



Department of
Environment

STATEMENT OF STRATEGIC DIRECTION
FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT
IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SEPTEMBER 2004

2004-2005
priorities



focus area matrix 2004-2005

2004-2005 is a particularly important time for building the substance of our new approach to waste management through our policies and programs - looking to where the State Government can make a difference to improving the way waste is dealt with in Western Australia. It is also an important time to demonstrate that we will work with all those with interests in waste management in developing our policies and programs. While we will take a lead role, we will also encourage and support others to play an active role as we recognise that we can and must all contribute to tackling waste across the State.

The 2004-05 Matrix identifies the priority waste products we intend to tackle this year. These 'focus areas' are where there are waste products accumulating, which are not being prevented, which have few options for recovery, which are potentially harmful to the environment on disposal and therefore require action. The Matrix will be reviewed each year to ensure we address the right focus areas.

The Matrix categorises the 'Products' and the 'Holders' of waste products.

A 'Product' is something that is consciously created for use in our society. In this classification, both the Product and the waste that comes from the use of that Product are covered. Each category of Product may be used to create more complex Products. To identify the relevant category for a waste product we look, not at the type of waste based on what it is made from, but the type of Product that it was originally made into. By dealing with each we can deal with them all.

A 'Holder' is a person that holds the waste at a point or points in its lifecycle. Understanding who is the Holder in the lifecycle of a product allows the management of different strategic approaches at different stages of the product lifecycle. It also allows the tracking back of waste to its source. A person may be a different type of Holder at different times for different products.

See Product and Holder definitions elsewhere in this document.

strategic intervention

For each of the focus areas, projects will be developed that are specifically aimed at the key points of the waste lifecycle where they can have the greatest strategic effect. That is, projects will be developed at strategic intervention points to fulfil the need to achieve measurable success. While we have identified focus areas, the best place to tackle a priority waste product may often be at a point or points of the lifecycle of a product other than where that waste product is causing a problem.

Initial Strategic Intervention Points have been determined, for priority wastes for 2004-05. These are listed in a table elsewhere in this document.

infrastructure support

While we will assist the development of recycling markets and promote the efficient recovery of secondary materials into high quality value-added products, we will also directly support infrastructure development for government, business and industry, and the community, where appropriate, to recover resources, in particular:

- Domestic and commercial green waste and food waste (organic products)
- Construction and demolition waste (building products)
- Commercial and industrial waste (organic building, chemical products)
- End of life products (electrical products).

focus area matrix 2004-2005

The following focus areas have been identified for 2004-2005.
See Product and Holder definitions elsewhere in this document.

Products/ Holders	1 Organic Products	2 Elemental Products	3 Chemical Products	4 Synthetics Products	5 Paper Products	6 Packaging Products	7 Building Products	8 Furnishings Products	9 Mechanical Products	10 Electrical Products	11 Industrial By-Products	12 Special Composite Products
A Maker	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Yellow
B Supplier	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Yellow
C Consumer	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Orange	Blue	Yellow
D Collector	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Yellow
E Processor	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Orange	Blue	Yellow
F Transporter	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Yellow
G Disposer	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Blue	Red	Orange	Yellow	Blue	Orange	Yellow	Yellow
H Default Holder	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Blue	Red	Orange	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Yellow

CODE

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA – where there is a resulting waste product accumulation which is not being prevented, which has few options for recovery and which is potentially harmful to the environment on disposal, and which requires immediate action.

SECONDARY FOCUS AREA – where there is a resulting waste product accumulating which is not being prevented, which has few options for recovery and which is potentially harmful to the environment on disposal, and which requires action.

FUTURE FOCUS AREA – where there is a resulting waste product accumulating which is not being prevented, which has few options for recovery and which is potentially harmful to the environment on disposal, and which will need future action.

MAINTAINED FOCUS AREA – where actions are sustained to keep product stream at currently managed levels and potentially require action in future.

SUCCESS AREA – where balance has been created in the lifecycle of the product.

strategic intervention 2004-2005

Strategic intervention points have been determined for 2004-2005 for specific Program Areas.

