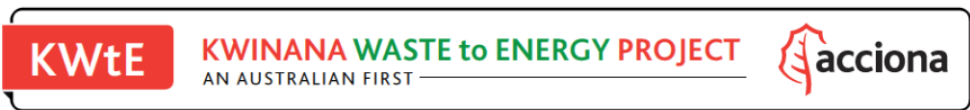


# Kwinana Waste to Energy Project

Waste Acceptance Monitoring and Management Plan (WAMMP)



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## TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM/ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the Department of the Public Service of the State responsible for the administration of section 48 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986, or his delegate.
C&D	Construction and demolition waste
C&I	Commercial and industrial waste
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Protection
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
FOGO	Food Organics and Garden Organics
KWtE	Kwinana Waste to Energy
MS	Ministerial Statement
MSW	Municipal solid waste
O&M Contract	Operation & Maintenance Contract
O&M Contractor	Operation & Maintenance Contractor
Project Co	The owner/proponent of the KWtE Project
WAMMP	Waste Acceptance Monitoring and Management Plan
WARR Act	Waste Acceptance and Resource Recovery Act 2007
WDMMS	Waste Delivery Monitoring and management System

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Kwinana Waste to Energy (KWtE) facility is in the Kwinana Industrial Area, approximately 40km south of Perth, Western Australia. The facility is owned by Kwinana Waste to Energy Project Co and uses world-class technologies to process up to 460,000 tonnes per year of residual (post recycling) waste, significantly reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, diverting waste from landfill and delivering up to 36MW of baseload electricity to the grid. Veolia ANZ is the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contractor to operate and maintain the facility [REDACTED] and maintenance contract.

### 1.1 Background

The Kwinana WtE facility has received approvals under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 which include conditions that limit the type of waste that can be accepted at the facility and requires the proponent to monitor the types and quantities of wastes accepted at the facility and report the outcomes of the monitoring to the Department of Water and Environmental Protection (DWER).

The requirements for management and monitoring of waste acceptance were originally outlined in the approvals issued in September 2015, Ministerial Statement No1016, but were revised in March 2019, Ministerial Statement 1093, to align the facility with the State's Waste Strategy approved under the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007.

This Waste Acceptance, Management and Monitoring plan (WAMMP) is required under condition 6-2 of MS 1093 as reproduced below:

*"Demonstrate that waste types not permitted for processing, detailed in Table 2 of Schedule 1, are not accepted or processed at the Kwinana Waste to Energy Project facility by implementing conditions 6-2 to 6-8."*

In addition to the above-mentioned Ministerial approvals the waste acceptance to the Kwinana WtE considers the following regulatory requirements, policies, and guidelines.

- Waste Acceptance and Resource Recovery Act 2007
- Environmental Protection Act 1986
- Western Australia’s Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030
- Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004
- Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004
- Works Approval W5911/2015/1
- ANZECC National Strategy for the Management of Scheduled Waste, 1992.

**1.2 Objective**

The objective of the WAMMP is to ensure that waste types not permitted for processing are not accepted or processed at the Kwinana Waste to Energy Project facility.

Other objectives include:

- Provide a framework for how the facility will comply with the specific waste acceptance conditions of Ministerial Statements Nos 1016, 1093 and 1182, the State’s Waste Strategy and the requirements of the WARR Act.
- Presents the methodology behind the operational instructions and interprets the legislative requirements.
- Clarify the monitoring methodology, including supplier identification, waste load recording (qualitative and quantitative) and reporting to the CEO (DWER).

The Operations and Maintenance Procedures are developed to provide detailed operational instructions for the facility operators, which will be prepared separately by the operator in compliance with this Plan.

**1.3 Roles and responsibilities**

The main roles and their corresponding responsibilities at KWtE are presented below (Table 1-1).

