



Mantsopa Municipality Integrated Waste Management Plan STATUS QUO REPORT

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1 Background

Mantsopa Local Municipality was established on 5 December 2000, comprising of the previous areas of jurisdiction of Tweespruit Transitional Local Council (TLC), Ladybrand TLC, Hobhouse TLC, Excelsior TLC, Thaba Patchoa TLC and Maluti Transitional Rural Council. It forms part of the Eastern Free State and falls within the Motheo District Municipal area. It borders the Kingdom of Lesotho in the east, Mangaung Local Municipality to the west, Naledi Local Municipality to the south and Masilonyana and Setsoto to the north.



The area is accessible via the N8 and R26 roads which transverse the area. A railway line runs along these routes to service the area. The municipal area accommodates approximately 72 000 people and covers an area of 4 290 km². It incorporates 5 small towns, which accommodates collectively 66.5% of the total population of Mantsopa. These small towns serve the surrounding rural community.

Ladybrand is the most progressive of all towns and is the most eastern node in the municipal area. Ladybrand municipal area includes Manyatseng, Mauersnek and the surrounding municipal commonages that covered an area of 4 682 ha in size. The town accommodates 34% of the total population of Mantsopa.

Hobhouse is a smaller rural town that is located southwest of Ladybrand and east of the Leeu River along the Lesotho border. Hobhouse is the most southern node in the municipal area. It is about 2 089 ha in extent which includes Dipelaneng and municipal commonages. The town accommodates 4.6% of the total population of Mantsopa.

Tweespruit is the most centrally located node along the N8 route between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand. It is about 1 534 ha in extent and included Borwa, Dawiesville and municipal commonages. The town accommodates 10.2% of the total population of Mantsopa.

Excelsior is located 40 km north of Tweespruit along the R709 and forms the northern boundary of Mantsopa. It is about 1 298 ha in extent of which 243 ha was designed as an urban area, the rest were rented out to commercial farmers while some land was utilized for grazing purposes. It includes Mahlatswetsa and municipal commonages. Excelsior accommodates 10.6% of the total population of Mantsopa.

Thaba Patchoa is located between Tweespruit and Hobhouse and is a small agricultural residence for 1100 families. It is about 3 864 ha in extent and consisted of the farms Thaba Patchoa 105, Segogoana's Valley 665 and Sweet Home 667.

The municipal area has been divided into 8 wards. The wards comprises of the following areas: **Ward 1:** Tweespruit, Boroa, Dawiesville, Thaba Patchoa and surrounding rural areas; **Ward 2:** Hobhouse, Dipelaneng, and surrounding rural areas; **Ward 3:** Mandela Park, Riverside, Masakeng, Thusanong, Modderpoort and surrounding rural areas; **Ward 4:** Ladybrand, Mauersnek, Los My Cherrie, and surrounding rural areas; **Ward 5:** Manyatseng, Flamingo, and surrounding rural areas; **Ward 6:** Lusaka, Thabong, New Platberg, and Homes 2000; **Ward 7:** Excelsior, part of Mahlatswetsa and surrounding rural areas; **Ward 8:** Mahlatswetsa and surrounding rural areas. (Draft IDP 2010/2010)

MLM is responsible for waste management in the whole municipal area of jurisdiction in line with Schedule 5B of the Constitution, 1996 as well as the provincial notice 2002, section 84 (1) (e). The responsibility ranges from area cleaning or street sweeping, kerbside removal from business and residential areas, communal skip collection.

For any waste manager to successfully execute their mandate, here are some of the basic keys that unlock a variety of doors of opportunities:

Planning: Develop and follow comprehensive plan based on realistic long-term forecasting

Price: Decisions based on sound economic analysis of community and municipal government resources

Publicity: Maintain strong public support and commitment through education, awareness & communication

Politics: Necessary for financing support – need effective communication with political leaders

Perseverance: Acknowledge that visible results may only materialize in the long-term

Observation on site have now indicated that the above principles are not fully embraced by the municipality as there are still gaps that require the training interventions for technical and operational personnel in the municipality.

1.1 BASE POPULATION

The base population is estimated at 72 000 in the IDP 2010/2011, however the Community Survey conducted by Statistics South Africa in 2007 estimates the population at 60 000. For the population to be at this level the expected annual growth is expected to be at 2.8% per annum which is 1.6 above the documented growth in the IDP 2010/2011. This phenomenon is not new for MLM but wide spread in most towns and cities in terms of the reporting between Statistics South Africa and the Local Municipality. For this report we shall use the IDP statistics for reporting as that forms part of the financial submission of the municipality.

1.2 FUTURE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The 2.8% growth in the population of MLM is not directly proportional to the growth in waste quantities. Growth in waste quantities is an attribute of the community affluence, the level of environmental education and awareness. When socio economic level improves in a community the waste quantities also increases. It is report in some cities that 14% of the population produce about 50% of waste to landfill. The MLM population by age group is displayed on the chart on figure x below:

