



Summary of feedback of consultation on draft Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030

May - August 2024

Waste Authority

November 2025

Waste Authority

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November 2025

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Statutory context

The Waste Authority is charged with promoting better waste management practices in Western Australia under the *Waste Avoidance and Resources Recovery Act 2007*. One of the Authority's functions under the Act is to draft, for the Minister for Environment's approval, a long-term waste strategy for the whole of the state for continuous improvement of waste services, waste avoidance and resource recovery, benchmarked against best practice and targets for waste reduction, resource recovery and the diversion of waste from landfill disposal. The strategy takes a 10-year and beyond view and must be reviewed at least every five years. This Discussion Paper supports the waste strategy review process.

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands upon which we live and work throughout Western Australia and pay our respects to Elders past and present. We recognise the practice of intergenerational care for Country and its relevance to our work and working with the community.

We continue to move forward with a shared commitment to protect and conserve Country for our future generations.

Country is a term used by Aboriginal people to describe the lands, waterways, and seas to which they are intrinsically linked. This Acknowledgement of Country has been endorsed by the Department of Water and Environment Regulation's Yarning Circle and approved by its Aboriginal Empowerment Board.

Introduction

Western Australia's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 set out objectives and plans for transitioning the state towards a circular economy.

Released in 2019, the strategy envisions WA as a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which public health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.

The Waste Authority is leading a review of the waste strategy as required under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* (WARR Act). The review provides an opportunity to reflect on how we are performing, what is working and what we could do differently.

In 2023, the Waste Authority sought feedback on a Directions paper which set out proposed focus areas for the review. Feedback was provided through surveys and written submissions, informing the development of the draft revised waste strategy.

Public consultation for the draft revised strategy was carried out for 12 weeks up to 21 August 2024. Responses were provided via:

- 55 written submissions
- eight in-person workshops attended by 255 stakeholders
- 48 stakeholder responses to an online survey
- six in-person workshops and meetings in the East Kimberley region.

The feedback received was analysed and used to inform the development of the:

- *Beyond WASTE 2030* Western Australia's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 (*Beyond WASTE 2030*) – the modified draft waste strategy, which sets out the vision, goals, targets and priorities for the State in relation to waste and recycling; and
- *Beyond WASTE 2030* roadmap – the draft five-year action plan that will underpin the waste strategy.

This document provides a summary of the key themes raised during the consultation period. It is not intended to cover all the issues raised, just those that were supported by several stakeholders and are within the scope of Western Australia's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 review and the WARR Act. It also addresses how the issues raised have been dealt with in the draft *Beyond WASTE 2030* Western Australia's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2025-2030 (*Beyond WASTE 2030*) and its roadmap, which sets out the actions to be implemented to contribute towards the goals, targets and priorities of the strategy.

Beyond WASTE 2030 and roadmap are to a final round of consultation before being finalised for public release. Further information, including the consultation documents, are available from: <https://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/about/view/waste-strategy-review>

Key themes of draft Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 consultation, May to August 2024

Theme	Feedback provided	How feedback has been addressed
Avoidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste avoidance should be a focus of any waste strategy. Local government ability to meet targets and provide support needs to be considered. Industry should play a part. Waste control is not just a role for households. Industry and government need to take a stronger role in avoiding waste such as through product design, procurement choices and end-of-life management of their products. Communication on how to increase waste avoidance and achieve strategy targets and goals is required, including in relation to repair and reuse. Avoidance targets should be supported by incentives to facilitate uptake. Actions supported include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> procurement and right to repair product stewardship repair businesses and community hubs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus has intensified on waste avoidance by preventing waste generation through reuse and repair. A <i>Beyond WAste 2030</i> priority is maintaining the value of products and materials for as long as possible. <i>Beyond WAste 2030</i> confirms that a collective approach by governments, industry, the waste sector and the community is required to avoid waste, with each stakeholder having different and important roles. The <i>Beyond WAste 2030</i> roadmap includes actions to support this priority. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage research, innovation and the development of new technologies and systems that avoid and reduce waste and encourage circularity support businesses and government agencies to avoid and reduce waste empower Western Australians to avoid, reuse and reduce waste including via targeted consumer/community education work with charities, social enterprises and commercial operators to increase reuse and repair.
Circular economy metrics and targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure national circular economy metrics and targets reflect and are appropriate for WA's unique circumstances before adoption. Suitable data is required to support and develop metrics and targets, opportunities to collect these should be explored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Beyond WAste 2030</i> recognises the need to consider whether any national circular economy metrics and targets are appropriate for WA, along with the need for supporting data. The roadmap includes an action to investigate national circular economy metrics and targets for application in WA and support a methodology to measure circularity.