**Table 1-1: Roles and responsibilities at KWtE facility**

Role	Responsibilities
General Manager	Overall accountability for the O&M Contract including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facility operations</li> <li>• Ensuring legal compliance</li> <li>• Working to controlling procedures and quality</li> <li>• Health and safety and environmental systems</li> <li>• Operating the Service Contract as a business unit</li> <li>• Establishing the continuous improvement agenda in conjunction with facility owner</li> </ul>
QHSE Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensures that the QHSE management system is properly established, implemented and maintained</li> <li>• Reports on the system’s performance and highlighting any improvements needed</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaises with external parties on matters pertaining to the management system</li> </ul>
Operations Manager	Overall responsibility for the implementation of the Plan and adherence to reporting requirements.
Operations Supervisor	Ensures site compliance and carries out reporting to EPA, Project Co, Councils.
Shift Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsibility for assessing the level of Unacceptable Waste and for determining whether a load should be Rejected or Accepted.</li> <li>• Ensures compliance with all aspects of the Environmental Permit.</li> <li>• Represents Company management outside normal office hours.</li> </ul>
Control room operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operate the plant to ensure that all statutory/licensing requirements are maintained.</li> </ul>
Plant Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervise the incoming household wastes.</li> <li>• Supervise the out-loading of transfer of wastes and residues (bottom ash &amp; FGT residues).</li> <li>• Undertake period inspections of incoming waste loads.</li> </ul>
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsibility to report suspected contamination and to safely segregate a suspected contaminated load for assessment by the Shift Leader.</li> </ul>
Authorised delivery vehicle drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide information on waste type of load at point of entry</li> </ul>

## 2. WASTE ACCEPTANCE PROTOCOL

The following waste acceptance protocol will be in place, which includes supplier identification, waste load recording, waste load acceptance/denial and reporting. Waste acceptance protocol requirements include:

- a) Entry into the KWtE area is restricted and monitored (surveillance cameras).
- b) Only authorised delivery vehicles will be allowed to deliver waste to the KWtE. Authorised delivery vehicles are those vehicles that transport wastes in accordance with an agreed waste supply contract with the KWtE facility.
- c) Authorised delivery vehicles will be recognised by the automated vehicle recognition system at the entry gate. The recognition system will recognise the vehicles and identify and record waste load details.
- d) Classification of the waste load will occur through categorisation into waste types permitted to be processed, as defined by Table 2 in Attachment 1 to MS 1016 (refer to Table 3-1, Section 3). Delivery vehicle drivers will identify their waste load type at the point of entry for each waste load.
- e) All drivers of authorised delivery vehicles will be required to attend a site induction program that details the requirement of the Waste Acceptance Protocol, either before or on the day of their first delivery.

Details on how the above controls will be implemented are provided in the following sections. In addition, Project Co will deploy a risk-based process to mitigate receipt of non-permitted wastes as described in Section 4.

## 2.1 Identifying the supplier

KWtE has contracts with its waste suppliers which specify the waste types the suppliers are permitted to deliver. Upon arrival waste suppliers are identified through automated recognition system which will allow entry to only authorised delivery drivers who are providing wastes through an existing supply contract.

All authorised delivery vehicles entry details will be recorded within the Waste Delivery Monitoring and Management System WDMMS.

## 2.2 Weighbridge

All authorised deliveries will be weighed at the weighbridge with measured data retained electronically within the facility WDMMS.

A weighbridge is also located at the exit from the facility to calculate and record delivered waste weight and record the weight of waste residues removed from the facility.

The facility will operate with three weighbridges which include standalone emergency electrical supply and communication networks to ensure reliability and availability of weighbridges at all times.

In the event that weighbridge data is unable to be automatically recorded, then incoming and outgoing data shall be manually recorded using the local weighbridge displays by the O&M Contractor. Once the weighbridge is again in the normal operation, all information which was manually recorded shall be inputted onto the WDMMS.

## 2.3 Recording The Arriving Waste Loads

For each arriving load the following information is recorded and retained within the WDMSS

- date
- time weighed in and out
- origin of the waste delivery
- unique weighbridge ticket number
- receiving site name and licence number
- waste type (see Table 3-1)
- waste code, if relevant
- vehicle registration number
- driver's reference
- transfer note number (where provided)
- gross weight
- registered haulier number
- tare weight
- net weight
- driver's name and signature
- supplier

## 3. METHODOLOGY FOR WASTE CATEGORY IDENTIFICATION

Only authorised delivery vehicles, as identified by the automated vehicle recognition system will be granted access to site to deliver waste to the KWtE. Authorised vehicles will be classified based on the information provided by the waste deliver drivers, who will identify the waste types and



origin of the waste they are delivering at each time of entry. Waste type identification will occur in accordance with waste types permitted to be processed in Table 3-1.

The accepted waste types defined in Table 3-1 reference the KWtE Waste Acceptance Protocol, as reflected in the operational and waste supply contracts, and the acceptable waste types defined in the environmental approvals, MS1606. Table 2 in Attachment 1 of MS 1016 and MS 1093.