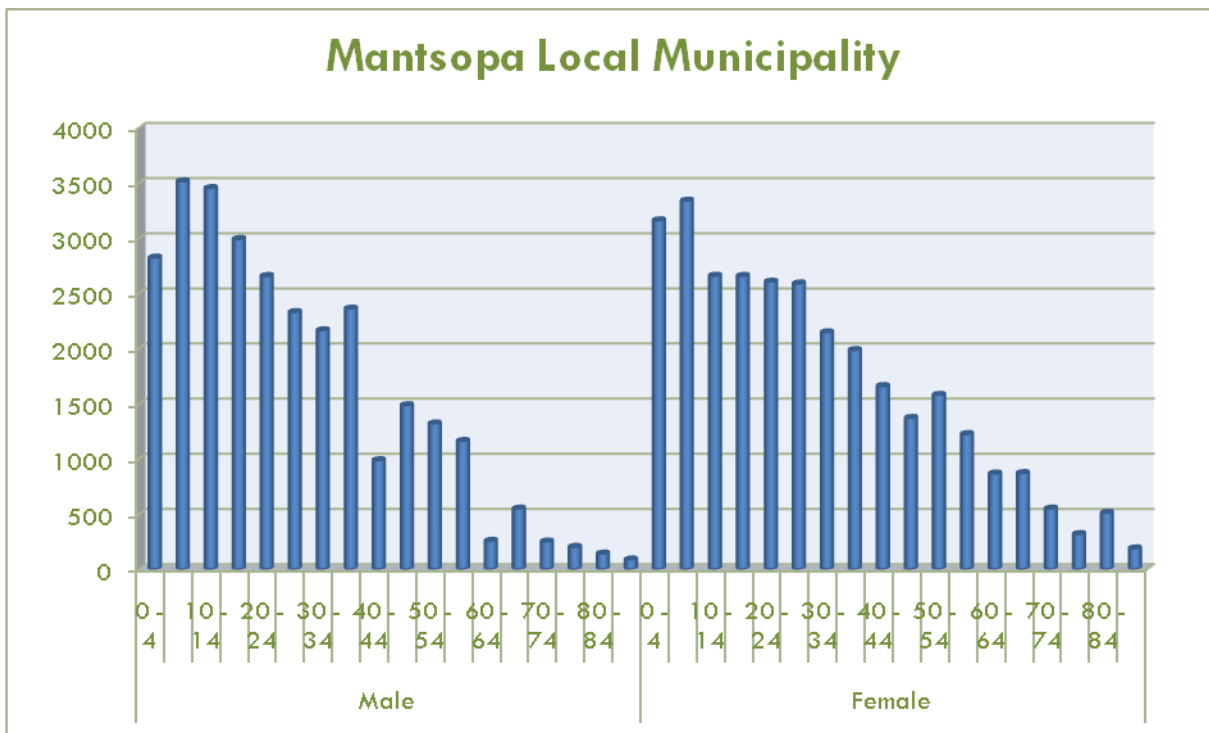


FIGURE 1 AGE PROFILE IN MLM

Age plays an important role in determining the amount of waste that they may be produced per capita per day. Economic active people produce more waste than non economic active people. Observations have shown that teenagers, youth and young adults produce more waste when compared to infants, children and the elderly. Infants, children and the elderly produce disposable nappies which are more difficult to handle at the disposal sites. Another factor that plays an important role in the determining the waste production per capita per day is the socio-economic levels of the population which will be discussed in detail below.

1.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVELS

The IDP 2010/2011 attest to the fact that more 60% of the population are poor in MLM. Only approximately 14% of the 40% of the population that is considered not to be poor but affluent, produce approximately 90% of the waste that the municipality handles. With growth in the economic levels, the waste will eventually grow following the trend by the socio-economic emancipation of the masses.

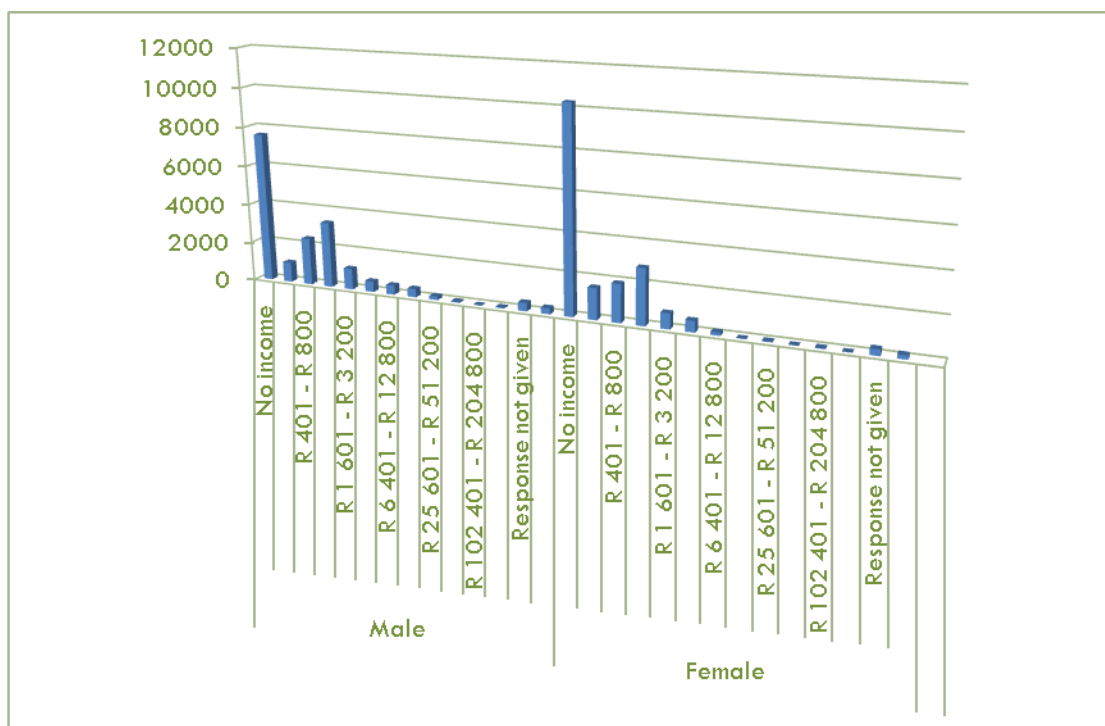


FIGURE 2 INCOME PER GENDER GROUP (SOURCE COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007)

Above 10 000 females in MLM do not have any income at all compared to less than 8 000 males. The chart in Figure 2 confirms that the level of poverty and low wages is rife in Mantsopa. As indicated above that wealth and waste production goes hand in glove. The level of waste production per household is almost 0.5kg per day per capita.

1.4 CURRENT HUMAN RESOURCES (STRUCTURE)

One of the issues that that MLM, has highlighted as a challenge is shortage of human capital for execution of the waste management services. Current the Acting Director Technical Services oversees all waste management activities within the municipality. The structure below denotes the current resources that are available or planned for the waste management division or department

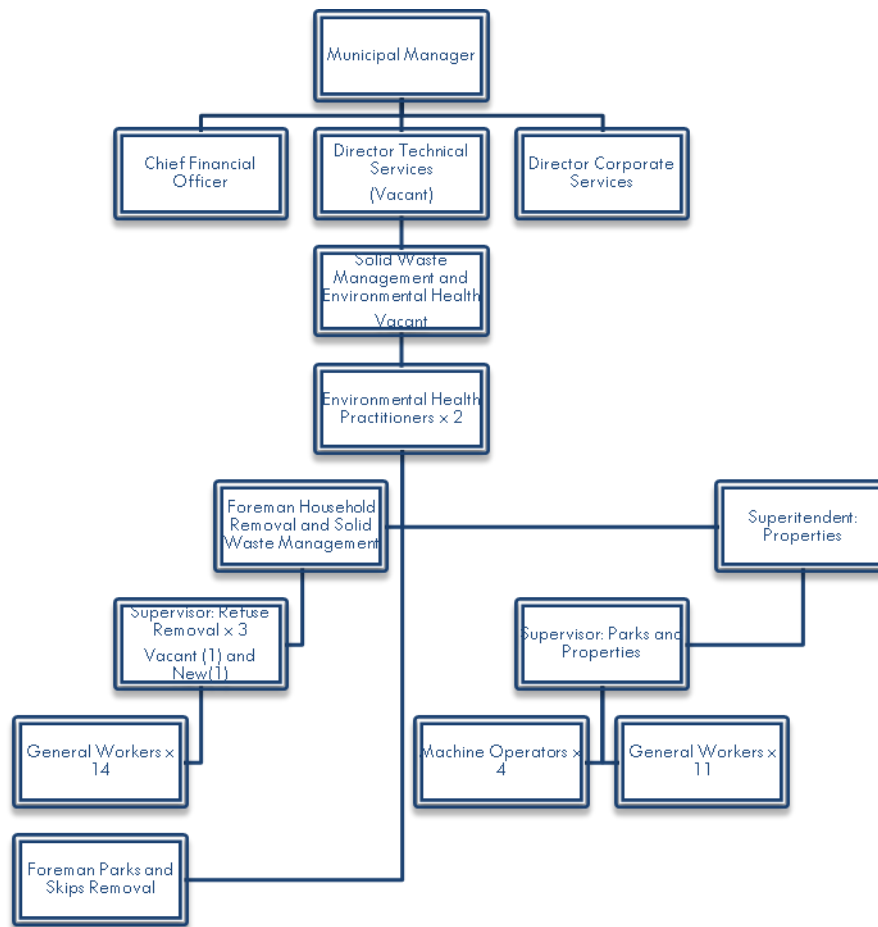


FIGURE 3: MLM STRUCTURE ON WASTE MANAGEMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