Program Areas	Strategic Intervention Points (2004-05)
GOVERNMENT	
Waste Reduction - Government (Strategic Waste Initiatives Scheme projects)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside Recycling Best Practice (including Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme) • Resource Recovery • Household Chemical Waste Recovery • Infrastructure 	1C; 1D; 1E; 6C; 6D; 6E; 6E
National Waste Initiatives	1C; 1D; 1E 3C; 3D 1E; 3E; 4E; 6E; 7E 4B; 4C; 4E; 10A; 10E
BUSINESS & INDUSTRY	
Waste Reduction - Industry (Strategic Waste Initiatives Scheme projects)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Prevention • Resource Recovery • Infrastructure 	3A; 3E; 6A; 6E; 10A; 10E 1C; 1D; 1E; 3C; 3D; 3E; 4C; 4E; 6C; 6D; 6E; 7C; 7E 1E; 3E; 4E; 6E; 7E
National Waste Initiatives	4B; 4C; 4E; 10A; 10E
COMMUNITY	
Waste Reduction - Community (Strategic Waste Initiative Scheme projects)	1C; 1D; 1E; 3C; 4C
Waste Reduction - Community (Community Grants Scheme projects)	1C; 1D; 1E; 3C; 4C; 6C
Litter Prevention and Management	6C
STRATEGY AND PERFORMANCE	
Strategic Direction – Annual Development Policy and Strategy Development	Strategic Intervention Points to be determined as Government, Industry and Community projects are developed.
Data and Information Management	All
COMMUNICATIONS	
Website and Knowledge Management	All
Performance reporting	All
Communication Campaigns	Strategic Intervention Points to be determined as Government, Industry and Community projects are developed.
Waste Education	Strategic Intervention Points to be determined as Government, Industry and Community projects are developed.

Definitions of the lifecycle 'holders' of products in the Matrix

A. Maker: The Maker manufactures the product that contains a waste product or a product that has the potential to eventually become a waste product after its useful life. It includes the manufacture and combination of raw materials, their treatment, packaging and preparation in a form ready to supply to a consumer.

B. Supplier: The Supplier distributes the manufactured product, which becomes or contains waste, to the consumer or user. It includes importers, distributors, retailers and those delivering products that contain or will become waste.

C. Consumer: The Consumer utilises the non-waste component of a product (and then disposes of the waste component) or holds the product for the period of its useful life. It includes households, industries producing other manufactured items or services, public institutions, private institutions and individuals.

D. Collector: The Collector aggregates waste created by Consumers. It includes local governments, waste collection agencies, waste removal bodies and those collecting, transporting and combining waste for recovery.

E. Processor: The Processor treats, recycles, sorts or otherwise deals with collected waste. It includes recycling operations, secondary processors, manufacturers that re-process their own waste and others who separate wastes into useful and recoverable products.

F. Transporter: The Transporter moves the waste, not for the purposes of recovery, but for final disposal. It includes waste disposal companies that recover waste from Consumers with no intervening recovery of the waste prior to disposal.

G. Disposer: The Disposer is responsible for the action of disposal of waste (legally or illegally) into the environment. It includes licensed landfill operators, industries directly disposing of waste into the environment, the storers of waste in its final place of containment and individuals who discard waste that is not intended to be recovered.

H. Default Holder: The Default Holder is the person, body, agency or authority who has ultimate responsibility for the well-being of the environment and the people within a location and is considered the 'holder' by default of waste that has otherwise escaped from the integrated waste management lifecycle.

Definitions of the 'products' in the Matrix

1. Organic Products: This category covers all Products that result from biological growth. These include crops and the product of crops (e.g. food) and the waste from those

products (e.g. food waste). It also includes organic material that is harvested (e.g. green waste). Organic products may form part of more complex products.

2. Elemental Products: This category covers those Products that predominantly are naturally occurring mineral elements in their processed form. These include metal products (e.g. iron, sheet metal, wire fencing). It also includes gas, liquid and other solid Products (e.g. oxygen, aluminium, rolled steel, flat glass sheeting, ice). Elemental products can be used to form part of more complex products (and are then classified as those more complex Products).

