit (see Zero Waste to Landfill)
- Staff time

Internal Waste Management for Waipa District Council

By December 2006, all of Waipa District Council's facilities and assets will have waste minimisation procedures in place and have set targets for reduction ^{1,3}

- Develop an internal waste management policy in consultation with staff
- Invite tenders for the inclusion of recycling services when renewing Waipa District Council's cleaning contracts
- Set up a staff team to champion ongoing waste reduction efforts

- Staff time

Trade Waste

By December 2005 Waipa District Council will have a Trade Waste Bylaw in force ¹

By December 2005, Waipa District Council will ensure that all holders of new or renewed trade waste permits have in place a recognised waste minimisation and management programme ¹

- Develop and adopt Trade Waste Bylaw
- Develop industry specific fact sheets to assist businesses with waste minimisation and management programmes

- Staff time
- \$2,000 (WDC)

Reducing Business and Industry Waste

By July 2006, 50 businesses will have access to support from the Waikato Waste Advisory Service and report on the quantity of waste they are diverting from landfill ¹

- Support a regional waste advisory service for local business wanting to reduce their waste
- Identify barriers local businesses face in reducing waste

- \$25,000 (WDC)
- \$240,000 (EW)
- \$60,000 (Other Waikato Councils)

Kerbside Collection of Recycling and Refuse

By December 2008, 90% of Waipa residents will be regularly using recycling services and facilities ³

Ensure all residents have access to a kerbside refuse collection service ⁶

- Introduce urban Kerbside Recycling collection in Te Awamutu, Cambridge, Kihikihi, Pirongia, Ngahinapouri and Ohaupo
- Investigate recycling services in other rural areas of district
- Private sector to operate a kerbside refuse collection service, where financially practicable, which is overseen by Council

- \$100,000 (Supply Bins)
- Estimated annual charge of \$35 per household per year. Note: This service may not commence until 2006/2007
- Staff time
- Nil

Management of Landfills

By December 2006 all closed landfills in the district will have resource consents ^{5,6}

- Obtain resource consents for Kihikihi and Pirongia Landfills and decommission

- \$250,000 (WDC)

Abbreviations: WDC Waipa District Council
EW Environment Waikato

Notes: Waste hierarchy goals met by each target

1. Reduction
2. Reuse
3. Recycling
4. Recovery
5. Treatment
6. Disposal



Organic Waste

Nearly 40% of an average Waikato household rubbish bag is made up of organic waste such as garden waste and kitchen and food scraps. This waste contains important nutrients that can benefit our gardens.

Green waste can be a problem for the management of landfills because when it breaks down leachate (a poisonous liquid), and methane (a green house gas) are produced. Both of these substances have to be managed carefully. Composting at home is easy, takes hardly any time and could substantially reduce the amount you throw away. You can also take your garden waste to the refuse transfer stations in Cambridge and Te Awamutu.

The Waste Exchange

The Waste Exchange is a free service that helps businesses find people who are able to reuse their waste products. Building something like a compost bin or a dog kennel? Your might be able to reuse free building materials from the Waste Exchange. Check it out on www.nothrow.co.nz or call 0800 NOTHROW.



Waste Management Plan

Reduce

your

Rubbish



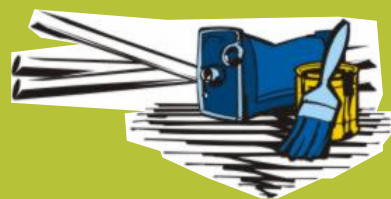
Potentially Hazardous Waste



Household hazardous waste is any waste generated at home that is potentially dangerous to health or the environment. These include substances such as: petrol, oil, paint, caustic cleaning fluids, garden sprays, poisons, solvents and batteries.

These items should not be disposed of in a landfill. Instead households can drop these waste products off at the refuse transfer stations in Cambridge and Te Awamutu. There may be a charge for commercial quantities of hazardous wastes.

Business and Industry Waste



Commercial waste makes up at least half of the waste going to landfill in the Waikato Region. Some businesses recycle their paper and cardboard and some manufacturing companies recycle their plastics, but the majority of waste ends up in the landfill.

Developing programmes for businesses will not only help them reduce their waste but also could make them more efficient and sustainable.

Construction and Demolition Waste

Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste contributes approximately 15 to 20% of all waste sent to landfill. At the moment, C&D recycling facilities are limited to operations diverting materials such as doors and windows, timber beams, and concrete crushing for reuse. C&D material is either sent to landfill or cleanfill. This is a waste of valuable landfill space and raw materials!



Landfills

There are no landfills currently operating in Waipa District, however, Council is responsible for managing closed landfills in Pirongia, Kihikihi, Te Awamutu and Cambridge.



What's In Your Rubbish Bag?

In the Waikato Region, a typical household bag of rubbish is mostly made up of kitchen and garden waste (48%). Paper and plastic are also found in high quantities.

If everyone in the District used the recycling facilities and composted at home, we could reduce the amount of rubbish going to landfill by up to two thirds.

What Happens to My Recyclables?

There are three privately owned and operated recycling drop-off facilities, two located in Cambridge and one in Te Awamutu. A charge may be levied by these operators. All transfer stations accept paper and cardboard, glass bottles, aluminium cans, steel cans and plastic bottles (type 1 & 2). Note that plastics are not accepted at the Cambridge Transfer Station.

The Paper Chain operates a kerbside collection of paper for recycling in Cambridge, Te Awamutu and Kihikihi. Paper is collected and taken by Carter Holt Harvey to their pulp and paper plant in Auckland and processes into corrugated cardboard.

A kerbside collection of plastic bottles, aluminium and steel cans, and glass bottles for recycling has been approved in the Waste Management Plan. This service is intended to begin during the 2006/2007 financial year. Reducing your rubbish by one bag per week through kerbside recycling would result in an annual saving of \$72.80 (\$1.40 per bag).

More Information

If you would like more information or have any questions please contact Waipa District Council on 0800 924 723.

