The Challenge of delivering new infrastructure to achieve the diversion targets

Waste Strategy Diversion targets

Recycling targets				
Source	**2008 rate**	**By 2014**	**By 2017**	**By 2020**
Municipal solid waste	23 %	50 %	55 %	65 %
Commercial and industrial waste	18 %	40 %	50 %	60 %
Construction and demolition waste	35 %	50 %	60 %	75 %
Higher-hazard regulated waste	1 %	5 %	10 %	15 %

Source: ***Queensland's Waste Strategy 2010–2020 Consultation Draft***

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Historical waste management

- The many existing landfills are located in voids that were created by the mining or quarrying activities.
- Due to the costs of recycling and the abundance landfill space landfills have in the main refrained from extensive recycling.
- Components within the waste stream had low value or no available markets
- Transportation corridors were established to cope with vehicular traffic to and from these landfill sites

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Current Waste Management

- As the value of resources within the waste stream have increased, it has become economically viable to recover some materials from the waste stream. Namely:
  - Scrap metal.
  - Timber and green waste
  - Concrete
- recovery operations conserve the airspace in the landfill and employ a greater number of workers both at the landfill and in ancillary businesses.
- DERM operational policies permit Waste Transfer activities on a landfill
- Town planning views it as a new activity requiring approval
- The stockpiling at the landfill of recovered material from the waste stream or storage of empty skip bins is considered “Storage/Warehousing”, an industrial activity.
- The removal of this material from the site is considered “Waste Transfer”, and hence an Industrial activity.
- Landfill operator, must seek town planning approval for these additional recovery activities.
- Waste Receival, sorting and removal from site of recycled products (waste transfer Station)
- Recycling (Crushing, milling, Grinding, screening)
- These activities are always impact assessable and therefore trigger a Material Change of Use application.
- MCU applications associated with a waste facility will cost in the order of $1.5 million to prepare, lodge and process. This process can take between 2 and 4 years and there absolutely no guarantee that an existing landfill will get approvals

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ERA required to achieve diversion targets

ERA	Activity	Use and explanation
62	Waste Transfer Station	Receive and sort waste, remove from site recovered resources and recycled products
33	Crushing, milling, grinding and screening	Recover and recycle materials recovered from the waste stream
53	Composting and soil conditioner manufacturing	Recycle materials recovered from the waste stream as growing mediums.
58	Regulated Waste Treatment	Receive process and treat contaminated soils and regulated wastes to reduce hazard levels.
21	Motor Vehicle Workshop	To service on site mobile recycling equipment.
8-3(a)	Fuel storage	Storage of diesel on sites to support increased onsite equipment.

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Landfilling

Fuel Tank

Ancillary to the activities of the recycling facility which requires fuel to operate mobile equipment

Crushing Milling and Grinding

The processing of mixed waste (previously landfilled) will require the screening crushing and grinding of materials to produce saleable goods

Mechanical Workshop

Ancillary to the recycling operation a mechanical workshop is required to maintain mobile equipment required in the recycling process

Transfer Station

Required for the receive, recover and transfer out of recyclable materials and residuals from the recycling process

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State Planning Regulatory Provision

- The waste industry in conjunction with DERM and DIP have looked at this problem
- In order to minimise delays DIP has proposed a SPRP establishing codes for the recycling ERA's
- These will effectively allow code assessment of applications on existing landfills
- Effect is the significant reduction in timing required for the planning process to approve these activities. Reducing political complications and NIMBY-ism

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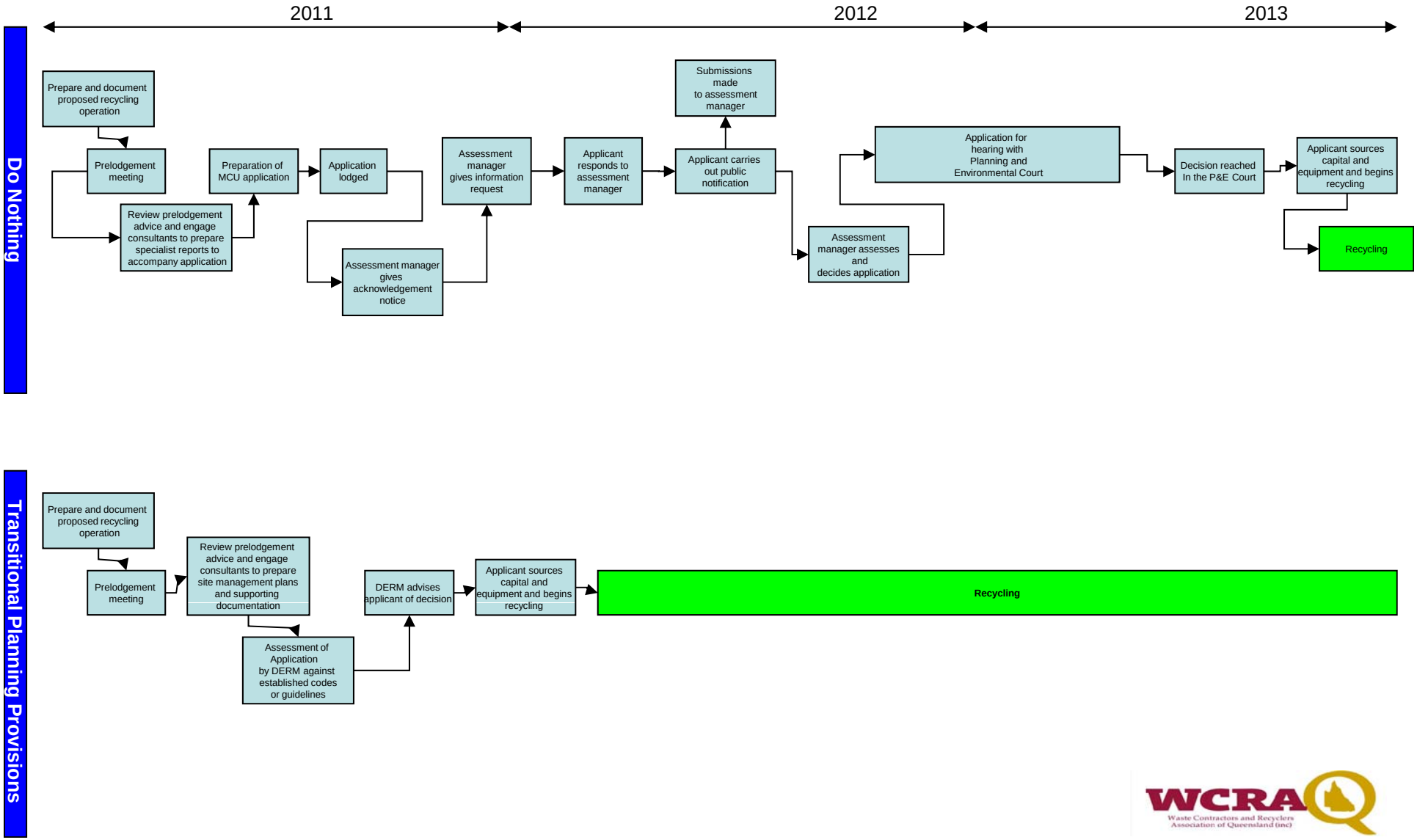

Impact on Recycling capability with Transitional Planning Provisions