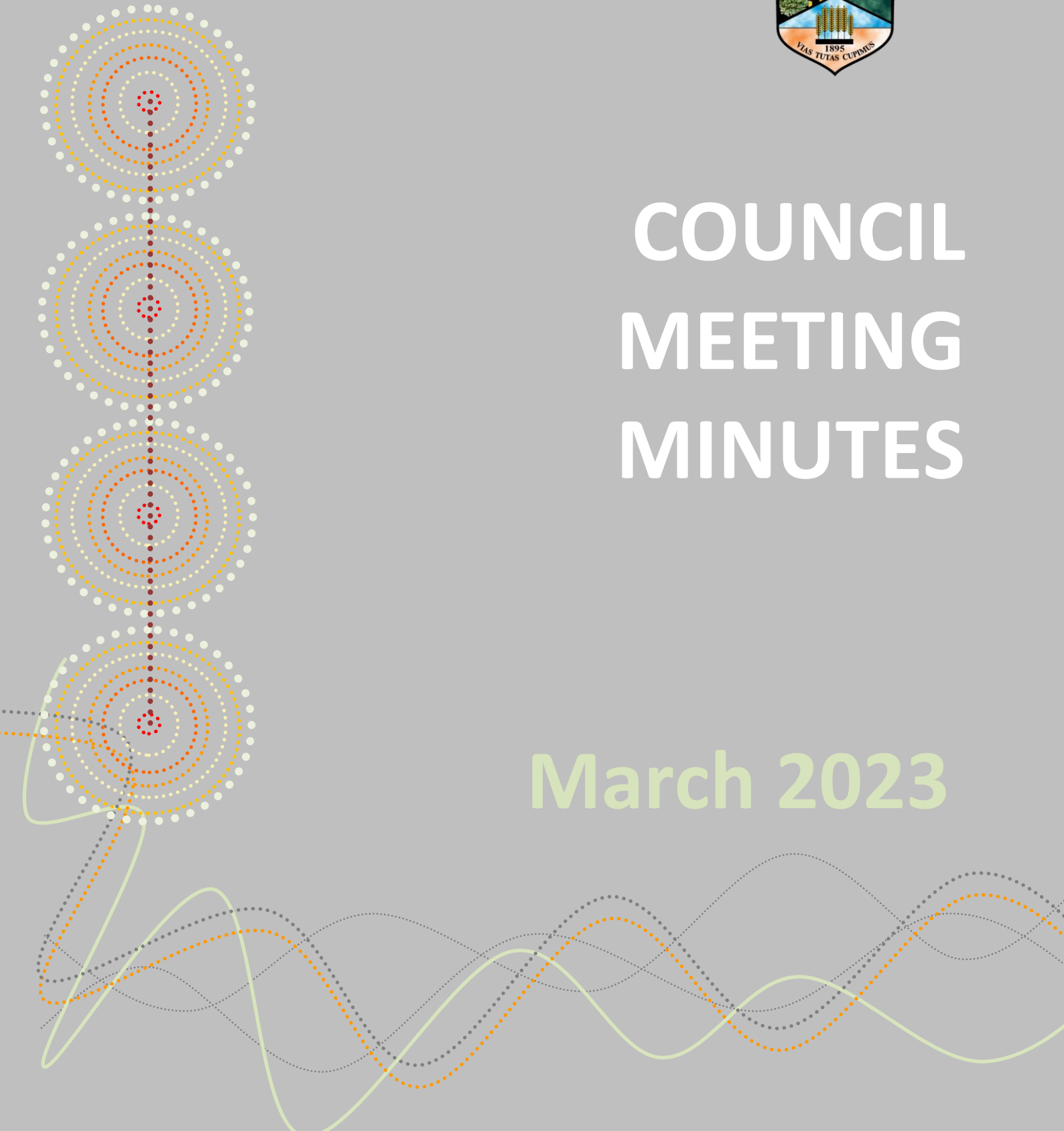


Shire of Goomalling



COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

March 2023



SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
MINUTES FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item No	Description	Page No
1.	DECLARATION OF OPENING & ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS	3
2.	RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES & APPROVED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	3
3.	DECLARATION OF FINANCIAL / IMPARTIALITY / PROXIMITY INTEREST	3
4.	PUBLIC QUESTION TIME	3
5.	APPLICATION FOR MEMBERS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE	3
6.	CONFIRMATION AND RECEIVING OF MINUTES/BUSINESS ARISING	3
	6.1 Ordinary Meeting of Council – 15 February 2023	
7.	ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDING PERSON WITHOUT DISCUSSION	4
8.	PETITIONS/DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS/SUBMISSIONS	4
9.	OFFICERS' REPORTS	
	9.1 Monthly Financial Report – February 2023	5
	9.2 Application of Common Seal – Letter of Offer and Loan Variation 7490626/BM02	29
	9.3 CSRFF Club Night Light Program – Application Goomalling Football Club	32
	9.4 LRCIP 4 Project Nominations	109
	9.5 Planning Scheme Amendment No. 6	111
	9.6 Election Arrangements October 2023	122
	9.7 Container Deposit Scheme – comment	126
	9.8 E-Waste to Landfill Ban – comment	144
	9.9 Compliance Audit Return 2022	204
10.	ELECTED MEMBERS MOTION OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN	217
11.	NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE AGREED TO BY RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL	217
	11.1 Schedule of Accounts – 1 February to 28 February 2023	218
	11.2 3-6 Dog Application – Copeland	219
	11.3 3-6 Dog Application – Hall	226
	11.4 Goomalling Golf Club	232
12.	MATTERS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS	238
13.	INFORMATION BULLETIN	238
14.	MEETING CLOSURE	238

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
MINUTES FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023



NYOONGAR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge this land that we meet on today is part of the traditional lands of the Nyoongar people and that we respect their spiritual relationship with their country. We also acknowledge the Nyoongar Ballardong people as the custodians of the greater Goomalling/Koomal area and that their cultural and heritage beliefs are still important to the living Nyoongar Ballardong people today.

NOTICE OF MEETING

Meeting No. 2 of 2023 of the Shire of Goomalling Council to be held in the Council Chambers, Administration Office, 32 Quinlan Street, Goomalling on Wednesday 15 March 2023 at **4.35pm**.

1. DECLARATION OF OPENING & ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

2. RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES & APPROVED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

2.1. Attendance

Council	President	Cr Barry Haywood
	Councillor	Cr Christine Barratt
	Councillor	Cr Casey Butt
	Councillor	Cr Roland Van Gelderen
	Councillor	Cr Brendon Wilkes

Administration	Chief Executive Officer	Mr Peter Bentley
	Finance Manager	Miss Natalie Bird
	Works Manager	Mr David Long

2.2. Apologies

Apologies were received from Cr Julie Chester for today's meeting and also apologies were received from Cr Mark Ashton.

2.3. Approved Leave of Absence

Nil

3. DECLARATION OF:

- FINANCIAL INTEREST
Cr Wilkes regarding the Football Club lighting grant.
- MEMBERS IMPARTIALITY INTEREST
- PROXIMITY INTEREST

4. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

5. APPLICATION FROM MEMBERS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

6. CONFIRMATION AND RECEIVING OF MINUTES & BUSINESS ARISING

6.1 Ordinary Meeting of Council held Wednesday 15 February 2023.

RESOLUTION 606

Moved Cr Van Gelderen, seconded Cr Butt that the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Wednesday 15 February 2023, be confirmed as a true and correct.

CARRIED 5/0
Simple Majority
Page 3 of 238

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
MINUTES FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023



7. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDING PERSON WITHOUT DISCUSSION

- Cr Haywood and the CEO attended AROC meeting on Monday 13 March 2023
- Cr Haywood attended the Avon Midland Ward meeting in February 23

8. PETITIONS/DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS/SUBMISSIONS



9. OFFICERS' REPORTS

9.1 FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2023

File Reference	Not Applicable
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Shire of Goomalling
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	8 March 2023
Author	Natalie Bird, Finance Manager
Authorising Officer	Natalie Bird, Finance Manager
Attachments	Monthly Financial Report to 28 February 2023

Summary

In accordance with the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, to follow is the presentation of the Monthly Financial Reports to Council.

Background

Monthly Financial Reports are to be presented to Council and are to be received by Council resolution.

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995 – Section 6.4 (as amended)

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 – Clause 34 and 35

Policy Implications

No specific policy regarding this matter.

Financial Implications

Ongoing management of Council funds

Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028

4.1.4	Provide reporting processes in a transparent, accountable and timely manner
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Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

Receive the Monthly Financial Report to 28 February 2023

RESOLUTION 607

Moved Cr Barratt, seconded Cr Wilkes that Council endorse Officer's recommendation.