From the structure above it can be realised that critical positions are vacant blurring the service delivery mandate the municipality has. The structure excludes the designation of Waste Management Officer required of Section 10 (3) of the Waste Act 59 of 2008. In the IDP 2010/2011 revision as well as the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIP) does not reflect any budget for this particular purpose unless it appears somewhere in the budget.

1.5 CURRENT FUNDING FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Mantsopa Municipality's Waste Management budget is current not ring-fenced. Their budget is discussed further below

1.5.1 Income

The income reflected on the budget provided by the municipality for the determination of the status quo is approximately R10 119 896 for 2010/11. It must be pointed out that the figure

reflected may not be the total fees received or expected to be received by the municipality due to accounting or allocation error from the Finance Department.

1.5.2 Operational Expenditure

The operational expenditure for the Mantsopa Municipality is recorded at R 6,903,485 for 2010/11, derived through the combination of the Salaries, General Expenditure, Repairs and Maintenance, Depreciation and Provision for Bad Debts. Given the magnitude of the Municipality it is evident the operational expenditure would not meet the needs of the Municipality in rendering equitable and integrated waste management.

1.5.3 Capital Expenditure

An amount of R2 800 000 has been allocated for Capital Expenditure. It is however not clear with regards to the specific use of the allocated amount.


1.5.4 Other Sources of funding

Indalo Yethu, the environmental awareness component of the Department of Environmental Affairs is currently in a process of allocating approximately R39 000 000 to assist the municipality on greening and waste management project. This amount does not appear on the municipal budget.


1.5.5 General assessment of the budget

Whilst assessing the financial performance of the waste services, it became evident that there are various shortcomings within Mantsopa municipality's accounting practices which informs the disclosure of the service accurately, which in turn compromises the ability to assess the actual financial performance as the records do not take into consideration all aspects relating to the service, some of the shortcoming have been identified and is listed below:

- ✿ The municipality did not provide adequately for the provision of bad debts in their budget and is still not reflecting nonpayment in the reporting, this compromises the ability to measure the actual performance of the service, if this is provided for accurately the financial position will be affected negatively

-  Municipality operates departmentally, meaning there is normally a finance department, human resource department and then the services departments such as waste and so forth. The accounting function allocates the costs incurred by these departments to these departments, such as salaries and any direct costs incurred. In order to understand the actual costs of a service, the services rendered by other departments on behalf of another needs to be allocated e.g. the finance department normally sends out the invoices, collect the cash, reconcile the bank account and pay the creditors on behalf of the waste department, the cost of these functions (salaries, printing of invoices, stamps, distribution) are captured within the finance departments budget, these should however be allocated to the waste service department as it is a cost which is required to deliver the service. These costs as described here are referred to interdepartmental costs.

In this case, as in most cases in South Africa, these costs are not accurately calculated and allocated to these departments and accordingly the results as reflected above will be impacted on if this is done correctly, this will have a negative impact on the results above.

-  The accounting function only reflects the actual costs incurred, costs can only be incurred if a budget has been approved for it by council, councils approve budget based on available funds. Accordingly the above expenditures are limited by the budget allocation; the budget is limited by the available funds and is not informed by the actual requirement. Based on the understanding of this process the expenditures as reflected by the set of accounts are deemed not to be reflective of the actual requirement and accordingly it is deemed that inadequate budgets are allocated to repairs and maintenance and salaries which impacts on the longer terms sustainability of the service. If the actual requirement is budget for it will also impact on the performance as displayed above negatively.

1.6 CURRENT FLEET

Mantsopa Municipality has two rear end compactors, 24 skip containers, 1 tipper truck, 2 tractors, 1 TLB, 1 Bulldozer, 1 flat bed truck, 6 bakkies as well as 15 grass cutters. It was not possible to do the age analysis as well as the cost of maintenance as the records of the vehicles were not available during the compilation of the status quo report.

2 WASTE QUANTITIES AND TYPES GENERATED IN MLM

Like most municipalities in the country MLM produces waste from domestic/household, commercial and industrial activities. Wastes from the household significantly differ from the waste from industrial or commercial applications. A brief survey in the different communities revealed different perspectives for the waste produced in the four major towns in MLM. Table 1 indicates the preliminary waste per town and commodity categories.

TABLE 1 WASTE QUANTITIES AND TYPES

Town	% Paper product	% Metal Product	% Glass Products	% Plastic Products	% Organic Products	% Other
Ladybrand	60	15	15	5	3	2
ThabaPatshoa	42	28	25	5	2	3
Excelsior	60	20	10	5	3	2
Hobhouse	40	15	15	10	5	15
Tweespruit	30	20	20	10	5	15
Average %	46	19	17	7	3.6	7.4

It must be noted that figures above were derived downstream at the landfill site. Most of the waste is treated by fires which significant reduce the amount of plastic and paper products. During the public consultation process an upstream study shall be conducted in the communities referred to in Table 1 above.

3 WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES IN MLM

Mantsopa Local Municipality provides waste collection, transport, open space cleaning and disposal of waste for residential, business and industrial clients. Currently there is no standard for waste storage for residential area, although some of the industrial and commercial clients are having 1.1m³ or 4.2m³ containers. It must however be noted that some commercial clients or potential clients are disposing their own waste at the disposal site owned and operated by the municipality.

Generally the refuse receptacles weigh between 1 – 5 kg per collection point. The dry component (packaging material) of the waste constitute about 90% in volume of the waste while the balance of 10% percent is composed of kitchen waste mostly food waste or remains. The current scenario is best described by Figure 2 below:



Figure 4: Current Waste Management Practice in MLM

Figure 2 above denotes that currently MLM's approach to waste disposal prefers waste disposal by Landfilling while recovery is not initiated by the municipality where it has been initiated. The private sector is leading when it comes to waste minimization, though the quantities are yet to be established. The preferred practice in line with the National Waste Management Strategy is demonstrated in Figure 3 below. Waste avoidance takes a bigger chunk of the waste management practice in terms desirability unlike in Figure 2 where it is allotted a small and insignificant space in demonstrating the current waste management practice.