3. Chemical Products: This category covers those Products that are combinations of elements. These include household chemicals (e.g. oils, cleaning agents and paint). It also includes chemical products used in other industrial processes (e.g. inorganic chemicals, petrochemicals, acid). Organic Products and Elemental Products may be used to form Chemical Products.

4. Synthetic Products: This category covers those Products that are synthetically produced. These include Products made from a combination of non-naturally occurring chemical products (e.g. polymer strands, polyester cloth, polystyrene foam sheeting). It also includes products that have been created to replace naturally occurring products (e.g. nylon, synthetic rubber tyres, pharmaceuticals and moulded plastics). Synthetic Products can be made from any combination of Organic Products and Elemental Products and Chemical Products.

5. Paper Products: This category covers those Products that are predominantly used in paper form. These include Products made into paper from wood and fibre based pulp (e.g. writing paper, newsprint, printer paper). It also includes Products made into more complex paper based forms (e.g. glossy magazines, photographs, cardboard folders and files). Paper Products can be a combination of Organic Products and Synthetic Products (made from Elemental and Chemical Products).

6. Packaging Products: This category covers those Products that are created to package other products. These include Products made to protect another product when transported so that it arrives in the same condition (e.g. packing crates, glass and plastic bottles). It also includes Products that have been created solely as packaging and not ancillary to another product (e.g. plastic wrapping, plastic bags, polystyrene moulded beads, bubble wrap). Packaging Products can be made from Organic Products, Paper Products or Synthetic Products and any combination of these Products.

7. Building Products: This category covers those Products created specifically to be used as components in the construction of the built environment. These include Products

made to be used in construction (e.g. timber, bricks, concrete, steel trusses) and those same Products as they are recovered following demolition. It also includes whole Products designed to form part of a constructed building (e.g. doors, window frames, plasterboard, roofing). Building Products may contain Packaging Products as a component and can be made from any combination of the preceding Products (e.g. Organic, Elemental, Chemical, Synthetic, Paper).

8. Furnishing Products: This category covers those Products that are created to be used in human living. These include Products made to make us more comfortable (e.g. fixtures (taps), furniture (beds), furnishings (curtains)). It also includes Products that are used to facilitate and enhance human based activity (e.g. utensils, hand-tools, crockery, decorative items). Furnishing Products can be a combination of Building Products (e.g. timber and steel can be constructed into a bed) combined with other Furnishing Products specifically created for that purpose from other Products (e.g. mattresses, linen, manchester) and also Paper Products made into disposable Furnishings (e.g. paper plates, paper towels, paper cups).

9. Mechanical Products: This category covers those Products that are created as a means to extend beyond human physical capacity. These include Products made to complete a specific function (e.g. diesel engines, gears, hydraulic presses, wheel bearings). It also includes larger Products that are predominantly the composite of other Mechanical Products (e.g. boats, cars, diesel locomotives, industrial machinery). Mechanical Products can be made from any combination of the preceding Products and may also incorporate Furnishing Products (e.g. cutting devices, cloth padding, passenger seats).

10. Electrical Products: This category covers those Products that use electrical components as an essential part of their function (not simply that it may be powered by electricity). These include Products that are dependent on electricity (e.g. electric (kettles), electrical (fridges), electronics (computers)). It also includes Products that are the electrical or electronic components of other Products (e.g. electronic circuitry, microchips, speaker components). Electrical Products are made from any combination of the preceding Products.

11. Industrial By-Products: This category covers those Products that are created as the result of the formation of other Products. These include the Products of manufacture that may be useful or exist only as waste (e.g. sawdust, metal off-cuts, heated water, waste slurry). It also includes Products that are the remaining element as a result of processing (e.g. highly hazardous waste chemicals, bauxite residue, toxic contaminants). Industrial By-Products is not a combination of any of the preceding Product categories, but occurs and contains only the waste from the production of each of the preceding Products.

12. Special Composite: This category covers those remaining Products that are so problematic as to question why they were created. These include Products made for a unique use with unique waste treatment options (e.g. radioactive isotopes, warships, biological weapons). It also includes Products that have resulted from the treatment of wastes and formed into a new composite (e.g. toxic ash, contaminated landfill). Special Composite Products can be made from any other Product, including Industrial By-Products, and all of their combinations.



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