CARRIED 5/0

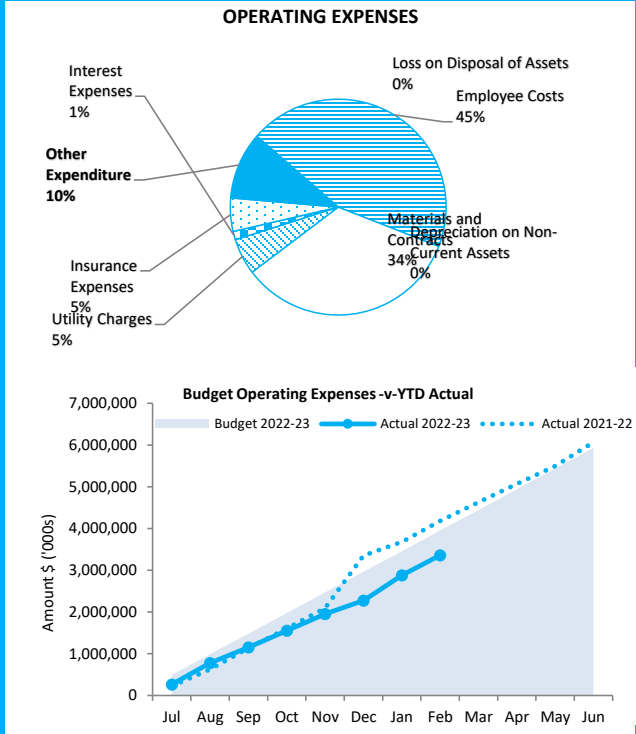
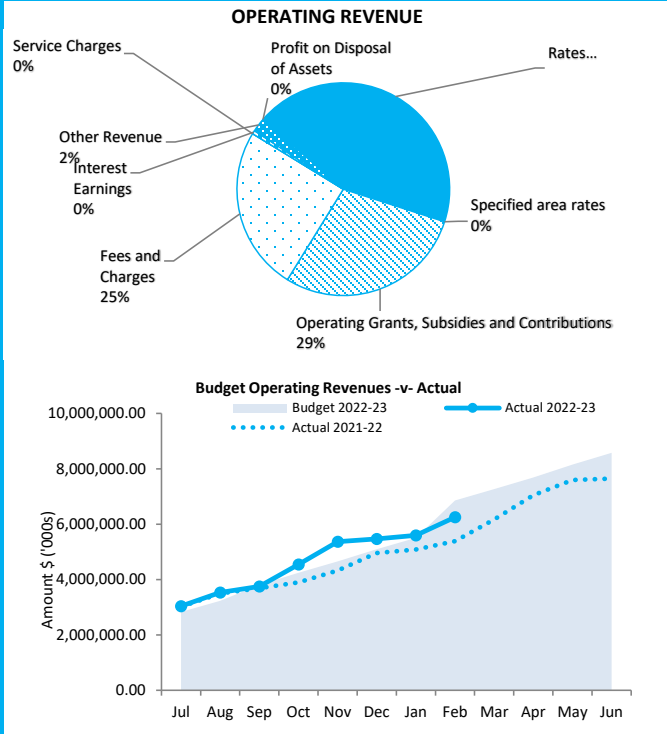
SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
(Containing the Statement of Financial Activity)
For the period ending 28 February 2023

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

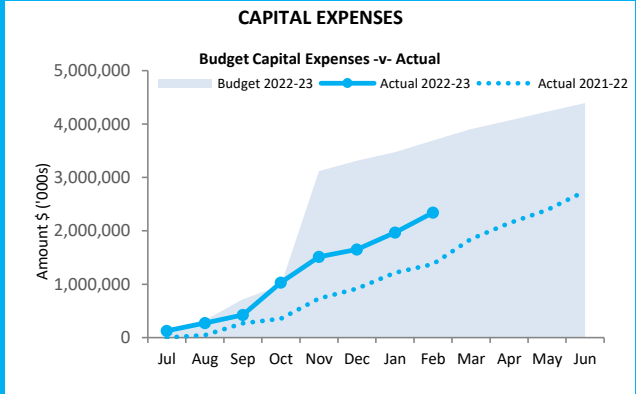
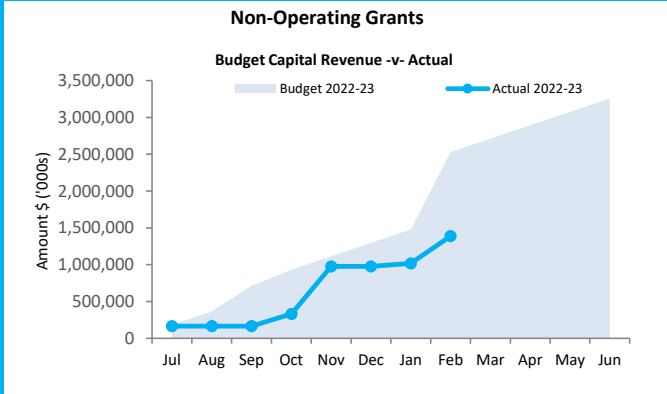
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Statement of Financial Activity by Program	5
Statement of Financial Activity by Nature or Type	7
Note 1 Statement of Financial Activity Information	8
Note 2 Cash and Financial Assets	9
Note 3 Receivables	10
Note 4 Stock	11
Note 5 Payables	12
Note 6 Rate Revenue	13
Note 7 Disposal of Assets	14
Note 8 Capital Acquisitions	15-16
Note 9 Borrowings	17-18
Note 10 Cash Reserves	19
Note 11 Other Current Liabilities	20
Note 12 Operating grants and contributions	21
Note 13 Non operating grants and contributions	22
Note 14 Explanation of Material Variances	23

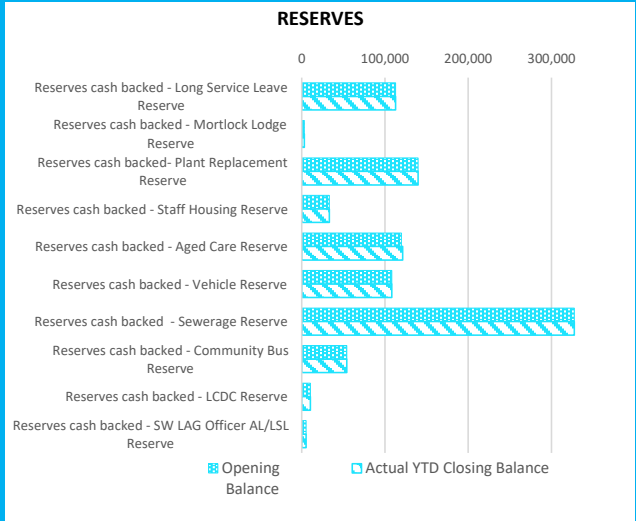
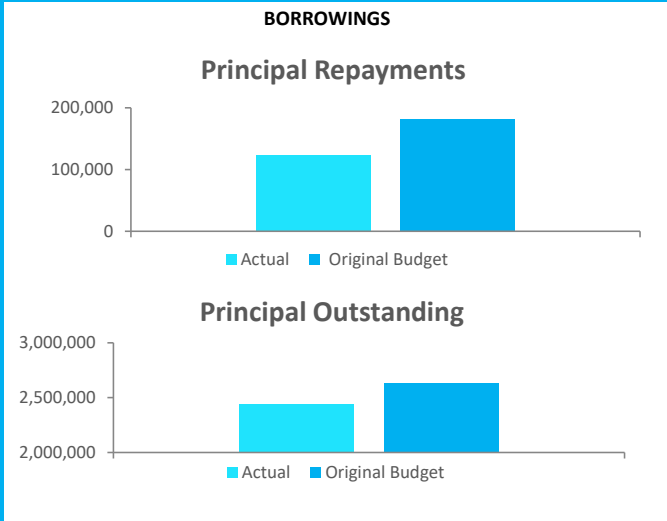
OPERATING ACTIVITIES



INVESTING ACTIVITIES



FINANCING ACTIVITIES



Funding surplus / (deficit) Components				
Funding surplus / (deficit)				
	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)
Opening	\$0.16 M	\$0.09 M	\$0.09 M	\$0.00 M
Closing	(\$0.05 M)	\$1.02 M	\$0.50 M	(\$0.51 M)
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity				
Cash and cash equivalents		Payables		Receivables
	\$2.41 M	% of total	\$0.60 M	% Outstanding
Unrestricted Cash	\$0.48 M	19.8%	Trade Payables	\$0.53 M
Restricted Cash	\$1.94 M	80.2%	Over 30 Days	0.0%
			Over 90 Days	0%
				\$0.51 M
				% Collected
				Rates Receivable
				\$0.22 M
				91.3%
				Trade Receivable
				\$0.51 M
				Over 30 Days
				8.0%
				Over 90 Days
				7.8%
Refer to Note 2 - Cash and Financial Assets		Refer to Note 5 - Payables		Refer to Note 3 - Receivables
Key Operating Activities				
Amount attributable to operating activities				
Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	
\$0.96 M	\$1.95 M	\$1.40 M	(\$0.55 M)	
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity				
Rates Revenue		Operating Grants and Contributions		Fees and Charges
YTD Actual	\$2.42 M	% Variance	YTD Actual	\$1.30 M
YTD Budget	\$2.15 M	12.5%	YTD Budget	\$0.32 M
				308.1%
				% Variance
				\$1.12 M
				9.6%
Refer to Note 6 - Rate Revenue		Refer to Note 13 - Operating Grants and Contributions		Refer to Statement of Financial Activity
Key Investing Activities				
Amount attributable to investing activities				
Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	
(\$0.98 M)	(\$0.98 M)	(\$0.84 M)	\$0.14 M	
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity				
Proceeds on sale		Asset Acquisition		Non-Operating Grants
YTD Actual	\$0.11 M	%	YTD Actual	\$2.34 M
Adopted Budget	\$0.11 M	(1.0%)	Adopted Budget	\$4.39 M
				(46.7%)
				% Spent
				\$1.39 M
				% Received
				\$3.26 M
				(57.4%)
Refer to Note 7 - Disposal of Assets		Refer to Note 8 - Capital Acquisition		Refer to Note 8 - Capital Acquisition
Key Financing Activities				
Amount attributable to financing activities				
Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	
(\$0.19 M)	(\$0.04 M)	(\$0.14 M)	(\$0.10 M)	
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity				
Borrowings		Reserves		Lease Liability
Principal repayments	\$0.12 M	Reserves balance	\$0.92 M	Principal repayments
Interest expense	\$0.07 M	Interest earned	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M
Principal due	\$2.45 M			\$0.00 M
				Principal due
				\$0.07 M
Refer to Note 9 - Borrowings		Refer to Note 11 - Cash Reserves		Refer to Note 10 - Lease Liabilities

This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

KEY TERMS AND DESCRIPTIONS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

STATUTORY REPORTING PROGRAMS

Shire operations as disclosed in these financial statements encompass the following service orientated activities/programs.