Figure 5: Preferred Waste Handling for MLM

4 Current Waste Handling Mechanism in MLM

MLM is responsible for waste management in the municipality. This is attributed to the shortage of personnel for this purpose. Current waste handling practices are discussed below.

4.1 WASTE COVERAGE

Community Survey by Statistics South Africa shows that 82.3% of the households/business have waste at least once a week collection, while 11.9% has less often collection, communal skip, or own refuse dump. 4.8% of the households/businesses do not have any waste collection. They mostly have a service that is below the standard waste collection which is a municipal bin collected once a week and communal skip services.

The current waste services rendered are:

- ✿ Kerbside waste collection for residential, commercial and industrial.
- ✿ Street sweeping and litter picking for some residential, commercial services and industrial
- ✿ Communal Skip waste services
- ✿ Collection of dead animals from the residential, commercial and industrial areas.
- ✿ Transport and disposal of condemned foodstuff.

4.2 DOMESTIC WASTE COLLECTION

Domestic waste which comprises of wet waste from the kitchen waste as well as other dry waste such as cans, plastic, paper, cardboard, used disposable nappies is collected by the municipality. The collection methods are municipal refuse bag, skip and communal waste collection system which are further discussed below.

4.2.1 Municipal Bin collection system

During the meeting that were held with the Municipal Officials it was discovered that some of the business did not have any contract with the municipality for their waste collection. This may undesirable consequences for the municipality as they will eventually collect little or

revenue for the services rendered. Commercial and Industrial clients receive a daily collection of their waste.

4.2.2 Skip waste Collection Services

Skips are strategically placed at the periphery of some of the communities that are serviced by MLM especially at Manyatseng. The containers are removed as and when required through a tractor and trailer mechanism. These containers serve as receptacle or overflow mechanism for household waste.

In addition to the household communal skips, the municipality has allocated some the skip containers with commercial and industrial centres. The skips are serviced more often than residential skips, depending on the needs of the particular centre.

4.3 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE COLLECTION

Business and Industrial waste collection is conducted daily. It was noted during the site visit some businesses were transporting their waste to the disposal site. Upon enquiry they indicated that this was due to the unreliability of the municipal waste collection service. This may hold as a valid excuse as during the visit it was indicated by the municipal official that out of the three compactor trucks only one was fully operational, while the other two are undergoing major repairs.

The business and industrial area produces large quantities of waste, comprising of about 75% dry and recyclable waste while 25% is wet and organic in nature. It is imperative to note that the waste quantities warrant a small scale waste recovery that will contribute in the extension the waste disposal life span while creating jobs or opportunities for local economic development.

4.4 STREET AND PUBLIC AREAS SWEEPING & LITTER PICKING

Mantsopa Municipality is responsible for sweeping an undisclosed amount of streets, roads and parks within the municipality. The introduction of the Indalo Yethu team has greatly added to the ailing capacity of the municipality to render waste management services to the municipality.

4.5 GARDEN WASTE

Garden waste is collected along the household or business waste. Some of the exercise taken on by the consulting team at Ladybrand revealed that a bag of garden waste weighted on average 5kg. This figure and exercise may not be termed conclusive, further studies needs to be undertaken. In all other areas there was no observation of garden waste as the sites were on fire during the visit.

4.6 ILLEGAL DUMPING

Illegal dumping is evident in most areas including the road to the disposal site or even the closed site in Borwa. It must be noted that illegal dumping cost the municipality cost the municipality more than ten times what the municipal spends on normal collection. It must be noted further that the communal skip at the periphery of the settlement may indirectly contribute towards the tendencies by the residents norms of illegal dumping.

4.7 TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS WASTE HANDLING

The municipality does not handle the collection or disposal of toxic or hazardous waste in the municipality. Health Care Risk Waste generated within the municipal is generally disposed by the producer while some end up disposed at the municipal disposal facilities. This is detrimental to the community of salvagers at the sites.

4.8 WASTE GENERATED FROM SPILLS

Emergency services currently handle the waste from disasters.

4.9 WASTE GENERATED FROM DISASTERS

Depending on the type of waste emanating from the disaster, waste management will be responsible for handling general waste while the provincial department shall take the responsibility for hazardous and toxic waste emanating from the municipality.

4.10 TRANSFER AND TRANSPORT OF THE WASTE

Currently the municipality does not have any transfer station. A study conducted in 2006/07 concluded that the Municipality needs approximately three transfer station located in Tweespruit, Hobhouse, while Thaba Patshoa requires a special facility. It must be noted that options were explored for temporary holding and disposal to Botshabelo which is the neighbouring community to Mantsopa. It was proven to be not feasible to implement waste disposal in the neighbouring municipality.

4.11 WASTE MINIMIZATION

Waste minimization took different shapes in different settlements with specific reference to Ladybrand, Tweespruit and Excelsior disposal sites. The municipality does not have initiatives started or supported by the municipality for waste minimization. The draft IDP and the feasibility study have hinted the development of the recycling facility. The feasibility study revealed that it was feasible to have a waste minimization facility then. The changes in the economic outlook of the municipality have significantly changed the waste composition. The demand for recyclable commodities added a significant boost to the concept of waste minimization.

It is purported that the municipality shall establish a waste minimization facility through the financial assistance from Indalo Yethu the awareness and education component of the Department of Environmental Affairs. Some of the waste minimization activities identified in the municipality are tabulated in Table 2 below.

4.11.1 Ladybrand Waste Disposal Site

Rose was found to be the recycler on site (Ladybrand disposal site). Some of her complaints included the following:

- ✿ The municipality was not assisting them in any way save the access to the site
- ✿ Transport of the waste eroded most of their profits as they are liable for transport of the recyclables to Gauteng for selling and further processing.
- ✿ Protective gear
- ✿ Shelter during sunny and rainy days.

4.11.2 Tweespruit Waste Disposal Site

A unique situation manifested on the site. Three women were on site for the very first time. The women are not residents of Tweespruit but from Botshabelo which is 35 kilometres away. The women were collecting all materials that were recyclable. They are yet to be registered as a legal entity. For easy reference they shall be called Botshabelo 3.

4.11.3 Excelsior Waste Disposal Site

Only one reclaimer was on site and Oupa is his name. Oupa collected specifically metal from the site which he indicated that he sold to a local recycling merchant for R5 a bag that weighted between 10 to 15 kg. Further engagement with him revealed that Oupa was not aware of the weight of his bag which contained a combination of aluminium and steel.

Table 2: Waste Minimization by Service Provider and Type

Company	Paper	Cardboard	Plastic	Scrap Metal	Glass	Other
Rose	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Botshabelo 3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oupa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

4.12 COMMUNITY INITIATIVES FOR WASTE MINIMIZATION

In Manyatseng, there is an initiative for waste minimization which is not yet quantified.

4.13 WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

MLM operates four disposal facilities of which 2 are permitted in terms of Section 20, of Environmental Conservation Act 107 of 1989. Table 3 gives a brief description of the sites and their geographical location, type equipment on site, the method of treatment.