For the purpose of reporting required under Section 5 of this Plan and the Waste Acceptance Systems Plan, each waste type in Table 3-1 includes a description of the waste separation process to ensure the operation can identify residual wastes as defined in MS 1093, which states:

*Waste that remains after the application of a better practice source separation process and recycling systems, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in section 5 of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 (WARR Act), and the Waste Strategy approved or revised from time to time under the WARR Act.*

**Table 3-1: Waste Type Definitions and Source Separation Process for Waste Types Permitted to be Processed**

Waste sector (As defined in Australian standard for waste and resource recovery data and reporting, 27 March 2024) <sub>1</sub>	Waste Type (As defined in KWtE Waste Acceptance Protocol)	Waste Classification – (MS1016/MS1093)	Source separation process
MSW	Household Weekly Collection Waste	Householder Source Separated MSW – no removal of organics.	Waste remaining from two-bin kerbside collection of householder source separated co-mingled recyclable material, but without removal of FOGO materials
MSW		Householder Source Separated Residual MSW – with organics removed (FOGO system) <sub>2</sub>	Source separation by households following the Better Practice FOGO Services for implementation of a three-bin kerbside collection system, which includes separation of food organics and garden organics (FOGO), co-mingled recyclables and non-recyclable residual wastes.
MSW	Mixed Bulk Verge Collection Waste	Householder Source Separated MSW – no removal of organics.	Waste from household source separated verge collections with no removal of organics that only contain waste material that is not unacceptable waste.
MSW	Contaminated Separated Green Waste	Material Recovery Facility Residuals	Source separated green waste which has a level of other materials that make it unsuitable for use at an organic or green waste processing facility.

Waste sector (As defined in Australian standard for waste and resource recovery data and reporting, 27 March 2024) <sup>1</sup>	Waste Type (As defined in KWtE Waste Acceptance Protocol)	Waste Classification – (MS1016/MS1093)	Source separation process
MSW	Contaminated Separate Organic Wastes	Material Recovery Facility Residuals	Source separated green waste which has a level of other materials that make it unsuitable for use at an organic or green waste processing facility
MSW	Litter/Public place/event waste	Commercial and Industrial Wastes	Wastes collected by or on behalf of a waste supplier from litter bins, public places, or from events and only contains waste material that is not unacceptable wastes
MSW and/or C&I	Materials recovery facility residuals that would otherwise be destined for landfill disposal.	Material Recovery Facility Residuals, or Residuals from Processing of MSW.	Waste from material recovery processes that do not contain unacceptable wastes and would otherwise be disposed of to landfill.
C&I	Post recycled e-waste	Material Recovery Facility Residuals	Electronic wastes which has been pre-processed to recover recycles materials and to remove materials which would otherwise be considered unacceptable or incompatible with a waste to energy resource recovery process.
C&I	Alternative waste treatment plant residuals which would otherwise be destined for landfill disposal	Alternative material Recovery facility Residuals.	Waste from alternative material recovery processes that do not contain unacceptable wastes and would otherwise be disposed of
C&I	Commercial and industrial Wastes	Commercial and Industrial Waste, Defined as Wastes Generated by Businesses And Industries	Solid waste generated from commercial and industrial activities and enterprises which has been collected or received on behalf of a waste supplier, or missed waste received at a drop off facility operated by or on behalf of a waste supplier and only contains waste materials that is not unacceptable wastes but includes wastes generated by businesses and industries (such as shopping centres, restaurants and offices) and institutions (such as schools, hospitals (non-medical waste) and government offices).

Waste sector (As defined in Australian standard for waste and resource recovery data and reporting, 27 March 2024) <sup>1</sup>	Waste Type (As defined in KWtE Waste Acceptance Protocol)	Waste Classification – (MS1016/MS1093)	Source separation process
C&D	Construction and Demolition Derived Waste	Pre-Sorted Construction and Demolition Waste	Construction and demolition waste that only contains waste material that is not unacceptable waste, and is pre-sorted construction and demolition waste resulting from demolition, erection, construction, refurbishment or alteration of buildings or from the construction, repair or alteration of infrastructure-type development (such as roads, bridges, dams, tunnels, railways and airports).