PROGRAM NAME AND OBJECTIVES

ACTIVITIES

GOVERNANCE

To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of resources

To include the activities of members of Council and the administration support available to the Council for the provision of governance of the district. Other costs relate to assisting elected members and ratepayers on matters which do not concern specific Council services.

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

To provide services to help ensure a safer and environmentally conscious community.

Supervision and enforcement of various local laws relating to fire prevention, animal control, community crime prevention and other aspects of public safety including emergency services.

HEALTH

To provide an operational framework for environmental and community health.

Inspection of food premises and food control. Provision of Medical Surgery and Doctor. Also noise control and waste disposal compliance

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

To provide services to disadvantaged persons including the elderly, children and youth.

Maintenance of child minding centre, playgroup centre, senior citizens centre. Provision and maintenance of youth services.

HOUSING

To provide and maintain housing for staff, aged and community housing projects operated by Joint Venture with the Department of Housing.

Staff housing, provision of general rental accommodation to the public when not required by staff.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

To provide necessary services as required by the community.

Rubbish collection and recycling, operation of disposal sites, administration, maintenance & operation of the Shire Townsite Sewerage Scheme. Administration of the Shire of Goomalling Town Planning Scheme. Administration, maintenance & operation of the Goomalling public cemeteries, public toilets & the Goomalling Community Bus.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

To establish & effectively manage infrastructure and resources which will help the social wellbeing of the community.

Maintenance and operation of public halls, swimming pool, sporting pavilions, parks and gardens, recreation centre, sports playing surface areas and reserves including football oval, hockey oval, tennis courts, bowling greens. Contribution to the operation of the Goomalling Public Library, museums and cultural facilities.

TRANSPORT

To provide safe, effective and efficient transport services to the community.

Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, footpaths, drainage & signs. Maintenance and operation of street lights, works depot and aerodrome. Cleaning of streets and provision and maintenance of street trees. Purchase, maintenance and operation of plant.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

To help promote the Shire and its economic wellbeing.

Tourism and area promotion including the maintenance and operation of the Shire of Goomalling Caravan Park facilities and Motel Units. Provision of rural services including building control, standpipes, noxious weeds and vermin control. Maintenance costs associated with the Goomalling Community Resource Centre.

OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES

To monitor and control Council's overheads operating accounts.

Private works, plant repairs and operations. Housing and Engineering operations costs.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

STATUTORY REPORTING PROGRAMS

	Ref	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Var. \$	Var. %	Var.
	Note		(a)	(b)	(b)-(a)	(b)-(a)/(a)	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Opening funding surplus / (deficit)	1(c)	160,154	93,153	93,153	0	0.00%	
Revenue from operating activities							
Governance		30,000	19,992	28,298	8,306	41.55%	
General purpose funding		2,420,268	2,350,069	2,410,611	60,542	2.58%	
Law, order and public safety		266,950	177,944	146,127	(31,817)	(17.88%)	▼
Health		654,000	435,992	328,827	(107,165)	(24.58%)	▼
Education and welfare		600	400	176	(224)	(56.00%)	
Housing		264,860	176,552	157,664	(18,888)	(10.70%)	▼
Community amenities		548,000	435,320	1,048,891	613,571	140.95%	▲
Recreation and culture		98,884	74,176	75,067	891	1.20%	
Transport		574,500	373,992	315,023	(58,969)	(15.77%)	▼
Economic services		362,930	221,456	194,670	(26,786)	(12.10%)	▼
Other property and services		99,000	65,984	49,519	(16,465)	(24.95%)	▼
		5,319,992	4,331,877	4,754,873	422,996		
Expenditure from operating activities							
Governance		(238,926)	(159,136)	(125,334)	33,802	21.24%	▲
General purpose funding		(110,964)	(73,960)	(67,581)	6,379	8.62%	
Law, order and public safety		(470,709)	(313,712)	(322,608)	(8,896)	(2.84%)	
Health		(734,759)	(489,784)	(350,153)	139,631	28.51%	▲
Education and welfare		(18,693)	(12,448)	(10,805)	1,643	13.20%	
Housing		(447,296)	(297,224)	(145,931)	151,293	50.90%	▲
Community amenities		(609,595)	(406,168)	(786,801)	(380,633)	(93.71%)	▼
Recreation and culture		(954,484)	(635,864)	(472,937)	162,927	25.62%	▲
Transport		(1,737,736)	(1,158,264)	(667,800)	490,464	42.34%	▲
Economic services		(590,926)	(393,544)	(293,635)	99,909	25.39%	▲
Other property and services		(15,843)	(10,432)	(115,782)	(105,350)	(1009.87%)	▼
		(5,929,931)	(3,950,536)	(3,359,367)	591,169		
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	1(a)	1,569,016	1,569,016	0	(1,569,016)	(100.00%)	▼
Movement in liabilities associated with restricted cash (Leave Reserve)		0	0	0	0	0.00%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		959,077	1,950,357	1,395,506	(554,851)		
Investing Activities							
Proceeds from non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	14	3,256,798	2,527,643	1,387,946	(1,139,697)	(45.09%)	▼
Less Unspent Non-Operating Grants represented as Contract Liabilities	14	0	0	(15,922)			
Net Revenue from Non-Operating Grants	14	3,256,798	2,527,643	1,372,024			
Proceeds from disposal of assets	7	110,000	110,000	108,939	(1,061)	(0.96%)	
Proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	9	41,681	20,474	20,474	0	0.00%	
Payments for property, plant and equipment and infrastructure	8	(4,393,285)	(3,641,691)	(2,341,314)	1,300,377	35.71%	▲
Amount attributable to investing activities		(984,806)	(983,574)	(839,876)	143,698		
Financing Activities							
Loan to Medical Surgery		0	(20,000)	(20,000)	0	0.00%	
Transfer from reserves	11	40,000	0	0	0	0.00%	
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities	10	(20,869)	0	0	0	0.00%	
Repayment of debentures	9	(182,466)	0	(123,000)	(123,000)	0.00%	▼
Transfer to reserves	11	(23,934)	(23,934)	(1,427)	22,507	94.04%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		(187,270)	(43,934)	(144,427)	(100,493)		
Closing funding surplus / (deficit)	1(c)	(52,845)	1,016,002	504,353	(511,649)		

KEY INFORMATION

▲ ▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Actual and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold. Refer to Note 2 for an threshold. Refer to Note 16 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

The material variance adopted by Council for the 2022-23 year is \$10,000 or 10.00% whichever is the greater.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

KEY TERMS AND DESCRIPTIONS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

NATURE OR TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

REVENUE

RATES

All rates levied under the *Local Government Act 1995*. Includes general, differential, specified area rates, minimum rates, interim rates, back rates, ex-gratia rates, less discounts and concessions offered. Exclude administration fees, interest on instalments, interest on arrears, service charges and sewerage rates.

OPERATING GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Refers to all amounts received as grants, subsidies and contributions that are not non-operating grants.

NON-OPERATING GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Amounts received specifically for the acquisition, construction of new or the upgrading of identifiable non financial assets paid to a local government, irrespective of whether these amounts are received as capital grants, subsidies, contributions or donations.

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the local government satisfies its performance obligations under the contract.

FEES AND CHARGES

Revenues (other than service charges) from the use of facilities and charges made for local government services, sewerage rates, rentals, hire charges, fee for service, photocopying charges, licences, sale of goods or information, fines, penalties and administration fees. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as rubbish collection fees, rental of property, fines and penalties, other fees and charges.

SERVICE CHARGES

Service charges imposed under *Division 6 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995*. *Regulation 54 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* identifies these as television and radio broadcasting, underground electricity and neighbourhood surveillance services. Exclude rubbish removal charges. Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

INTEREST EARNINGS

Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

OTHER REVENUE / INCOME

Other revenue, which can not be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates etc.

PROFIT ON ASSET DISPOSAL

Excess of assets received over the net book value for assets on their disposal.