TABLE 3 WASTE DISPOSAL SITES IN MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Name	Location	Status	Treatment method
Ladybrand	Ladybrand Latitude: S29.17.78° Longitude: E27.49.12°	Section 20, permitted Operational	Open and controlled burning. Open disposal
Hobhouse	Hobhouse Latitude: S29.50.29° Longitude: E27.15.06°	Not permitted according to Section 20, permitted Operational	Open and controlled burning. Open disposal
Tweespruit (Dawiesville)	Dawiesville Latitude: S29.18.27° Longitude: E27.04.08°	Not permitted according to Section 20, permitted Operational	Open and controlled burning. Open disposal
Tweespruit (Borwa)	Borwa Latitude: S29.20.31° Longitude: E27.02.95°	Not permitted according to Section 20, permitted Closed contrary to the requirements for closure requirements	Sporadic dumping of tar and builders refuse. Open disposal

		for waste disposal by landfilling.	
Excelsior	Excelsior Latitude: S28.92.24° Longitude: E27.07.57°	Permitted according to Section 20, permitted Operational	Open and controlled burning. Open disposal

The feasibility study conducted in 2006/7 revealed that some of the sites needed to be improved while others needed closure and replaced with transfer stations, while the two permitted sites need to be operated on the basis of the permit conditions.

The costed recommendations made on the report were not implemented and are currently not forming part of the integrated development plan of the municipality. The entire sites are accessible by a small vehicle and the current treatment method of the waste is controlled burning. Though controlled it must however be mentioned that the burning is a source of air pollution as complete combustion of the waste may not be achieved. All sites do not have weighbridges, which hampers significantly on waste information system.

4.14 WASTE INFORMATION

No credible waste information exists in Mantsopa Local Municipality as most the quantities are based on truck sizes not the actual volume or mass of the waste.

4.15 SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

The concept of sustainable waste management will not be easy to achieve as the investment needed for this purpose exceeds the resources that are at the disposal of the municipality. Basic waste management concepts need to be covered before moving towards balancing the social, economical and environmental needs and values of the municipality. An example of the above is the relocation of the current Ladybrand site away from the adjacent wetlands will cost the municipality more than R4 million which the municipality does not have.

Some of the compromises made by the municipality have the potential for permanent or long-term environmental consequences.

5 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND LEGAL REGISTER

Integrated Pollution and Waste Management is defined as: *Integrated pollution and waste management is a holistic and integrated system and process of management, aimed at pollution prevention and minimization at source, managing the impact of pollution and waste on the receiving environment and remediating damaged environments.* (White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for South Africa, 2000, p.11)

The Municipality subscribes to the Waste Management Hierarchy of the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) as a method of minimizing impacts due to waste that will be landfilled. The IWM Plan aligns all waste management services provided in the Municipality's boundaries with the NWMS and will contribute to the implementation of the national and concurrent Provincial strategies to minimize waste at the local level.

5.1 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The legislative framework for Integrated Waste Integrated Management is detailed in Annexure **A**. These include National and Provincial statutes, policies, and international protocols to which South Africa is a signatory. There are various Municipal-related regulatory and policy documents that contextualise the scope and principles of the plan to enable the management of waste in an integrated, sustainable, equitable and responsible manner in order to maintain a safe and a healthy environment.

Waste in South Africa is currently governed by means of a number of pieces of legislation, including:

- ✿ National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008
- ✿ The South African Constitution Act 108 of 1996
- ✿ Hazardous Substances Act 5 of 1973
- ✿ Health Act 63 of 1977
- ✿ Environment Conservation Act of 1989
- ✿ Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993
- ✿ National Water Act 36 of 1998
- ✿ The National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
- ✿ Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998
- ✿ Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000

- ✿ Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002
- ✿ Air Quality Act 39 of 2004

5.2 PRINCIPLES DEFINED IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT STATUTES AND POLICIES

- ✿ Constitution, S.24: A clean and healthy environment to be sustained and protected for the benefit of future generations – a collective responsibility;
- ✿ Constitution Schedule 5B, and Local Government Municipal Systems Act: Local government to ensure provision of waste management services;
- ✿ National Environmental Management Act –
 - “Cradle-to-grave” responsibility of manufacturers and users;
 - “The-polluter-pays” principle and responsibility of waste generators.
- ✿ White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for South Africa
 - Duty of care principle;
 - Trans-boundary movement of waste;
 - Universal applicability of regulatory instruments.
- ✿ National Waste Management Strategy principles of waste minimization to prevent pollution, save landfill airspace and sustain the environment;
- ✿ Minimum Requirements for Landfill Sites, Vol. 1, 2, 3; or as amended
- ✿ Batho Pele Principles for service delivery to the public by the public service;
- ✿ Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP): utilization of local labour on short-term projects, preferably using labour from communities in need.

5.3 GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT

5.3.1 The Council's Prerogative for a suitable Service Mechanism/Provider

It is the municipality's duty to ensure that a Waste Management Service, consisting of "cleansing, refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal", is provided in the municipal area of jurisdiction, and per the requirements of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, or MSA. The selection of a suitable, equitable and sustainable service delivery mechanism for waste management services is, therefore, the Municipality's duty and prerogative as the service authority and regulator within the municipal boundary, once it has complied with the determination of the criteria in accordance with the statutory mechanisms.

Currently the Municipality provides waste management services are provided in house.

5.3.2 Regulation and Control by the Municipality as a Service Authority

The Municipality is the *de facto* Service Authority for waste management services at the local government level. For the purposes of interpreting the Council's Plan, and in alignment with National policy, "waste management" is defined as "the avoidance, separation, reuse, containment, diversion, cleaning, handling, transportation, interim storage, recycling and disposal of waste other than untreated sewerage". "Waste management services" include activities that individuals, organizations or business entities are responsible for on their premises or property. The provision of a waste management service is, thus, subject to statutory requirements, and conditions set by the Council in terms of its mandate to govern the municipality. This includes specialized collection, processing or treatment by hand or machines, disposal services, the operation of vehicles and machines used for waste management, the establishment of infrastructure and equipment by external entities or individuals. The provision of all waste management services by internal or external entities within, or that cross the municipality's boundaries will be regulated through applicable by-laws read in conjunction with applicable policies.

To operate inside the municipality's boundaries, any entity engaged in waste management practices may need to be registered and accredited in writing by the municipality. In addition, where statutes or codes of practice require a different written accreditation, authorization or permit to be issued by a National Department, this must also be obtained before operations may start. As per legislative and the NWMS requirements, certain categories of waste are subject to recording, auditing and reporting requirements as

determined by Schedule 5B of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996), Local Government Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) provided for by the MSA, S.77 and 78 in terms of the MSA, S.81

5.3.3 Intergovernmental Roles and Responsibilities

The municipality recognizes that it has a responsibility to abide by statutes, policies and guidelines that are introduced by National and Provincial Departments from time-to-time.