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Compliance and enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance and enforcement improvements are required to eliminate levy avoidance, illegal waste activities and compliance with relevant environmental regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance and enforcement systems that operate well and tackle illegal waste practices to protect people, businesses and the environment are vital to <i>Beyond WASTE 2030</i>. The roadmap includes the implementation of compliance and enforcement mechanisms to reduce levy evasion, prevent waste stockpiling and protect the environment from the impacts of illegal dumping as a foundational action.
Container Deposit Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the scheme to include wine and spirit bottles. The scheme could be used as a mechanism to collect other waste (e-waste or other containers). The program and collection network could serve regional and Aboriginal communities and provide opportunities for workforce training and retention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Western Australia has announced the Container Deposit Scheme will include wine and spirit bottles from 1 July 2026. In addition to glass wine and spirit bottles, the expansion will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wine packaged in plastic sachets and casks water packaged in casks concentrated fruit and vegetable juices flavoured milk and cordial. The roadmap includes an action to review services, participation and engagement in the Kimberley region to help address challenges in remote and regional communities.
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is essential to underpin and evaluate waste strategy success. Timely data sharing is essential. Data capture by material stream is required to support strategy and circular economy. Mandatory reporting improves data completeness and knowledge of the sector and allows tracking against targets. Benchmarking is important for identifying opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Beyond WASTE 2030</i> recognises the importance of improving data and filling data gaps, such as commercial and industrial or e-waste information, to track performance and develop policy and programs. The roadmap includes data improvement actions such as audits, mandatory data reporting actions and improvements to the waste data collection system. Waste and recycling data is reported along with data from other jurisdictions in the National Waste Reports.

Theme	Feedback provided	How feedback has been addressed
Education and behaviour change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education, including culturally sensitive community-level approaches, is required on appropriate waste sorting and disposal to avoid and reduce waste. Focus is required on reducing contamination in kerbside organics and commingled recycling bins. There is a need to educate the public and businesses to value resources in a circular economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and behaviour change initiatives are key foundations of <i>Beyond WASTE 2030</i>. The roadmap includes several educational and behaviour change initiatives including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the WasteSorted behaviour change program, tools and resources WasteSorted Schools Bin tagging Grants for community education Initiatives run under the Keep Australia Beautiful Council.
Emergency management and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support is required for contingency planning covering sector-specific emergencies, climate-informed infrastructure planning and investment in waste and recycling systems to strengthen disaster resilience and resource recovery. Collaboration should be fostered to enhance emergency planning in a hub and spokes model to enable sharing of resources and services in emergencies. Infrastructure investment is required to create a resilient sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several government entities are represented on the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) and the roadmap includes an action to support SEMC's project to develop state-level arrangements for emergency waste management. Roadmap actions focus on incorporating waste management considerations into strategic planning. This includes investigating opportunities for the consolidation and regionalisation of landfills and recycling infrastructure and delivering infrastructure grants that deliver on the vision, goals and targets of the strategy.
Recycling capacity expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government procurement guidelines need to prioritise waste avoidance and recycled materials. Infrastructure investment and market development is required to expand recycling capacity and circular economy outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Beyond WASTE 2030</i> prioritises fulfilling the economic potential of recycling and the circular economy by transforming waste into valuable resources to create an efficient and profitable circular economy. The strategy recognises there is a significant opportunity to expand local processing, grow WA-based recycling industries and strengthen markets for recovered materials. The roadmap contains actions such as collaborating with industry to create markets for recycled products and