EXPENSES

EMPLOYEE COSTS

All costs associate with the employment of person such as salaries, wages, allowances, benefits such as vehicle and housing, superannuation, employment expenses, removal expenses, relocation expenses, worker's compensation insurance, training costs, conferences, safety expenses, medical examinations, fringe benefit tax, etc.

MATERIALS AND CONTRACTS

All expenditures on materials, supplies and contracts not classified under other headings. These include supply of goods and materials, legal expenses, consultancy, maintenance

agreements, communication expenses, advertising expenses,

membership, periodicals, publications, hire expenses, rental, leases, postage and freight etc. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as contract services, consultancy, information technology, rental or lease expenditures.

UTILITIES (GAS, ELECTRICITY, WATER, ETC.)

Expenditures made to the respective agencies for the provision of power, gas or water. Exclude expenditures incurred for the reinstatement of roadwork on behalf of these agencies.

INSURANCE

All insurance other than worker's compensation and health benefit insurance included as a cost of employment.

LOSS ON ASSET DISPOSAL

Shortfall between the value of assets received over the net book value for assets on their disposal.

DEPRECIATION ON NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Depreciation expense raised on all classes of assets.

INTEREST EXPENSES

Interest and other costs of finance paid, including costs of finance for loan debentures, overdraft accommodation and refinancing expenses.

OTHER EXPENDITURE

Statutory fees, taxes, allowance for impairment of assets, member's fees or State taxes. Donations and subsidies made to community groups.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

BY NATURE OR TYPE

	Ref Note	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Opening funding surplus / (deficit)	1(c)	160,154	93,153	93,153	(0)	(0.00%)	
Revenue from operating activities							
Rates	6	2,171,729	2,151,463	1,963,431	(188,032)	(8.74%)	
Other rates	6	248,012	248,012	248,012	0	0.00%	
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	13	1,139,293	748,792	1,300,337	551,545	73.66%	▲
Fees and charges		1,523,690	1,025,530	1,123,521	97,991	9.56%	
Interest earnings		70,868	47,232	23,849	(23,383)	(49.51%)	▼
Other revenue		166,400	110,848	95,723	(15,125)	(13.64%)	▼
		5,319,992	4,331,877	4,754,871	422,994		
Expenditure from operating activities							
Employee costs		(2,300,723)	(1,533,440)	(1,496,501)	36,939	2.41%	
Materials and contracts		(1,322,620)	(880,448)	(1,134,413)	(253,965)	(28.84%)	▼
Utility charges		(261,462)	(173,928)	(182,083)	(8,155)	(4.69%)	
Depreciation on non-current assets		(1,568,999)	(1,045,920)	0	1,045,920	100.00%	▲
Interest expenses		(135,465)	(90,288)	(41,999)	48,289	53.48%	▲
Insurance expenses		(190,013)	(126,448)	(167,648)	(41,200)	(32.58%)	▼
Other expenditure		(150,650)	(100,064)	(336,725)	(236,661)	(236.51%)	▼
		(5,929,932)	(3,950,536)	(3,359,368)	591,168		
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	1(a)	1,569,016	1,569,016	0	(1,569,016)	(100.00%)	▼
Movement in liabilities associated with restricted cash			0	0	0	0.00%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		959,076	1,950,357	1,395,503	(554,854)		
Investing activities							
Proceeds from non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	14	3,256,798	2,527,643	1,387,946	(1,139,697)	(45.09%)	▼
Less Unspent Non-Operating Grants represented as Contract Liabilities	14	0	0	(15,922)			
Net Revenue from Non-Operating Grants	14	3,256,798	2,527,643	1,372,024			
Proceeds from disposal of assets	7	110,000	110,000	108,939	(1,061)	(0.96%)	
Proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	9	41,681	20,474	20,474	0	0.00%	
Payments for property, plant and equipment and infrastructure	8	(4,393,285)	(3,641,691)	(2,341,314)	1,300,377	35.71%	▲
Amount attributable to investing activities		(984,806)	(983,574)	(839,876)	143,698		
Financing Activities							
Loan to Medical Surgery	0	0	(20,000)	(20,000)	0	0.00%	
Transfer from reserves	11	40,000	0	0	0	0.00%	
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities		(20,869)	0	0	0	0.00%	
Repayment of debentures	9	(182,466)	0	(123,000)	(123,000)	0.00%	▼
Transfer to reserves	11	(23,934)	(23,934)	(1,427)	22,507	94.04%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		(187,269)	(43,934)	(144,427)	(100,493)		
Closing funding surplus / (deficit)	1(c)	(52,845)	1,016,002	504,353	(511,649)		

KEY INFORMATION

▲ ▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Actual and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.

Refer to Note 16 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

(a) Non-cash items excluded from operating activities

The following non-cash revenue and expenditure has been excluded from operating activities within the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with Financial Management Regulation 32.

	Notes	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)
Non-cash items excluded from operating activities		\$	\$	\$
Adjustments to operating activities				
Less: Movement in liabilities associated with restricted cash		17	0	0
Add: Depreciation on assets		1,568,999	1,045,920	0
Total non-cash items excluded from operating activities		1,569,016	1,045,920	0

(b) Adjustments to net current assets in the Statement of Financial Activity

The following current assets and liabilities have been excluded from the net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with *Financial Management Regulation* 32 to agree to the surplus/(deficit) after imposition of general rates.

		Last Year Closing 30 June 2022	This Time Last Year 28 February 2022	Year to Date 28 February 2023
Adjustments to net current assets				
Less: Reserves - restricted cash	11	(914,260)	(929,953)	(915,687)
Less: - Financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	4	(41,680)	(39,157)	(21,207)
Add: Borrowings	9	182,510	2,273,379	59,510
Add: Provisions funded by Reserve	12	112,797	109,813	112,797
Add: Lease liabilities	10	20,870	0	20,870
Total adjustments to net current assets		(639,763)	1,414,082	(743,717)

(c) Net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity

Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2	2,308,253	1,307,145	2,409,970
Rates receivables	3	147,184	180,533	223,725
Receivables	3	104,216	58,048	510,428
Stock on Hand	4	27,731	54,625	12,501
Total Current Assets		2,587,383	1,600,351	3,156,624
Less: Current liabilities				
Payables	5	(349,337)	(274,210)	(599,245)
Borrowings	9	(182,510)	(2,273,379)	(59,510)
Contract liabilities	12	(689,109)	0	(616,286)
Lease liabilities	10	(20,870)		(20,870)
Provisions	12	(612,643)	(564,043)	(612,643)
Total Current Liabilities		(1,854,469)	(3,111,632)	(1,908,554)
		732,914	(1,511,281)	1,248,070
Less: Total adjustments to net current assets	1(b)	(639,763)	1,414,082	(743,717)
Closing funding surplus / (deficit)		93,153	(97,201)	504,353

CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. Unless otherwise stated assets or liabilities are classified as current if expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the Council's operational cycle.

Description	Classification	Unrestricted \$	Restricted \$	Total Cash \$	Trust \$	Institution	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
Cash on hand								
Floats	Cash and cash equivalents	650		650	0			
Cash Deposits								
Municipal Bank Account	Cash and cash equivalents	477,111		477,111	0	Bendigo	0.00%	At Call
Trust Bank Account	Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	0	28,396	Bendigo	0.00%	
Medical Surgery Bank Account	Cash and cash equivalents		13,819	13,819				
Term Deposits								
Term Deposits - Reserve	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	609,732	609,732	0	Bendigo	2.75%	28/07/2023
Term Deposits	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	1,005,819	1,005,819	0	Bendigo	3.50%	26/03/2023
Term Deposits - Reserve	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	300,706	300,706	0	Bendigo	2.60%	17/06/2023
Term Deposits - Skeleton Weed A/L & LSL	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	5,248	5,248	0	Bendigo	2.60%	17/06/2023
Total		477,761	1,935,325	2,413,086	28,396			
Comprising								
Cash and cash equivalents		477,761	13,820	491,580	28,396			
Financial assets at amortised cost		0	1,921,506	1,921,506	0			
		477,761	1,935,326	2,413,086	28,396			

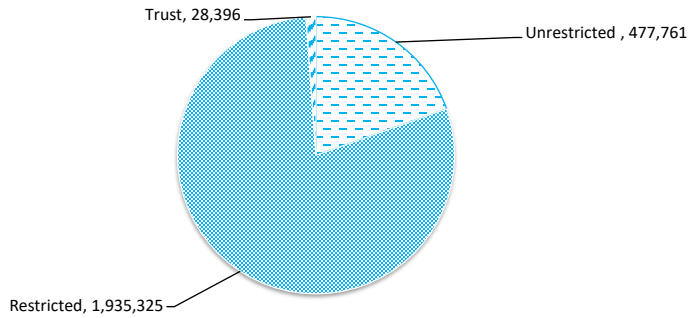
KEY INFORMATION

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid investments highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported as short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of net current assets.

The local government classifies financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cashflows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortised cost held with registered financial institutions are listed in this note other financial assets at amortised cost are provided in Note 4 - Other assets.