**Notes:**

- Definitions of waste sector as defined in Australian standard for waste and resource recovery data and reporting, v3.4, 2024
  - Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste* = Waste that is produced by institutions and businesses, including offices, schools, restaurants, retail and wholesale businesses, and industries such as manufacturing. Also includes waste from primary and secondary production, such as mining and minerals processing. Encompasses waste from all Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) codes except Division E and Group 753.
  - Construction and demolition (C&D) waste* = Waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction and maintenance and excavation of land associated with construction activities. Consistent with ANSIC Division E.
  - Municipal solid waste (MSW)* = Waste produced by households or collected by, or on behalf of, a municipal council. Includes waste from: street bins, street sweeping, litter and dumping clean ups, aquatic litter traps, municipal parks and gardens, street tree prunings, council facility operations (consistent with ANZSIC Group 753), transfer stations (other than waste readily identifiable as arising from commercial operations). Excludes waste: collected by, or on behalf of, a municipal council from businesses; from road works undertaken by, or on behalf of, a municipal council.
- Municipalities that have implemented the Better Practice FOGO Services for implementation of a three-bin kerbside collection system include:  
 Cities: Albany, Bayswater, Belmont, Bunbury, Fremantle, Kalamunda, Melville, Nedlands, Perth, Subiaco, Swan and Vincent  
 Shires: Augusta-Margaret River, Collie, Dardanup, Esperance, Harvey, Mundaring and Serpentine-Jarrahdale  
 Towns: Bassendean, Claremont, Cottesloe, East Fremantle and Mosman Park.  
 (WA Waste Authority, 2023)
- To date the only Better Practice Guideline issued by the Waste Authority is the Better Practice FOGO Services for implementation of a three-bin kerbside collection system, which includes separation of food organics and garden organics (FOGO) from other waste categories (WA Waste Authority, 2023).

All suppliers of waste to the KWtE facility implement a waste collection system that incorporates waste recovery through source separation. Waste supplier specific source separation processes are presented below (Table 3-2).

**Table 3-2: Source separation processes per waste supplier**

Waste Suppliers	Source of waste	3 bin system in place	Better bins plus: Go	Source separation process

			FOGO participant*	
Rivers Regional Council	Residents and businesses of: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	No	No	[REDACTED] provides waste and recycling services for properties. Each property has: - a recycling bin with a yellow lid (collected fortnightly) - general waste bin with a dark green or red lid (collected weekly)
		No	No	[REDACTED] provides waste and recycling services for properties. Each property has: - a recycling bin with a yellow lid (collected fortnightly) - a 240-litre general waste bin with a grey lid (collected weekly)
		No	No	[REDACTED] provides waste and recycling services for properties. Each property has: - a 240-litre recycling bin with a yellow lid (collected fortnightly) - a 240-litre general waste bin with a dark green lid (collected weekly)
		No	No	[REDACTED] provides waste and recycling services for properties and provides general waste and recycling bins.
		No	Yes	[REDACTED] provides waste and recycling services for properties. Each property has: - a recycling bin with a yellow lid (collected fortnightly) - a general waste bin with a dark green or red lid (collected weekly)

		No	No	<p>██████████ provides waste and recycling services for properties. Each property has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a recycling bin with a yellow lid (collected fortnightly)</li> <li>- general waste bin with a dark green or red lid (collected weekly)</li> </ul>
		No	No	<p>██████████ provides waste and recycling services for properties. Each property has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a recycling bin with a yellow lid (collected fortnightly)</li> <li>- general waste bin with a dark green lid (collected weekly)</li> </ul>
Resource Recovery Group	Residents and businesses of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ██████████</li> <li>██████████</li> <li>██████████</li> <li>██████████</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes	<p>██████████ households and most units and apartments receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a FOGO bin with a lime green lid (collected weekly)</li> <li>- a recycling bin with a yellow lid (collected fortnightly)</li> <li>- a general waste bin with a red lid (collected fortnightly)</li> </ul> <p>At this stage, the 3 bin FOGO system is only available for residential properties.</p>
		Yes	Yes	<p>██████████ provides waste and recycling services for properties. Each property has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a 240-litre FOGO bin with a lime green lid (collected weekly)</li> <li>- a 240-litre recycling bin with a yellow lid (collected fortnightly)</li> <li>- a 140-litre general waste bin with a red lid (collected fortnightly)</li> </ul>

		Yes	Yes	<p>██████████ provides waste and recycling services for properties. Each property has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a FOGO bin with a lime green lid (collected weekly)</li> <li>- a recycling bin with a yellow lid (collected fortnightly)</li> <li>- a general waste bin with a red lid (collected fortnightly)</li> </ul>
City of Kwinana	<p>██████████ ██████████ ██████████</p>	No	No	<p>██████████ provides waste and recycling services for properties. Each property has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a recycling bin with a yellow lid (collected fortnightly)</li> <li>- a general waste bin with a dark green lid (collected weekly)</li> </ul> <p>The City will be rolling out the GO bin in the 2024/25 financial year. Then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a 240-litre GO bin with a lime green lid (collected fortnightly) will automatically be given to all residential properties over 350 m2. A smaller property or a commercial business can opt in at any time to the three bin GO system.</li> <li>- a 240 or 360-litre recycling bin with a yellow lid (collected fortnightly)</li> <li>- a 140-litre general waste bin with a red lid (collected weekly)</li> </ul>