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		<p>materials including through the development and implementation of the Recycled Materials Framework and investigating options for the use of recycled plastics in transport and ancillary applications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions to use government procurement power to develop resilient markets for recycled products are included in the roadmap along with actions to support research and innovation to unlock the value of circularity. • Another key area for action is to ensure waste infrastructure planning increases recycling capacity and supports circularity.
FOGO and organics target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the implementation of FOGO in the metro area. • Clarify requirements regarding FOGO for local governments, including implementation timeframes. • FOGO approaches need to be flexible, taking into consideration the characteristics of different local governments. • Education, effort and clear communication are needed to decrease contamination. • Local governments in regional centres may not have the infrastructure and markets to support the delivery of FOGO. • System capacity constraints mean more focus is required on implementing FOGO related to households before implementing FOGO in the commercial and industrial sector. • Stockpiling, market, infrastructure and contamination are key issues that need to be addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FOGO target only applies to local governments in the Perth and Peel regions, recognising current regional constraints around processing capacity and markets. • The <i>Beyond WASTE 2030</i> roadmap includes actions to support this priority such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Working with industry and local governments to review materials currently accepted in kerbside FOGO bins and supporting local governments to educate households if changes are made. ○ Developing fit-for-purpose specifications and guidelines for quality assurance and the use of recycled organic products. ○ Working with local governments to support the collection of consistent data through kerbside waste audits and use the data to inform behaviour change initiatives, policies and programs. ○ Providing grants support and research to develop sustainable end markets for recycled organic products. ○ Implementing an infrastructure grant program focused on supporting investment in processing and recycling organic waste.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating industry certainty and growth through system assurance and regulation.
Illegal dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific actions are needed to address illegal dumping, including education actions. Illegal dumping and the creation of informal tip sites is a key issue in remote areas. Collaborative action between state and local government is required to reduce illegal dumping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are several actions in the roadmap to address illegal dumping, which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing an illegal dumping strategy for WA working with local governments on initiatives to reduce illegal dumping, including in the regions.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing infrastructure for priority material management is needed. Investment is needed in recovery and processing infrastructure that supports resource recovery and circular economy. Joint procurement and partnerships to create economies of scale would be beneficial. Waste aggregation and transportation options are required in the regions, including the potential for private sector partnerships. The specific needs of regional communities should be recognised. Consider modular infrastructure that can be run by a local workforce. Legacy issues are associated with landfills that serve regional communities such as inappropriate siting near environmental receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Beyond WAsTe 2030</i> notes the State waste infrastructure plan (DWER 2024) guides strategic infrastructure planning and policy direction. Waste avoidance, reuse and recycling collection and infrastructure capacity will be supported through strategic funding and grant programs that deliver on the vision, goals and targets of the strategy. In relation to regional and Aboriginal communities, the roadmap includes an action to collaborate with government agencies and communities identified under Closing the Gap to collect data and undertake baseline assessments of existing waste management infrastructure, systems and services to determine what is needed to meet targets.
Litter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments should be consulted during the development of targets. Targets should not be implemented without consultation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and delivering the Keep Australia Beautiful Litter Implementation Plan 2025-30 is a key action in the roadmap.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The roadmap also includes other actions including community education and behaviour change initiatives to reduce litter.
Managing priority waste streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastics, organic waste and hazardous waste such as e-waste are priorities which require focused attention and specific actions to meet targets and reduce landfill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are specific actions in the roadmap to address priority materials such as organic waste, e-waste, clean energy technology and hazardous waste as well as collaborative action with other jurisdictions to address plastic waste.
Market development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market development is required to encourage the use of recycled products, including FOGO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market development is a key theme of <i>Beyond WASTE 2030</i>, specifically creating strong and stable markets for recycled products. The roadmap includes actions related to targeting market development including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing a targeted grants program to support the production of quality FOGO-derived products, expand existing and develop new markets for recycled organic products including potentially providing incentives for uptake, research and development, trials and evaluation. Developing specifications and guidelines for use of recycled organic products and quality assurance. Encouraging government procurement of recycled products. Encouraging uptake of recycled products in local road projects, including in the regions. Investment in research and trials to support reuse and use of recycled and low-carbon materials across transport infrastructure and assets and sharing information on recycled products.
Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFAS contamination needs to be addressed. PFAS must be managed in a way that increases demand for WA's clean and green products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Beyond WASTE 2030</i> recognises the importance of dealing effectively with emerging contaminants such as PFAS.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider and address adverse PFAS outcomes from single use plastics ban. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Government is undertaking several actions to prevent contaminants such as PFAS from entering the waste stream and environment such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> participating in the Intergovernmental Agreement on a National Framework for Responding to PFAS Contamination supporting work on national packaging design standards to prevent harmful chemicals such as PFAS being added to food and product packaging providing input into the <i>PFAS National Environment Management Plan</i> adopting the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard (IChEMS) to reduce the impacts of industrial chemicals, including PFAS, on people and the environment developing guidance to support better-practice organics recycling.
Plastic waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues with single-use compostables need to be addressed. More focus is needed on single-use product avoidance and reuse where possible. Better packaging design, product design and product stewardship approaches are required at the national level. Support for soft plastic management is necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Government will continue to implement its Plan for Plastics using evaluation, research and national harmonisation to inform future plastic policy. WA will also continue to support the globally recognised Plastic Free July campaign which empowers communities, businesses and governments to reduce plastic waste. The roadmap includes an action to develop guidance on emerging contaminants, including PFAS, in recycled organics to support better-practice organics recycling.
Product stewardship/extended producer responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is general support for product stewardship. Mandatory product stewardship approaches are supported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Beyond WASTE 2030</i> commits to working with other jurisdictions to harmonise regulation and product stewardship schemes, reduce duplication and ensure WA industries can compete on a level playing field. Relevant actions in the roadmap include:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-based product stewardship approaches are supported if a national approach is not progressed in a reasonable timeframe. Advocacy required for priority materials such as packaging, e-waste, tyres and mattresses. Support is required to assist local governments in regional areas to meet the costs associated with collection and transport until a national scheme is in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with waste service providers and local governments to plan for and develop a collection network and product stewardship arrangements for batteries that will facilitate increased battery recycling. Establishing a project to investigate recovery, reuse and recycling options for end-of-life solar panels to inform a possible future national product stewardship scheme.
Tyres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tyre management and recovery (collection and recycling) require further attention due to illegal stockpiling, illegal dumping and the potential to impact human health and the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2023, Australian environment ministers agreed that Western Australia would lead a national collaborative project investigating and assessing options for end-of-life tyres. The project investigated key challenges and opportunities associated with tyres and related products used in industries such as mining, agriculture and construction as well as preparing case studies on processing technologies and waste-derived products. The project report available at National project on options for end-of-life tyres Western Australian Government will inform future consideration of options for end-of-life tyres.
Waste collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective collection of waste is essential for resource recovery and responsible disposal. Accessibility of waste collection systems in regional areas is also a key priority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions in the roadmap address e-waste and battery collection improvements, such as working with other jurisdictions on product stewardship arrangements for battery collection and recycling. The need to improve infrastructure, service and systems in regional and Aboriginal communities is recognised in the roadmap, which includes an action to collect data on the infrastructure, service and systems related to communities identified under Closing the Gap target 9b to inform solutions. The State Government will continue to deliver the Container Deposit Scheme collection and recycling program and the