**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

**OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 3
RECEIVABLES**

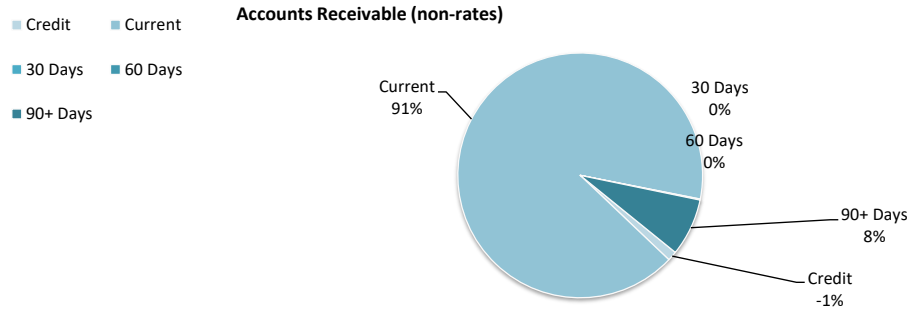
Rates receivable	30 June 2022	28 Feb 2023
	\$	\$
Opening arrears previous years	147,184	147,184
Levied this year	2,118,671	2,419,741
Less - collections to date	(2,118,671)	(2,343,200)
Equals current outstanding	147,184	223,725
Net rates collectable	147,184	223,725
% Collected	93.5%	91.3%

Receivables - general	Credit	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Receivables - general	(5,571)	399,680	378	218	33,354	428,058
Percentage	(1.3%)	93.4%	0.1%	0.1%	7.8%	
Balance per trial balance						
Sundry receivable	0	428,058	0	0	0	428,058
GST receivable	0	61,163	0	0	0	61,163
Loans Club/Institutions - Current	0	21,207	0	0	0	21,207
Total receivables general outstanding						510,428

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets. Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectable are written off when identified. An allowance for impairment of receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that they will not be collectible.



	Opening Balance 1 July 2022	Asset Increase	Asset Reduction	Closing Balance 28 February 2023
Other current assets	\$	\$	\$	\$
Inventory				
Stock On Hand	27,731	(15,230)	0	12,501
Total other current assets	27,731	(15,230)	0	12,501

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Payables - general	Credit	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Payables - general	0	(469,253)	0	0	0	(469,253)
Percentage	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
Balance per trial balance						
Sundry creditors	0	(534,249)	0	0	0	534,249
ATO liabilities		14,146				14,146
Gst Payable		37,973				37,973
Bonds & Deposits Held - CI		12,877				12,877
Total payables general outstanding						599,245

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Shire that are unpaid and arise when the Shire becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 6
RATE REVENUE

General rate revenue	Budget							YTD Actual			
	Rate in \$ (cents)	Number of Properties	Rateable Value	Rate Revenue	Interim Rate	Back Rate	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Interim Rates	Back Rates	Total Revenue
RATE TYPE				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross rental value											
GRV Residential	0.11880	123	1,350,994	160,498	0	0	160,498	160,498	0	0	160,498
GRV Commercial	0.12700	17	321,640	40,848	0	0	40,848	40,848	0	0	40,848
GRV Industrial	0.12790	11	80,636	10,313	0	0	10,313	10,313	0	0	10,313
GRV Urban Farmland	0.11350	18	220,896	25,072	0	0	25,072	25,072	0	0	25,072
Unimproved value											
UV Rural Zone 2	0.0059	54	25,866,000	152,092	0	0	152,092	152,092	0	0	152,092
UV Special Rural	0.0121	14	1,527,500	18,544	0	0	18,544	18,544	0	0	18,544
UV General Zone 3	0.0059	218	257,374,000	1,518,507			1,518,507	1,518,507	0	0	1,518,507
Sub-Total		455	286,741,666	1,925,875	0	0	1,925,874	1,925,874	0	0	1,925,874
Minimum payment	Minimum \$										
Gross rental value											
GRV Residential	1,025	96	553,875	98,400	0	0	98,400	98,400	0	0	98,400
GRV Commercial	950	13	37,597	12,350	0	0	12,350	12,350	0	0	12,350
GRV Industrial	595	7	12,675	4,165	0	0	4,165	4,165	0	0	4,165
GRV Urban Farmland	760	7	24,251	5,320	0	0	5,320	5,320	0	0	5,320
Unimproved value											
UV Rural Zone 2	800	18	2,166,500	14,400	0	0	14,400	14,400	0	0	14,400
UV Special Rural	1,130	4	327,000	4,520	0	0	4,520	4,520	0	0	4,520
UV General Zone 3	1,100	97	7,960,466	106,700	0	0	106,700	106,700	0	0	106,700
Sub-total		242	11,082,364	245,855	0	0	245,855	245,855	0	0	245,855
Amount from general rates							2,171,729				2,171,729
Ex-gratia rates							38,012				38,012
Total general rates							2,209,741				2,209,741
Specified area rates	Rate in \$ (cents)										
Sewerage Residential	8.792		23,520	206,790	0	0	206,790	206,790	0	0	206,790
Sewerage Religious Church			440	3,210	0	0	3,210	3,210	0	0	3,210
Total specified area rates			23,960	210,000	0	0	210,000	210,000	0	0	210,000
Total							2,419,741				2,419,741

KEY INFORMATION

Prepaid rates are, until the taxable event for the rates has occurred, refundable at the request of the ratepayer. Rates received in advance give rise to a financial liability. On 1 July 2020 the prepaid rates were recognised as a financial asset and a related amount was recognised as a financial liability and no income was recognised. When the taxable event occurs the financial liability is extinguished and income recognised for the prepaid rates that have not been refunded.

Capital acquisitions	Adopted Budget	Current Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Actual Variance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Buildings	559,827	559,827	388,216	104,041	(284,175)
Plant and equipment	135,000	135,000	135,000	130,989	(4,011)
Infrastructure - roads	3,396,458	3,396,458	2,866,475	1,925,916	(940,559)
Infrastructure - sewerage	50,000	50,000	0	55,686	55,686
Infrastructure - footpaths	80,000	80,000	80,000	61,022	(18,978)
Infrastructure - other	172,000	172,000	172,000	63,660	(108,340)
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	4,393,285	4,393,285	3,641,691	2,341,314	(1,300,377)
Total Capital Acquisitions	4,453,851	4,393,285	3,641,691	2,341,314	(1,300,377)
Capital Acquisitions Funded By:					
	\$		\$	\$	\$
Capital grants and contributions	3,256,798	3,256,798	2,527,643	1,387,946	(1,139,697)
Cash backed reserves	914,260	914,260		1,427	
Reserves cash backed - Long Service Leave Reserve	2,972	2,972	0	0	0
Contribution - operations	8,689	219,255	997,381	863,001	(134,380)
Capital funding total	4,393,285	4,393,285	3,641,691	2,341,314	(1,301,805)

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

All assets are initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the local government includes the cost of all materials used in the construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead. Certain asset classes may be revalued on a regular basis such that the carrying values are not materially different from fair value. Assets carried at fair value are to be revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that determined using fair value at reporting date.

30/06/2023

28/02/2023

Account Description		Adopted Budget	Current Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Variance (Under)/Over
Land and Buildings						
48005	Replacement Server - Admin	45,000	45,000	45,000	31,114	13,886
98001	Capital housing Up grades	102,000	102,000	68,000	0	68,000
48003	Roofing Project - admin LRCIP	0	0	0	27,379	(27,379)
138001	Public Buildings - Capital upgrade projects	412,827	412,827	275,216	0	275,216
138003	Old Road Board Building - LRCIP	0	0	0	0	0
138004	Gum Toilets Upgrade - LRCIP	0	0	0	45,549	(45,549)
138005	Slater Homestead upgrade - LRCIP	0	0	0	0	0
Total		559,827	559,827	388,216	104,041	284,175
Plant & Equipment						
108001	Skeleton Weed Plant & Equipment	0	0	0	14,050	(14,050)
123907	Plant replacement - Small Tip Truck	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	10,000
123908	Plant replacement - Utility GO 039	0	0	0	0	0
123914	Turf Mower - Recreation Ground	45,000	45,000	45,000	43,444	1,556
123913	Miscellaneous Small Plant	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
123911	Small Plant - Mobile Traffic lights	30,000	30,000	30,000	33,495	(3,495)
Total		135,000	135,000	135,000	130,989	4,011
Infrastructure - Roads						
129904	EXPENSE - Regional Road Group Construction	1,054,435	1,054,435	702,952	861,837	(158,885)
129901	EXPENSE - R 2 R Construction	314,000	314,000	314,000	181,203	132,797
129910	Local Road and Community Infrastructure Program	50,000	50,000	0	0	0
129912	Black Spot Funding	180,000	180,000	180,000	0	180,000
129914	MRWA - Bridge Capital	152,000	152,000	152,000	0	152,000
129908	EXPENSE - Wheatbelt Secondary Freight Network	1,646,023	1,646,023	1,517,523	882,875	634,648
Total		3,396,458	3,396,458	2,866,475	1,925,916	940,559
Infrastructure - Footpaths						
129911	Local Road and Community Infrastructure Program (footpaths)	80,000	80,000	80,000	61,022	18,978
Total		80,000	80,000	80,000	61,022	18,978
Infrastructure - Sewerage						
108003	Upgrade to sewerage water pipe line LRCIP	50,000	50,000	0	55,686	0
Total		50,000	50,000	0	55,686	0
Infrastructure - Other						
118006	Anstey Park - Upgrade -LRCIP	172,000	172,000	172,000	34,674	137,326
118008	Construction of new cricket wicket 2023	0	0	0	28,986	(28,986)
Total		172,000	172,000	172,000	63,660	108,340
TOTALS		4,393,285	4,393,285	3,641,691	2,341,314	1,356,063