## 4. NOT PERMITTED WASTE

### 4.1 Not Permitted Waste Types

Not permitted waste types are defined in MS 1016, Table 2. A list of these waste types not permitted to be processed at KWtE facility is provided below (Table 4-1).

**Table 4-1 Waste types not permitted to be processed according to the MS no. 1016; Table 2.**

Waste Type
Scheduled wastes, as defined by ANZECC for the National Strategy for the Management of Scheduled Waste (1992)
Medical Waste
Radioactive Waste
Asbestos
Tyres
Animal Carcasses
Liquid and Oily Wastes
Contaminated Soils
Waste with a halogen content greater than 1%
Highly corrosive or toxic liquids or gases such as strong acids or chlorine or fluorine
Dewatered biosolids/ sewage sludge and biomass

### 4.2 Prevention of Not Permitted Waste

A typical approach used by industry to identify the highest potential for non-compliance is to use a risk-based process. Project Co has adopted this approach to identify risk of Not Permitted Waste being delivered to the KWtE facility and appropriate mitigations. The following section details the risk assessment process, and mitigation measures at several points in the supply chain for the KWtE facility.

#### 4.2.1 Identification of Waste Supplier Risk Profile

Project Co will complete a risk assessment on each waste supplier prior to being contracted to supply waste to the KWtE facility. This process will be used to identify the level of risk that a supplier may deliver not permitted waste, as identified in Table 4-1, to the KWtE facility. The risk level will be determined based on two dimensions, i) the supplier quality of service, and ii) the risk profile of the supplied waste.

[REDACTED]

The type of waste will be defined in the supplier contract and its risk profile will be determined by Project Co based on its potential to introduce not permitted waste to the KWtE facility. Waste risk profiles are based on waste industry norms.

Refer to Appendix for the risk assessment tool and worked example.

Project Co will implement mitigation strategies commensurate with the risk profile of waste suppliers. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In the event Project Co cannot reduce the waste supplier risk profile by implementing the mitigations, then Project Co may choose not to engage with the identified waste supplier.

Review of the waste supplier's risk profile will be based on performance of the specified waste supplier.

#### 4.2.2 Waste Supply Contracts

Wastes will only be delivered to the KWtE facility by authorised deliveries from contracted waste suppliers. Each waste supplier will have a contract with KWtE facility which specifies the not permitted waste types. The waste suppliers are required, under contract, to implement controls necessary to prevent the delivery of not permitted wastes to the KWtE facility. Waste suppliers will incur financial penalties in the event not permitted waste is delivered to the KWtE facility.

Commissioning will be undertaken with waste provided by contracted waste supplier(s) over a period of up to 180 days. Further contracts will be signed later, and additional waste types accepted will be in accordance with waste types presented in Table 3-1.

#### 4.2.3 Duty of Care Audits

Project Co will complete duty of care audits at applicable suppliers' transfer stations during the commissioning period. The frequency of the duty of care audits will be defined from the outcome of the waste supplier risk profile assessment as detailed in section 4.2.1. The duty of care audits will be completed in person by appointed personnel from Project Co. The duty of care audits will be used to verify waste suppliers are implementing segregation at source in accordance with their contracts prior to it being delivered to the KWtE facility.

Project Co may decide to restrict waste deliveries from the waste supplier if the findings from duty of care audits identify not permitted waste that may have been attempted to be delivered to the KWtE facility.

#### 4.2.4 Surveillance

Entry into the KWtE facility is restricted and monitored. Only authorised vehicles from contracted waste suppliers are able to enter the facility. Waste delivery vehicles are visually monitored by the plant Operators from the point of entry through weighbridge to the unloading area and throughout the unloading.

Visual monitoring will be completed by means of a CCTV system, which is monitored 24/7 in the control room. Any not permitted waste types or contaminated loads identified through visual surveillance will be rejected and prevented from unloading.



A radiation detector is placed at the KwtE facility weighbridge to identify radioactive waste. If a load triggers a radiation alarm then the delivery vehicle will not be permitted to proceed to the unloading area.