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		<p>Household Hazardous Waste program to collect and appropriately manage waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the collection and recycling of FOGO remains a priority. • Behaviour-change programs such as WasteSorted, WasteSorted Schools and Be a GREAT sort provide tools and resources to help appropriate sorting of waste.
Waste levy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is general support for the levy's role in incentivising waste minimisation and recovery. • Many suggestions were made on the current and potential future scope of the levy, including what and where it could and should not apply and on hypothecation of the levy. • The levy must be high enough to facilitate recovery/investment in recycling/recovery infrastructure. • Levy certainty is important. • Support for increasing levy funds to fund infrastructure/technology and behaviour change initiatives. • There is concern that levy increases will increase illegal dumping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Beyond WASTE 2030</i> acknowledges the waste levy as a key lever to facilitate waste avoidance and increase recycling. • A rolling five-year schedule of levy rates is published periodically to provide sector certainty. • The roadmap details a review of the effectiveness of the waste levy, including analysis and consultation on any proposed changes and the impacts on households and businesses as well as the risk of increased levy evasion. • The waste levy will continue to support the achievement of <i>Beyond WASTE 2030</i> objectives, provides a disincentive to dispose of waste to landfill and funds programs for the management, reduction, reuse, recycling, monitoring and measurement of waste.
Waste management in regional and Aboriginal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, cultural awareness and meaningful community consultation to improve waste management outcomes for Aboriginal Australians and remote areas are important. • There is a need for flexible, locally tailored approaches to achieve sustainable waste practices. • Those in regional and remote communities, especially Aboriginal communities, should be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved outcomes for regional and Aboriginal communities by developing and delivering fit-for-purpose waste infrastructure and services is a priority of <i>Beyond WASTE 2030</i>. • The strategy recognises the significant challenges associated with waste management in regional and Aboriginal communities as well as need for jointly developed and tailored initiatives that will facilitate the structural, economic and social changes required for