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

NOTE 9

BORROWINGS

Repayments - borrowings

Information on borrowings Particulars	Loan No.	1 July 2022	New Loans		Principal Repayments		Principal Outstanding		Interest Repayments	
			Actual	Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Housing										
Aged Housing Wollyam Street	114	141,407	0	0	18,807	18,778	122,600	122,629	7,168	20,410
Recreation and culture										
New Sports Pavilion	111	1,051,154	0	0	14,780	30,541	1,036,374	1,081,695	33,595	34,809
Retic Football/Hockey Ovals	113	15,501	0	0	7,641	14,990	7,860	30,490	407	340
Economic services										
Rural Community Centre	106	307,532	0	0	12,057	23,857	295,475	331,389	7,833	29,291
Bank Overdraft - subdivision - new loan	115	893,828	0	0	49,241	52,619	844,587	946,447	13,577	39,172
B/Fwd Balance		2,409,422	0	0	102,526	140,785	2,306,896	2,512,650	62,580	124,022
Self supporting loans										
Recreation and culture										
Self Supporting Loan MSC	110	159,125	0	0	20,474	41,681	138,651	117,445	5,083	9,734
Total		2,568,547	0	0	123,000	182,466	2,445,547	2,630,095	67,663	133,756
Current borrowings		182,466					(59,510)			
Non-current borrowings		2,386,081					2,505,057			
		2,568,547					2,445,547			

All debenture repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.

Self supporting loans are financed by repayments from third parties.

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

**FINANCING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 9
BORROWINGS**

Repayments - borrowings

Information on borrowings Particulars	Loan No.	1 July 2022	New Loans		Principal Repayments		Principal Outstanding		Interest Repayments	
			Actual	Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

KEY INFORMATION

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings.

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

**FINANCING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 10
LEASE LIABILITIES**

Movement in carrying amounts

Information on leases Particulars	Lease No.	1 July 2022	New Leases		Principal Repayments		Principal Outstanding		Interest Repayments	
			Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Other property and services										
GO040 Ford Escape (Blue)	6250509	109	0	0	0	69	109	40	0	0
GOSHIRE Ford Escape (White)	6250620	103	0	0	0	65	103	38	0	0
GO015 Ford Utility (WORKSMANAGER)	6463413	11,043	0	0	0	9,903	11,043	1,140	0	321
GO 040 Ford Escape (DCEO White)		0	0	30,283		5,416	30,283	24,867		694
GOSHIRE Ford Escape (CDO White)		0	0	30,283		5,416	30,283	24,867		694
Total		11,255	0	60,566	0	20,869	71,821	50,952	0	1,709
Current lease liabilities		20,870					20,870			
Non-current lease liabilities		47,302					47,302			
		68,172					68,172			

All lease repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.

KEY INFORMATION

At inception of a contract, the Shire assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At the commencement date, a right of use asset is recognised at cost and lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Shire uses its incremental borrowing rate.

All contracts classified as short-term leases (i.e. a lease with a remaining term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

**OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 11
CASH RESERVES**

Cash backed reserve

Reserve name	Opening Balance	Budget Interest Earned	Actual Interest Earned	Budget Transfers In (+)	Actual Transfers In (+)	Budget Transfers Out (-)	Actual Transfers Out (-)	Budget Closing Balance	Actual YTD Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Reserves cash backed - Long Service Leave Reserve	112,797	2,972	0	0	0	0	0	115,769	112,797
Reserves cash backed - Mortlock Lodge Reserve	3,172	82	0	0	0	0	0	3,254	3,172
Reserves cash backed- Plant Replacement Reserve	139,897	3,665	0	0	0	(40,000)	0	103,562	139,897
Reserves cash backed - Staff Housing Reserve	33,284	879	0	0	0	0	0	34,163	33,284
Reserves cash backed - Aged Care Reserve	119,725	3,153	1,427	0	0	0	0	122,878	121,152
Reserves cash backed - Vehicle Reserve	108,058	2,871	0	0	0	0	0	110,929	108,058
Reserves cash backed - Sewerage Reserve	327,377	8,619	0	0	0	0	0	335,996	327,377
Reserves cash backed - Community Bus Reserve	54,250	1,422	0	0	0	0	0	55,672	54,250
Reserves cash backed - LCDC Reserve	10,452	271	0	0	0	0	0	10,723	10,452
Reserves cash backed - SW LAG Officer AL/LSL Reserve	5,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,248	5,248
	914,260	23,934	1,427	0	0	(40,000)	0	898,194	915,687

KEY INFORMATION

Other current liabilities	Note	Opening Balance 1 July 2022	Liability Increase	Liability Reduction	Closing Balance 28 February 2023
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Contract liabilities					
- operating	13	689,109	15,922	(88,745)	616,286
Total unspent grants, contributions and reimbursements		689,109	15,922	(88,745)	616,286
Provisions					
Annual leave		266,410	0	0	266,410
Long service leave		346,233	0	0	346,233
Total Provisions		612,643	0	0	612,643
Total other current assets		1,301,752	15,922	(88,745)	1,228,929

KEY INFORMATION

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Shire has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the calculation of net current assets.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Shire's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur. The Shire's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Shire does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

NOTE 13

OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Provider	Operating grants, subsidies and contributions revenue			
	Adopted Budget Revenue	YTD Budget	Current Budget	YTD Revenue Actual
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating grants and subsidies				
General purpose funding				
GRANTS - General Purpose	93,020	62,008	93,020	106,094
GRANTS - Untied Road Grants	48,073	32,048	48,073	71,100
Law, order, public safety				
REVENUE - ESL Grant	45,000	30,000	45,000	24,275
Recreation & Culture				
REVENUE - Other Recreation & Sport - No GST	1,100	728	1,100	9,500
Community amenities				
REVENUE - Other Grant Funding	145,000	96,664	145,000	661,000
Transport				
REVENUE - Direct Grant	100,000	66,664	100,000	105,370
Economic services				
REVENUE - Other Economic Services	15,000	0	15,000	4,223
Other property and services				
Various Contributions	209,263	30,536	317,190	318,776
	656,456	318,648	764,383	1,300,337

Non operating grants, subsidies and contributions revenue

	Adopted Budget Revenue	Current Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Revenue Actual	YTD Expenditure Actual	YTD Unspent Contract Liability
	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-operating grants and subsidies						
General purpose funding						
Grants - Federal Government	796,530	796,530	796,530	36,449	104,058	0
Transport						
Revenue - Grants Regional Road Group	478,495	478,495	318,992	414,127	861,837	0
Revenue - Grant Wheatbelt Secondary Freig	1,684,956	1,684,956	1,123,304	888,797	882,875	(5,922)
Revenue - Grants R 2 R	272,817	272,817	272,817	38,573	181,203	0
Revenue - Grants Black Spot	24,000	24,000	16,000	0	0	0
Revenue - Grants Pathways	0	0	0	0	61,022	0
Revenue - Grants Bridge Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic services						
Revenue - Pioneer Pathways	0	0	0	10,000	0	(10,000)
	3,256,798	3,256,798	2,527,643	1,387,946	2,090,995	(15,922)

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

**NOTE 16
EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES**

The material variance thresholds are adopted annually by Council as an indicator of whether the actual expenditure or revenue varies from the year to date Actual materially.

The material variance adopted by Council for the 2022-23 year is \$10,000 or 10.00% whichever is the greater.