In this regard, the municipality acknowledges the regulatory oversight that must be exercised in terms of legislative compliance as well as the allocation of funds in aid of achieving National and Provincial objectives at the local government level. Conversely, these Departments have a responsibility to ensure that timeous communication and the intergovernmental transfer of funds enables the municipality to execute its duties and obligations.

5.3.4 Stakeholder Responsibilities

The principles of “*prevention-before-waste-generation*”, “*waste separation, streaming and diversion*”, and “*cradle-to-cradle*” are fundamental to the implementation of a waste minimization plan able to achieve the plan's targets. With reference to waste avoidance and minimization extends backwards in the production, consumption and waste generation cycle, and will require the co-operation and additional effort of the manufacturers and producers in terms of “*Cleaner Production and Sustainable Consumption*” and “*Extended Producer Responsibility*” (EPR) initiatives, and participation by the consumers of goods as part of individual waste minimization effort. All waste management services provided by or on behalf of the municipality will attract charges and rates according to the Municipality's Tariff Policy. External waste management entities that have not been contracted by the municipality to provide services on its behalf, i.e. where the municipality elected not to provide a service, must recover their costs according to their own terms of contract with a customer.

Service providers may provide waste management services only after the municipality has exercised its duty and prerogatives in terms of the MSA, and must have a legitimate standing to operate a sustainable and responsible waste management business, provided that it is

done in accordance with the principles and standards to be set out in the Plan, and in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations.

6 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES ON INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT

Currently the roles and responsibilities are not clearly defined for each sector in the municipality, though it is traditionally accepted that waste management directorate is responsible for general waste management. Annexure B outlines the current roles and responsibilities among the different municipal services.

Annexure A

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE IN MLM

Act / Regulation	Administering Authority	Relevant Sections/Comments
THE SUPREME LAW OF THE COUNTRY		
1	The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa	Parliament Section 24: Everyone's environmental right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being, as well as the environmental right of protection Sections 151-164: Status of municipalities, objects of local government, Developmental duties of municipalities, municipalities in co-operative government and Powers and functions of municipalities Schedule 4 and 5: Parts A & B.
LEGISLATION CONTROLLING WASTE SOURCES AND TRANSPORTATION TO PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY		
2	Health Act 63 of 1977 and Regulations	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department Sections 20 – duties and powers of local authorities, 27, 30, 31, 33(10(n), 34 (h), (i) & (j), 35(1) (a) & 36(d), 37, 38 and 39. Read along National Building Regulations & Building Standards Act 103 of 1977
3	GN R21 (14/01/2000)	Dept of Health, Provincial Desks/Department Proposed regulations to control conditions constituting a danger to health or a nuisance, including health care waste.
4	GN R873	Dept of Health, Provincial Regulations on Fluoridating Water

Act / Regulation		Administering Authority	Relevant Sections/Comments
	(08/09/2000)	Desks/Department	Supplies
5	Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983, As amended	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department	The Minister may make regulations (s.37) regarding the disposal of human bodies.
6	Hazardous Substances Act 15 of 1973 & Regulations, as Amended	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department	Sections 1, 2 – Declaration of grouped hazardous substances, 3 – Group I & III hazardous substances, 3A – Group IV hazardous substances, 4 – 7 Licensing, 19 – Offences and Penalties and 29 – Regulations. Also see SANS/ SABS Codes of Practice 0228, 0229, 0231 and 0232
7	GN R452 (GG 5467, 25/3/1977) as amended	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department	Declaration of Group I Hazardous Substances and division thereof in Category A and B.
8	GN R453 (GG 5467, 25/3/1977) as amended	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department	Regulations on Group I Hazardous Substances.
9	GN R690 (GG 11823, 14/04/1989)	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department	Regulations on Group III Hazardous Substances
10	GN R1302 (GG13299, 14/6/1991)	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department	Declaration of listed electronic products as Group III Hazardous Substances.
11	GN R246 and R247 (GG 14596, 26/2/1993)	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department	Group IV Hazardous Substances (radiation).

Act / Regulation	Administering Authority	Relevant Sections/Comments
12 GN R1382 (GG 15907, 12/08/1994)	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department	Declaration of Group II Hazardous Substances as all substances & goods specified in SANS/SABS Code of Practice 0228 except Class 1: Explosive and Class 7: Radioactive Substances
13 GN R1705 (GG 16796, 03/11/1995)	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department	Regulations regarding the declaration of carbon tetrachloride as a Group I Category A Hazardous Substances.
14 GN R1486 and GN 1487 (GG18412, 14/11/1997)	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department	Regulations and exemption relating to control of sale of firing apparatus on cyanide
15 GN R1488; GN R1489 & GN R1490 (GG 18412, 14/11/1997)	Dept of Health, Provincial Health Desks/Department	Declaration of regulations and exemption relating to fluoroacetic acid (mono), as a prohibited Group I Hazardous Substances.
16 Occupational Health & Safety Act 85 of 1993 and Regulations	Department of Labour	Sections 1, 8 and 43, and the Regulations
17 GN R155 (GG 23108, 10/02/2002)	Department of Labour	Replaces previous Asbestos Regulations contained in Asbestos Regulations, 2001 GN R773 (GG 10700, 10/04/1987) as amended and GN R745 (GG 10693, 10/04/1987) promulgated in terms of the repealed Machinery and Occupational Safety Act 6 of 1983.
18 GN R1390 (GG 22956,	Department of Labour	Replaces GN R60 (GG 18608, 16/01/1998). Major Hazard Installation Regulations Compulsory risk

Act / Regulation		Administering Authority	Relevant Sections/Comments
	27/12/2001)		assessment must be submitted to the local authority's emergency services for major hazard installations.
19	GN R1390 (GG 22956, 27/12/2001)	Department of Labour	Regulations for hazardous biological agents
20	GN R959 (GG 20359, 16/08/1999)	Department of Labour	Draft amended Lead Regulations, see GN R586 (GG13082, 22/03/1991) for Lead Regulations in terms of the repealed Machinery & Occupational Safety Act 6 of 1983
21	GN R1179(GG 16596, 25/08/1995	Department of Labour	Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations(See SANS/SABS Codes of Practice 072 (pesticides & herbicides), 0228 and 0229)
22	GN R1449 (GG 17403, 06/09/1996)	Department of Labour	General Administrative Regulations (Material Safety Data Sheets).
23	Mine, Health and Safety Act 29 1996	Department of Minerals and Energy	Sections 5, 6, 12, 23 and 98
24	Nuclear Energy Act 46 of 1999	Department of Minerals and Energy	Sections 1 – Definitions, 5, 6, 29, 30, 34,51 read with the National Nuclear Regulator Act of 1999, Hazardous Substances Act 15 of 1973, Foodstuffs Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 54 of 1972, Heath Act 63 of 1977 and the definitions of waste in the National Water Act and Environmental Conservation Act.