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	<p>empowered to take a leading role in materials recovery and waste management initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure, investment and empowerment are key to improving outcomes in regional and Aboriginal communities. Partnerships with the resource sector and regional industries on waste control and transportation could improve waste management. 	<p>improved life outcomes for regional communities and Aboriginal people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The roadmap includes actions to work with regional and Aboriginal communities to identify key issues and develop community-led solutions.
Waste to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is general support for energy recovery for residual waste. Energy recovery should be part of the WA waste management toolkit, especially as capacity and markets for other recycled materials develops. Clearer communications are necessary on waste to energy/energy recovery. The achievement of strategy targets will require supporting mechanisms – regulation, infrastructure, markets, processing, incentives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Beyond WAsTe 2030</i> is consistent with the waste hierarchy principles which are embedded in the circular economy. This prioritises waste avoidance, followed by reuse, repair, sharing and refurbishing, and preferences recycling over energy recovery. Energy recovery is preferable to landfill but should only be applied to residual waste after better-practice source separation and recycling approaches have been exhausted. Under these circumstances, energy recovery supports <i>Beyond WAsTe 2030</i> targets by converting non-recyclable waste into usable energy, reducing reliance on landfill and recovering value after recyclable materials have been removed. <i>Beyond WAsTe 2030</i> defines residual waste as: Waste that remains after the application of a better practice source separation process and recycling system, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in s.5 of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 (WARR Act). Where better practice guidance is not available, an entity's recycling performance will need to meet or exceed the relevant stream target (depending on its source – municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial or construction and

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		demolition) for the remaining non-recovered materials to be considered residual waste under this waste strategy.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Better practice	Practices and approaches that the Waste Authority considers to be outcomes-focused, effective and high performing, based on evidence and benchmarking against comparable jurisdictions. Better-practice guidelines, measures and reporting frameworks are being developed to reflect the different capacities and challenges faced by waste generators and managers. Better practice is synonymous with the term 'best practice' but captures the dynamic nature of best practice.
Circular economy	An alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible – extracting the maximum value from them while in use, reusing where possible, then recycling products and materials. Three core principles underpin a circular economy: design out waste and pollution, keep products and materials in use, and regenerate natural systems.
Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste	Waste produced by institutions and businesses, including schools, restaurants, offices, State Government agencies and facilities, retail and wholesale businesses and industries, including manufacturing.
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.
Drop-off facility	A site where residents can bring their waste or recyclables for disposal.
Energy recovery	Energy recovery refers to the process of converting waste materials into some form of energy, usually as solid, liquid or gaseous fuels or as heat. Energy recovery options are also referred to as 'waste to energy' (or energy from waste) and can include both thermal and non-thermal technologies such as incineration, anaerobic digestion or gasification.
Food organics and garden organics (FOGO)	Mixed food and garden organic waste, which generally comes from the municipal solid waste stream. Food organics include waste food, inedible food and parts of food that are not consumed and/or are considered undesirable (such as seeds, bones, coffee grounds, skins and peels). Garden organics include organic wastes that arise from gardening and maintenance activities, such as lawn clippings, leaves, cuttings and branches. Food organics and garden organics can also include other compatible organic wastes such as paper and cardboard.