Reporting Program	Var. \$	Var. %	Timing/ Permanent	Explanation of Variance
	\$	%		
Revenue from operating activities				
Governance	8,306	41.55%		dependent on receiving the grants commission payment
General purpose funding - rates	(188,032)	(8.74%)		The rates include the sewerage rates as well.
General purpose funding - other	60,542	2.58%		Within material variance
Law, order and public safety	(31,817)	(17.88%)	▼ Timing	Dependent on receiving the funds from DFES for the bush fire brigades
Health	(107,165)	(24.58%)	▼	February 23 income not entered yet
Education and welfare	(224)	(56.00%)		Within material variance
Housing	(18,888)	(10.70%)	▼	Within material variance
Community amenities	613,571	140.95%	▲ Permanent	funding was received for the extra skeleton weed officers that the shire will manage the LAGS (Lower lockhart, Naremben & Yilgarn)
Recreation and culture	891	1.20%		Within material variance
Transport	(58,969)	(15.77%)	▼ Timing	dependent on the timing of MRD funding for the Road works yet to be received
Economic services	(26,786)	(12.10%)	▼	Dependent on the caravan revenue and when it is received.
Other property and services	(16,465)	(24.95%)	▼	More plant hire than budgeted
Expenditure from operating activities				
Governance	33,802	21.24%	▲	Dependent on when the annual report is completed so depreciation can be ran.
General purpose funding	6,379	8.62%		Within material variance
Law, order and public safety	(8,896)	(2.84%)		Within material variance
Health	139,631	28.51%	▲	February 23 expenses yet to be entered
Education and welfare	1,643	13.20%		Within material variance
Housing	151,293	50.90%	▲ Timing	Dependent on when the annual report is completed so depreciation can be ran.
Community amenities	(380,633)	(93.71%)	▼ Timing	Dependent on when the annual report is completed so depreciation can be ran.
Recreation and culture	162,927	25.62%	▲ Timing	Dependent on when the annual report is completed so depreciation can be ran.
Transport	490,464	42.34%	▲ Timing	Dependent on when the annual report is completed so depreciation can be ran.
Economic services	99,909	25.39%	▲ Timing	Dependent on when the annual report is completed so depreciation can be ran.
Other property and services	(105,350)	(1009.87%)	▼ Timing	Dependent on the timing of fuel and oils being ordered and paid for.
Investing activities				
Proceeds from non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	(1,139,697)	(45.09%)	▼	Dependent on when the grants are applied for and when the projects are completed.
Proceeds from disposal of assets	(1,061)	(0.96%)		
Proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	0	0.00%		
Payments for financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	0	0.00%		
Payments for property, plant and equipment and infrastructure	1,300,377	35.71%	▲	Dependent on the timing of the Capital works program
Financing activities				
Loan to Medical Surgery	0	0.00%		
Transfer from reserves	0	0.00%		
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities	0	0.00%		
Repayment of debentures	(123,000)	0.00%	▼	dependent on the payment of the loans
Transfer to reserves	22,507	94.04%	▲	Yet to carry out the transfer of reserves interest until the end of the year.



9.2 APPLICATION OF COMMON SEAL – LETTER OF OFFER 7490626/M204 – M208

File Reference	3.4
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Shire of Goomalling
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	9 February 2023
Author	Tahnee Bird, Community Development Officer
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley, Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	

Summary

The purpose of the report is to endorse affixation of the Shire of Goomalling Common Seal to the Letter of Offer– Business Facility 7490626/M204, M205, M206, M207 and Letter of Officer – Business Facility M208 to validate new credit cards (5) for the Skeleton Weed Officers.

Background

Five credit cards were approved with a purchase limit of \$2000 each to allow for Skeleton Weed Staff in outlining shires to pay for fuel as required.

Letter of Offer –Business Facility dated 5 December 2022

Facility type	Customer/Ledger	Account no	Limit
Credit card	7490626/M204	702913559	\$2000
Credit card	7490626/M205	702913682	\$2000
Credit card	7490626/M206	702913708	\$2000
Credit card	7490626/M207	702913716	\$2000

Letter of Offer – Business Facility dated 6 February 2023

Facility type	Customer/Ledger	Account no	Limit
Credit card	7490626/M208	703011155	\$2000

Consultation

Nil

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995

Policy Implications

4.19 Common Seal

Objective:

To satisfy the legal requirements regarding the validation of documents and contracts, resulting from amendments to the *Local Government Act 1995*.

Procedure:

1. The Shire President and Chief Executive Officer are authorised to sign and/or affix the common seal to the following documents, where such documents result from the following transactions:

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
MINUTES FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023



- 1.1 Where land is disposed of pursuant to s. 3.58 of the Local Government Act 1995 9as amended).
 - 1.2 Where land is acquired pursuant to s. 3.55 and s. 3.59 of the Local Government Act 1995 (as amended).
 - 1.3 In respect of leases of land and licence to occupy municipal property where approved by Council.
 - 1.4 In respect of leases for the purchase of plant and equipment approved by Council.
 - 1.5 In respect of borrowings approved by Council.
 - 1.6 In respect of easements and legal agreements over land for the purpose of drainage or conditions arising from subdivision of land and planning approvals.
 - 1.7 In respect of withdrawal of caveats and surrender of easements where the Chief Executive Officer considers that Council's interests have been satisfied.
 - 1.8 In respect of contracts of employment approved by Council.
 - 1.9 In respect of documents of a ceremonial nature, where the affixing of the common seal is for prosperity and not a legal requirement.
 - 1.10 In respect of agreements required for funding of Council works and services considered with the resolution of Council or requiring renewal of the agreement for funding currently provided.
 - 1.11 In respect of the adoption of local laws.
 - 1.12 Any document stating that the common seal of the Shire is to be affixed.
2. In relation to 1. above, in the absence of the Shire President and/or Chief Executive Officer, as the case may be, the Deputy Shire President and the Acting Chief Executive Officer are authorised to affix the common seal.
3. The procedure to be adopted for the use of the common seal is as follows:
- 3.1 The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the security and proper use of the common seal.
 - 3.2 The common seal is not to be affixed to any documents except as authorised by Council.
 - 3.3 The common seal is to be affixed to a document in the presence of:
 - The Shire President, or in his absence, the Deputy Shire President; and
 - The Chief Executive Officer or Acting Chief Executive Officer;Each of whom is to sign the document to attest that the common seal was so affixed.
 - 3.4 Details of all transactions where the common seal has been affixed must be recorded in a register kept by the Chief Executive Officer.
The register is to record:
 - The date on which the common seal was affixed;
 - The nature of the document; and
 - The parties to any agreement to which the common seal was affixed.
4. The wording to accompany the application of the common seal to be as follows:
- 4.1 "The common seal of the Shire of Goomalling was hereto affixed by the Authority of Council."; or
 - 4.2 "The common seal of the Shire of Goomalling was affixed by authority of a resolution of Council in the presence of the Shire President and the Chief Executive Officer."
5. Authority is provided to the Chief Executive Officer or the person acting in the position of Chief Executive Officer to sign documents that do not require the affixing of the common seal.

Financial Implications

There are no specific financial implications relating to this matter



Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028

1.2.6	Provide to the community quality regulatory services
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Comment/Conclusion

The Common Seal is to be affixed to validate the letter of offers

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

Endorse affixation of the Shire of Goomalling Common Seal to Letter of Offer dated 5 December 2022 and for credit cards 7490626/M204 – M207 and Letter of Offer dated 6 February 2023 for credit card 7490626/M208 to validate agreements.

RESOLUTION 608

Moved Cr Barratt, seconded Cr Wilkes that Council endorse Officer's recommendation.

CARRIED 5/0



9.3 CSRFF CLUB NIGHT LIGHT PROGRAM APPLICATION (CNLP) – GOOMALLING FOOTBALL CLUB

File Reference	11-04
Disclosure of Interest	Mark Ashton, GFC Secretary Brendon Wilkes Electrical – potential supplier
Applicant	Goomalling Football Club Shire of Goomalling
Previous Item Numbers	nil
Date	8 March 2023
Author	Tahnee Bird, Community Development Officer
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goomalling Football Club CSRFF CNLP Application 2. GFC Letter requesting financial contribution

Summary

For Council to consider Goomalling Football Club’s Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Fund (CSRFF) Club Night Lights Program (CNLP) application and request for a financial contribution of 1/3 of the total project cost.

Background

Goomalling Football Club is progressing a CSRFF Club Night Lights Program application in the small round due for submission 31 March 2023. The club is willing to contribute up to 2/3 of the project cost based on the quotes submitted in order to have the lights upgrade as soon as possible.

Council has previously been advised that the structural integrity of the poles are in question and are not expected to last much longer.

Current provision of lighting is achieved with 6 lighting towers with various halide lights, all source second-hand in excess of 30 years ago and is not expected to achieved greater than 25 lux average. The estimated age of the lights would be in excess of 50 years (older than expected lifecycle). Since commencing the application one light now has ceased functioning.

Goomalling Football Club has made significant investment into the recreation facilities including digital score board, reticulation, cricket wicket renewal and water tank installation.

Consultation

Nil

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995

Policy Implications

Nil

Financial Implications

Based on the application and current quotes would equate to a total financial contribution of \$97,167 ex GST (including 10% contingency for price escalations). Goomalling Football Club has expressed that they are willing to receive Council’s contribution over two financial years to lessen the cash flow impact. Contribution will be include in budget provision for 2023-24.



Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	
1.3.1	Develop a broad recreation master plan for the Shire
1.3.2	Develop, maintain and support appropriate recreation facilities throughout the Shire

Comment/Conclusion

Council is required to assess the application prior to submission to Department. The following questions need to be address in the assessment

<p>1. Please confirm your contribution to the project, whether it has been formally approved (including financial year for which it is approved) and any conditions on the funding. If no funding has been provided, why not?</p>
<p>2. A) If a community group application: Do you believe the project is financially viable, including the applicant’s ability to provide upfront contributions, ongoing payments and contributions to an asset replacement fund. Does council commit to underwriting any shortfalls as the ultimate asset owner?</p> <p>B) If a council application: Is Council fully aware of the ongoing cost of operating and maintaining this facility and does your organisation have the capacity to service it into the future? How are the user groups contributing to the ongoing cost of operating the facility?</p>
<p>3. Please provide any additional comments regarding this applications merit against the assessment criteria to support your project rating and ranking.</p>

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority



OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council

1. Support Goomalling Football Club's CSRFF CLNP application to upgrade lighting at the Goomalling Football oval, and designates this as its preferred project for the February 2023 Small Grant Round.
2. Will contribute 1/3 of the total project cost, payable over two financial years; \$50,000 in 2023-24 and balance payable in 2024-25 to include provision any price escalation.
3. Council is fully aware of ongoing operating cost for maintaining and underwriting the facility as asset owner, and will work with Goomalling Football Club to create an asset replacement fund for lights.