Act / Regulation		Administering Authority	Relevant Sections/Comments
25	GN R848 (15670, 23/04/1994)	Department of Minerals and Energy	Determines the levels of radioactivity under the control of the AEC and CNS
26	Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Act 36 of 1947 and Regulations	Department of Agriculture	Sections 1 – Definitions; 3(1)(a) – Registration, 7, 10 and 23: Read with SANS/SABS Codes of Practice 0206, 072 and 0228
27	GN R383 (GG 8561, 25/02/1983)	Department of Agriculture	Declaration of certain substances and remedies to be agricultural remedies.
28	GN R2370 (GG 13536, 27/09/1991)	Department of Agriculture	Prohibition on the acquisition, disposal, sale, or use of certain agricultural remedies in certain areas.
29	GN R384 (GG 8561, 25/02/1983; GN R1861 (GG10739, 05/05/1987), GN R2063 (GG 8900, 23/09/1983) & GN R1716 (GG 13424, 26/07/1991)	Department of Agriculture	Prohibition on the acquisition, disposal, sale or use of certain agricultural remedies and /or stock remedies.
30	GN R2561 (GG 7934, 27/11/1981) amended by GN R1637(GG 2573, 03/12/1984)	Department of Agriculture	Regulations on Agricultural remedies: Definitions, registration, practices, toxicity and hazards, containers and labelling, offences and penalties.

Act / Regulation		Administering Authority	Relevant Sections/Comments
31	GN R1951 (GG 16880, 22/12/1995)	Department of Agriculture	Regulations on the aerial application of agricultural remedies
32	GN R1359 (GG 7105, 27/06/1980) as amended, & GN R3892 (GG 2573, 05/12/1969 as amended	Department of Agriculture	Regulations on Farm Feeds: definitions, registration, practices to be followed at establishments, containers and labelling, offences and penalties
33	GN R 799 (GG 5552, 20/05/1977) as amended	Department of Agriculture	Regulations on Fertilisers: definitions, registration, containers, labelling, offences, and penalties.
34	GN R3892 (GG 2573, 05/12/1969) as amended and GN R987 (GG 3927, 15/06/1973) as amended	Department of Agriculture	Regulations on Sterilising Plants: definitions, registration, substances detrimental to stock, containers and labelling, offences and penalties.
35	GN R857 (GG 3121, 28/05/1971) as amended	Department of Agriculture	Regulations on Stock remedies: definitions, registration, substances detrimental to stock, containers and labelling, offences and penalties.
36	Animal Protection Act 71 of 1962	Department of Agriculture	Section 2 & 5
37	Animal Diseases Act 35 of 1984	Department of Agriculture	Sections 17 & 31
38	Abattoir Hygiene	Department of Agriculture	Sections 17, 24 & Regulations.

Act / Regulation		Administering Authority	Relevant Sections/Comments
	Act 121 of 1992	Agriculture	
LEGISLATION AIMED AT THE PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS & RESOURCES			
39	National Water Act 36 of 1998	Department of Water and Environmental affairs. Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development	Section 1 – Definitions, 4 – Permissible use, 21 – water use defined specifically S.21(e) – controlled activities under 37(1)(a) & (d); 21(f); 21(g)(h)&(j), 22(1) – Authorisations), 22(2) – use of water and return of effluent, 22(3) – dispense license requirements, 22(4) – combining licenses; 26 – Regulations, 27 – considerations for issuing Authorisations, 28 – 29 conditions for General Authorisations and licenses, 32 – 35 – existing lawful water uses (as amended by the National Water Amendment Act 45 of 1999), 37 – 48 – compulsory licensing, 49 – 52 – Review and Amendment of licenses, 53 – 54 – Rectification of contraventions, 139 – Information systems & Registration, 141 – requests for information and 151 – Offences
40	GN R991 (GG 9225, 18/05/1984)	Department of Water and Environmental affairs. Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development	Requirements for purification of waste water or effluent: “General Standard”, “Special Effluent Standard” & “Special Standard for Phosphate”.
41	GN R2834 (GG 10048, 27/12/1985)	Department of Water and Environmental affairs.	Regulations for Water Care Works.

Act / Regulation	Administering Authority	Relevant Sections/Comments
	Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development	
42	GN R704 (GG 20119, 04/06/1999)	Department of Water and Environmental affairs. Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development Regulations on the use of water for mining and related activities aimed at the protection of water resource.
43	GN 1191 (GG 20526, 08/10/1999)	Department of Water and Environmental affairs. Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development General authorisations for the certain water uses under specific circumstances, including irrigation of waste water; discharge of waste water into a water resource; disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource and disposing waste water or heated in any manner
44	GN R1352 (GG 20606/80, 12/11/1999)	Department of Water and Environmental affairs. Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development Registration of water use (Regulation as amended)
45	Environmental Conservation Act 73 of 1989	Department of Water and Environmental affairs. Provincial Departments Section 20, read with Section 1 (Definitions of "waste" & "disposal site") in conjunction with National Water Act Section 1 (definition of "waste"). Also see EIA Regulations. Refer to minimum

Act / Regulation	Administering Authority	Relevant Sections/Comments
	of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development	requirements documents
46	GN 51 (GG 15428, 21/01/1994)	Department of Water and Environmental affairs. Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development
47	National Waste Management strategy, as amended	Department of Water and Environmental affairs. Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development
48	The National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998	Department of Water and Environmental affairs. Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development Polluter-pays principle, preventative principle and precautionary principle (S.2 (4)).
49	GN R385 (GG 28753, 21/04/06)	Department of Water and Environmental affairs. Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Regulations in terms of Chapter 5 of the NEMA, 1998

Act / Regulation	Administering Authority	Relevant Sections/Comments
	Development	
50	<p>GN R386 (GG 28753, 21/04/09)</p> <p>Department of Water and Environmental affairs.</p> <p>Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development</p>	<p>List of activities and competent authorities identified in terms of the sections 24 & 24D of the NEMA, 1998.</p>
51	<p>National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008</p> <p>Department of Water and Environmental affairs.</p> <p>Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development</p>	<p>To reform the law regulating waste management in order to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development; to provide for institutional arrangements and planning matters; to provide for national norms and standards for regulating the management of waste by all spheres of government; to provide for specific waste management measures; to provide for the licensing and control of waste management activities; to provide for the remediation of contaminated land; to provide for the national waste information system; to provide for compliance and enforcement; and to provide for matters connected therewith.</p>

Annexure B LIST OF FUNCTIONS FOR MLM

LIST OF FUNCTIONS:ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Legend: ☹ Current responsibility

The legend is applied on the document.

Note: This is a document in development. The content is a very important element of the Waste Management service demarcation which flow over to the resource requirement and costing of the service/task. This document is not complete and needs to be discussed with management. It is evident that certain services/tasks are outside the domain of Waste Management. It is also noted that certain services/tasks are Waste Management services, but they are not undertaken and obviously not costed. There are also services/tasks that can be viewed as “grey” services/tasks that need a “home” and should be negotiated with the likely relevant department that is to perform the service/task.

The responsible unit/department is marked with an X, where necessary comments were given for clarity, subsequent to the meeting that was held on the 1 December 2010 with the representatives of MLM.