Term	Definition
Food organics (FO)	Organic waste, generally sourced from the commercial and industrial waste stream, which includes waste food, inedible food and parts of food that are not consumed and/or are considered undesirable (such as seeds, bones, coffee grounds, skins and peels).
Garden organics (GO)	Organic waste, generally sourced from the municipal solid waste or commercial and industrial waste streams, which arises from gardening and maintenance activities, such as lawn clippings, leaves, cuttings and branches.
Greenhouse gas emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions refer to the release of gases into the earth's atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect. These gases trap heat and contribute to global warming. Common greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases.
Household hazardous waste	Products used in and around the home that have at least one hazardous characteristic (flammable, toxic, explosive or corrosive).
Hazardous waste	Waste that, by its characteristics, poses a threat or risk to public health, safety or the environment.
Illegal dumping	Premeditated littering where people go out of their way to dump waste in public places illegally, typically for commercial benefit or to avoid disposal fees.
Kerbside collection	A regular containerised service that collects waste from a resident's kerbside.
Litter	Waste that is left in public places and not deposited into a bin.
Liquid waste	Wastes that are not solid or gaseous. May refer to sludges and slurries, or other liquids discharged to sewer. May also refer to wastewater.
Major regional centre	Major regional centres are the cities of Albany, Busselton, Bunbury, Greater Geraldton and Kalgoorlie-Boulder, which are local governments outside the Perth and Peel region that have both a relatively large population and reasonable access to markets. Other major regional centres may be identified by the Waste Authority during the life of the waste strategy.
Material recovery	The materials extracted from processing waste (does not include recovered energy). Also commonly referred to as recycling.

Term	Definition
Municipal solid waste (MSW)	Waste primarily collected from households and local governments through waste and recycling collections.
Organic waste	Waste materials from plant or animal sources, including garden waste, food waste, paper and cardboard.
Perth and Peel region	The Perth region, or Perth metropolitan region, is the area defined by the Metropolitan Region Scheme. The Peel region is the area defined by the Peel Region Scheme. Municipal solid waste targets are set for the Perth and Peel region to reflect current urbanisation trends and to align with waste infrastructure servicing and planning needs.
Product stewardship	Product stewardship is an approach to managing the impacts of different products and materials. It acknowledges that those involved in producing, selling, using and disposing of products have a shared responsibility to ensure that those products or materials are managed in a way that reduces their impact, throughout their lifecycle, on the environment and on public health and safety.
Putrescible waste	A component of the waste stream likely to become putrid, including wastes that contain organic materials such as food wastes or wastes of animal or vegetable origin, which readily biodegrade within the environment of a landfill.
Recovered Materials Framework	A regulatory framework enabling the safe and beneficial reuse of waste-derived materials through a formal approval process, while safeguarding human health and protecting the environment, and clearly defining when materials cease to be waste and become a resource.
Recycling	The use of recovered waste materials as substitutes for extracted raw materials. It involves taking waste materials or products and reconstituting them into items that have a market value. Replaces the term 'material recovery' used in the 2019 waste strategy (Waste Authority 2019).
Reprocessing	Using an item or material that might otherwise become waste during the manufacturing or remanufacturing process.
Repurpose	Refers to the process of taking an item or resource that was originally intended for one use and adapting it for a different purpose.

Term	Definition
Residual waste	Waste that remains after the application of a better practice source separation process and recycling system, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in s.5 of the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i> (WARR Act). Where better practice guidance is not available, an entity's recycling performance will need to meet or exceed the relevant stream target (depending on its source – municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial or construction and demolition) for the remaining non-recovered materials to be considered residual waste under this waste strategy. The State Government policy position is that only residual waste should be sent to energy recovery facilities.
Reuse	Refers to using a material or item again. It is the most preferable form of recovery under the waste hierarchy because it requires no (or minimal) resources and therefore has no (or minimal) environmental impact.
Waste avoidance	Refers to the prevention or reduction of waste generation, or the prevention or reduction of the environmental impacts (e.g. toxicity) of waste generation.
Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Account	In accordance with the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i> , each year the Minister for Environment must allocate not less than 25 per cent of the forecast levy amount to the WARR Account. Funds in the WARR Account are applied to programs for the management, reduction, reuse, recycling, monitoring or measurement of waste and to support implementation of the waste strategy.
Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Levy	Also known as the 'waste levy'. A levy on waste received at landfill premises in the metropolitan region and on waste collected in the metropolitan region and received at landfill premises outside the metropolitan region, administered under the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Act 2007</i> and Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Regulations 2008. The waste levy acts as an economic instrument to reduce waste disposed of to landfill by increasing the price of landfill disposal and generates funds for a range of waste and environmental purposes. In accordance with the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i> , each year the Minister for Environment must allocate not less than 25 per cent of the forecast waste levy amount to the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account.