The CCTV system is positioned to capture waste as it is weighed at the weighbridge, separate CCTV cameras monitor as the waste vehicle enters the tipping hall and individual CCTV cameras installed above each tipping door to monitor the waste as it is tipped into the waste bunker. The waste bunker is also fitted with CCTV for monitoring the waste post-delivery. Manual observations will be completed by the operational staff, frequency of the manual observation's will be in accordance with Appendix 2 Waste Supplier Risk Profile Assessment, Table 4 which is based on the risk profile of the waste supplier.

In the event not permitted waste is identified as it is tipped into the bunker or when the waste is removed from the tipping bay area, the waste crane operator will be informed and will use the waste crane to pick up the not permitted waste and remove from the bunker through the maintenance hatch into a skip. The skip of not permitted waste will then be removed from site for offsite treatment. The CCTV system is fitted with a hard drive to record all vehicles deliveries for auditable and reporting purposes.

#### **4.3 Removal of Non-Permitted Waste**

If as a result of the radiation detection alarm or visual inspection by the staff member, the load is determined to contain unacceptable waste, the load will be prevented from tipping and will be required either to exit the facility with the non-permitted load, or remove non permitted wastes from the load prior to tipping.

If the contaminated load is rejected, the event will be recorded, including photos of the contaminated load. Rejection by the Site Supervisor is followed by joint inspection which includes O&M Contractor and Project Co (or, if Project Co elects not to participate, the O&M Contractor on behalf of Project Co). After the waste rejection, waste supplier's risk profile will be revised which may lead to more frequent manual inspections for the waste supplier in question.

The waste supplier is responsible to dispose the rejected waste to an appropriately licensed facility. If the waste supplier does not dispose of the rejected waste, Project Co will dispose of the material to an appropriately licensed facility.

#### **4.4 Recording of Non-Permitted Wastes**

Any waste deliveries which are not permitted to be processed in accordance with the Waste Acceptance Protocol or this Plan will be recorded in the WDMMS. The following data will be recorded for non-permitted wastes:

- a) Date and time of delivery
- b) Vehicle delivery and driver details
- c) Expected waste type
- d) Type of non-permitted or contaminated waste
- e) Weight of non-permitted or contaminated waste
- f) Digital photograph, date and time stamped, of the non-permitted waste or contamination.

## 5. REPORTING

Every six months from the date of commissioning the supplier specific data from the WDMMS will be summarised in a report to be provided to the CEO (DWER) until the CEO confirms by written notice that monitoring is no longer needed.

The 6-monthly report summarises the waste monitoring data to demonstrate the compliance with the specific waste acceptance conditions of Ministerial Statements Nos 1016, 1093 and 1182. The half-year report includes the requirements listed below.

- a) Each waste load will be recorded, and monthly reports generated.
- b) Data acquisition is performed daily through the questionnaires filled by the waste deliver drivers, weighbridge data collection and operator inspections
- c) Data record will be summarised to include:
  - i. Total waste volumes (t) arriving in the KWtE per month for the monitoring period.
  - ii. Total accepted waste volumes (t) per permitted waste type for each month of the monitoring period.
  - iii. Total rejected waste volumes (t) for each waste supplier identifying the not permitted waste category for each month of the monitoring period.
  - iv. Total waste accepted from each waste supplier by permitted waste type per month for the monitoring period.
  - v. Source separation processes for each accepted waste type for the monitoring period including a description of the compliance of the separation process with the definition of residual in MS 1093.
  - vi. Waste disposal offsite
    - a. Disposed waste types
    - b. Disposed waste volumes
    - c. Disposal location and/or disposal waste receiver
  - vii. Details of any incidents of non-conformance with the WAMMP
    - a. Number of non-conformance incidents
    - b. Outcomes of incident investigation
    - c. Details of corrective actions and their implementation
  - viii. Details of any proposed changes to current waste acceptance monitoring methods, including:
    - a. Reasoning for the proposed changes
    - b. Implementation schedule
- d) All source data will be retained by the facility for a period of at least 5 years.

## 6. REVIEW

The plan will be reviewed annually and revised if necessary. The WAMMP will be aligned with current version of the Western Australia's Waste Strategy, which will be checked as a part of the annual review. First version of this plan was created in alignment with the [Western Australia Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030](#) .

In addition to operator's annual review, the WAMMP shall be reviewed and revised if requested by the CEO.

## 7. REFERENCES

Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC). National Regulation for the Management of Scheduled Waste. (1992).

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