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
1.0										
1.1	Picking litter out of natural water-courses in parks, beaches and conservation (wetlands) areas		X		X		X			
1.2	Picking litter out of natural water-courses not in parks and conservation areas		X		X		X			
1.3	Clearing long grass & weeds out of natural water-courses in parks and conservation areas		X		X		X			
1.4	Clearing long grass & weeds out of natural water-courses not in parks and conservation areas		X		X		X			
1.5	Poison spraying and clearing weeds in		X		X		X			

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
	constructed storm water gutters, catch pits and culverts									
1.6	Cleaning silt out of kerbs and channels		X		X		X			
1.7	Removal of illegal dumping in natural water-courses		X		X		X			
2.0										
2.1	Cleaning up accident debris off roads (to make safe)				X					
2.2	Maintain accident records							X		
2.3	Cutting back of vegetation blocking signs, footways etc.		X							
3.0										
3.1	Sweeping leaves out of		X							

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
	street gutters									
3.2	Sweeping leaves on verges		X							
3.3	Grass cutting on verges and kerbs		X							
3.4	Poison spraying of paving areas and footways (verges fully paved)		X							
3.6	Grass cutting on road islands		X							
3.7	Beautification of islands and verges		X							
3.8	Grass cutting at intersections		X							
3.9	Cutting grass on motorways		X							
3.10	Cutting grass in servitudes		X							
3.11	Cutting grass in sub-stations,		X							

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
	reservoirs etc.									
3.12	Street tree maintenance		X							
3.13	Tree maintenance along electrical power lines		X							
3.14	Beautification of motorways		X							
3.15	Cutting grass in cemeteries		X							
3.16	Removal of autumn leaves		X							
3.17	Removal of leaves		X							
3.18	Pruning trees for waste vehicles		X							
3.19	Grass cutting at inside leased sport fields		X							
3.20	Grass cutting at inside leased sport fields		X							
3.21	Grass cutting of		X							

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
	surrounding areas of sports fields									
3.22	Grass cutting at golf course		X							
3.23	Grass cutting at resorts/dams		X							
3.24	Grass cutting at airport									
3.25	Grass cutting on undeveloped municipal land (open spaces)		X							
3.26	Grass cutting at municipal buildings		X							
3.27	Grass cutting on undeveloped private land		X							
4.0										
4.1	Litter picking		X		X					
4.2	Removal of illegal dumping		X		X					

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
4.3	Poison spraying, cleaning of constructed lanes	X			X		X			
4.4	Poison spraying, cleaning of unconstructed lanes		X		X		X			
4.5	Picking up cut grass and litter off verges and islands		X		X		X			
4.6	Issuing notices to remove building material off verges						X		X	
4.7	Litter picking out of servitudes		X		X					
4.8	Picking litter off motorways		X		X					
4.9	Removal of illegal dumping in road reserve	X	X		X		X			
4.10	Removal of illegal dumping		X	X						

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
	in electrical servitudes									
4.11	Removal of illegal dumping in parks and conservation areas		X		X		X			
4.12	Cleaning graffiti off road infrastructure	X			X					
4.13	Cleaning graffiti off road signs	X								
4.14	Removal of illegal dumping on vacant land (private, municipal, provincial and government)				X		X			
4.15	Removal of carcasses from veterinarians				X		X			
4.16	Removal of carcasses off				X		X			

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
	motorways									
4.17	Cleaning up after special events in parks		X		X		X			
4.18	Cleaning up after special events not in parks		X		X		X			
4.18	Maintenance and control of public conveniences in Parks		X		X		X			
4.19	Maintenance and control of public conveniences not in Parks		X		X		X			
4.20	Picking of litter and emptying of street litter bins at parking areas leased or privately owned		X		X		X			
4.21	Picking of litter and emptying of street litter bins at parking		X		X		X			

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
	areas									
4.22	Picking of litter and emptying of street litter bins at taxi ranks				X		X			
4.23	Picking of and emptying of street litter bins at walkways				X		X			
4.24	Refuse removal domestic high income				X					
4.25	Refuse removal domestic normal income				X					
4.26	Refuse removal domestic low income				X					
4.27	Refuse removal for light industries				X					
4.28	Refuse removal for hospitality including correctional services, hostels, hotels, schools,				X					

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
	guest houses and restaurants (wet waste – daily)									
4.29	Refuse removal for businesses (wet waste – daily)				X					
	Refuse removal for businesses (general waste)				X					
4.30	Refuse removal for hospitals (HCGW only) - daily				X					
4.31	Removal of building rubble				X					
4.31	Removal of refuse at holiday resorts				X					
4.32	Provision, maintenance and cleaning of street litter bins				X					

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
4.33	Provision of household litter bins				X					
4.34	Provision of business litter bins – privately owned or lease				X					
	Provision of sidewalks, parking areas, taxi ranks and municipal property litter bins				X					
4.35	Replacing of street litter bins				X					
4.36	Replacing of household litter bins				X					
4.37	Replacing of business litter bins (bags)				X					
4.38	Provision of plastic bags for households				X					

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
4.39	Provision of plastic bags for business									NONE
4.40	Provision of plastic bags for litter picking									NONE
4.41	Awareness campaigns and education				X		X			
4.42	Landfill contract management									NONE
4.43	Garden site management and transport (mini dumping site/garden refuse)									NONE
4.44	Management of recycling contract									NONE
4.45	Composting management and sales									NONE
4.46	Garden waste service		X		X					

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
4.47	Bulk waste service				X					
4.48	Wet waste service (dallies)				X					
4.49	Solid Waste law enforcement						X			
4.50	CBD street sweeping and litter picking		X		X					
4.51	Removal of sand from road surface	X								
4.52	Condemnations						X			
4.53	Household hazardous waste (e.g. florescent tubes, paint containers, pesticide containers etc.)				X					
4.54	Business hazardous waste (e.g. florescent tubes, paint				X					

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
	containers, pesticide containers etc.)									
4.55	Household E-waste (electronic waste)				X					
4.56	Business E-waste (electronic waste)				X					
4.57	Household medical waste (e.g. diabetics, cronical illnesses etc.)									
4.58	Tyres									
4.59	Beach Cleaning									
5.0										
5.1	Comments on development applications, subdivisions, extensions etc. (waste related)									
5.2	Co-ordination of work in the road	X	X		X					

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
	reserve									
5.3	Clearance certificates								X	
5.4	Solid Waste Tariff calculation				X					
6.0										
6.1	Control of advertising in road reserve								X	
6.2	Control of advertising on private land which targets a road								X	
6.3	Control of advertising on litter bins								X	
6.4	Control of advertising on bus shelters (if any) and taxi ranks								X	
6.5	Approval and removal of posters								X	

Ref. No.	Details	Civil & Roads	Parks	Electricity	Waste Management	Water & Sewer	Health & Environment	Public Safety	Planning	Comments
7	Other									