RESOLUTION 609

Moved Cr Van Gelderen, seconded Cr Butt that Council endorse Officer's recommendation.

CARRIED 4/0

Cr Wilkes did not vote as he has a financial interest in the above the item.



Office Use Only
TRIM: _____
Grant No: _____
Project Coordinator: _____

CNLP Small Grants Application Form

For projects up to \$300,000 to be acquitted by 15 June 2024

You <u>MUST</u> discuss your project with an officer from your nearest Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries office before completing and submitting your application. Failure to do so will render your project ineligible.		
All applications <u>MUST</u> be submitted to your local government. Contact your local government to determine the cut-off date for the submission of applications.		
DLGSC Contact: Sam Cornthwaite	Date: September 2022	Office: Northam

Applicant's Details:

Organisation Name:	Goomalling Football Club Inc				
Postal Address:	PO Box 85				
Suburb:	GOOMALLING	State:	WA	Postcode:	6460
Street Address:	47 Lockyer Street				
Suburb:	GOOMALLING	State:	WA	Postcode:	6460

Preferred Contact Person:

All application correspondence will be directed to this person

Name:	Ashley Lord	Title:	Dr <input type="checkbox"/> Mr <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mrs <input type="checkbox"/> Ms <input type="checkbox"/>
Position Held:	President		
Business Phone:	0427 774 459	Facsimile:	
Mobile Phone:	0427 774 459	Email:	goomallingfc@hotmail.com

Organisation Business Details:

Does your organisation have an ABN?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	ABN: 74 713 724 178
Is your organisation registered for GST?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	* Note, in order to be eligible for funding you must attach a copy of the Incorporation Certificate. LGA's exempt
Is your organisation not-for-profit?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is your organisation incorporated?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Incorporation #: A0770034B *
Bank details:	Bank: Bendigo Bank	BSB: 633 000 A/c: 110 489 325

Local Government Authority Details:

LGA:	Shire of Goomalling		
Contact:	Tahnee Bird	Title:	Dr <input type="checkbox"/> Mr <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs <input type="checkbox"/> Ms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Position Held:	Community Development Officer		
Business Phone:	08 9629 1101	Facsimile:	
Mobile Phone:	0439170689	Email:	cdo@goomalling.wa.gov.au

PROJECT DETAILS

Project Title (brief and specific): Goomalling Football Oval Lighting Upgrade	
Project Description: Replacement of existing lights including new wiring, four new poles and 16 lights to achieve 100 lux. Wiring to 200 lux to accommodate future addition of lights for cricket training.	
Current lux level: estimated >25lux average	
Proposed lux level: 100 Lux	
Relevant Australian Standard: 100 lux	
How did you establish a need for your project?	
<p>Current oval lighting offers poor visibility. The current lights were a various second hand halide with the most recent acquisition from Richmond Speedway approximately 30 years ago. They don't meet current standards and make it difficult to train (football) in the evenings which is the preferred timeframe for senior training.</p> <p>The poles are in disrepair and replacement is imminent.</p> <p>Cricket are unable to use the facility at all for field training as the current lighting levels is too dangerous.</p>	
What alternatives were considered and why were they rejected (e.g cost, suitability, feasibility)?	
<p>Alternative considered were portable or solar lighting. Both were deemed unsuitable for the following reasons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The technology for solar light isn't adequate to meet the relevant standards and lifecycle of technology is uncertain compared to wired technology 2. Portable lighting logistically were deemed unsuitable due to having no adequate storage space and additional labour required to set them up and remove them on an ongoing basis. 	
How will your project increase physical activity?	
<p>-Being able to offer evening training times enables those that work to participate in physical activity</p> <p>-Having access to adequate light will enable use during the warmer months (off season) without the risk associated with heat</p> <p>- Provide flexibility for games times to accommodate a full day of winter sports fixtures and enable players to play multiple sports (netball/football/hockey)</p>	
Have the full lifecycle costs of the project been considered and can you afford the ongoing costs of managing, maintaining and replacing the lighting? Will a specific asset replacement fund be created?	
Goomalling Football Club will create a sink fund for light replacement of \$10,000 per annum	
Project location:	47 Lockyer Street, Goomalling (accessed via Cnr Quinlan and Hoddy Sts)
Land ownership:	Who owns the land on which your facility will be located? Shire of Goomalling Lease Expiry (if applicable): n/a
Planning approvals	If no, provide the date it will be applied for:
Where applicable, has planning permission been granted? (LGA)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a
Aboriginal Heritage Act?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions? (Environmental, Swan River)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a
Native Vegetation Clearing Permit?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a
Please list any other approvals that are required?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a
Do you share your facility with other groups? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If so, who: Goomalling Cricket Club/St John Ambulance	

List the main sport and recreation activities (maximum of 3) which will benefit from your proposal. Please indicate the approximate % usage of the facility (or part of the facility relating to this proposal).

Sport/community organisation	% use of the facility	Hours per week
Goomalling Football Club	85	10
Goomalling Cricket Club	15	2

Activity/sport membership numbers over the past three years relevant to your project. For example, if a bowls project, golf members not relevant; social membership numbers not applicable.

Note: if membership is not applicable, ie recreation facility or aquatic centre, enter the number of users of the facility.

2019/20	COVID	2020/21	Senior 75 Junior 30	2021/22	Senior 65 Junior 32

State Sporting Associations are involved in the assessment of applications and may be able to provide valuable information when planning your project, particularly in relation to technical design issues. They should be consulted as part of the application process. A complete list of State Sporting Associations and their contact details are available on the department's website: <https://www.dlgsc.wa.gov.au/sport-and-recreation/state-sporting-associations>

What is the name of the State Sporting Association for your activity/sport?	
Western Australia Football Commission	
Have you discussed your project with your State Sporting Association?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Contact Name: Steve Rose	Date of contact: 07/12/2022

PROJECT DELIVERY

Please indicate key milestones of your project. The key milestones need to be realistic and demonstrate that the project can be delivered in the timeframe. Please consider extended delivery times due to the pandemic.

Task	Date
Attainment of Council approvals	15/03/2023
Preparation of tender/quotes for the major works contract	September 2023
Issuing of tender for major works	October 2023
Signing of major works contract	November 2023
Site works commence	December 2023
Construction of project starts	December 2023
Project 50% complete	January 2023
Project Completed	January 2023
Project hand over and acquittal	April 2023

Are there any operational constraints that would impact on the construction phase of your project? (such as your sporting season, major annual event or inclement weather) – provide details. Projects that are delayed due to undeclared known constraints are not eligible for a deferral.

Cricket season October – March each year
Football season April – September each year

Project will take place during cricket season to ensure least amount of impact for users.
Minimal disruption expect as the field itself isn't affected

GST

Grant payments are payable to the applicant/grantee only. This may have taxation implications for grantees. If grantees wish specific advice relating to their grant, this can be obtained from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Please note depending upon the value of the project and/or grant, the ATO may require an organisation be registered for GST. If the applicant is registered for GST, the grant is grossed up with the GST amount.

PRIVACY STATEMENT AND STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE

The Organisation acknowledges and agrees that this Application and information regarding it is subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* and that the Grantor may publicly disclose information in relation to this Application, including its terms and the details of the Organisation.

Any information provided by you to DLGSC can be accessed by you during standard office hours and updated by writing to DLGSC or calling (08) 9492 9700. All information provided on this form and gathered throughout the assessment process will be stored on a database that will only be accessed by authorised departmental personnel and is subject to privacy restrictions.

DLGSC may wish to provide certain information to the media for promotional purposes. The information will only include the applicant's club name, sport, location, grant purpose and grant amount.

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

I certify that the information supplied is to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Name: Ashley Lord
President

Position Held: _____

Signature: _____
13 March 2023

Date: _____

LODGEMENT OF YOUR APPLICATION

- Applications including all attachments are to be received electronically and officially submitted to csrff@dlgsc.wa.gov.au by the cut off time and date. A hard copy can also be provided and should be clipped at the top left-hand corner, please do not bind.
- It is recommended that you **retain your completed application form**, including attachments for your own records and future audit purposes.
- All **attachments** and supporting documentation (see next section) should be **clearly named and identified** and submitted with the application form.
- **Applications must be submitted to your Local Government Authority** by the Local Government's advertised cut-off date to ensure inclusion at the relevant Council Meeting.

The following documentation must be included with your application. Applicants may wish to supply additional RELEVANT information.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Application form.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Incorporation Certificate.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Two written quotes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If your project involves the upgrade of an existing facility, include photograph/s of this facility.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Locality map and/or site map , including where the proposed facility is located in relation to other sport and recreation infrastructure.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Income and expenditure statements for the current and next financial years. (LGAs exempted).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Written confirmation of financial commitments from other sources including copies of council minutes . (If a club is contributing financially then evidence of their cash at hand must be provided).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Itemised project cost for components and identified on the relevant quote for each (including cost escalation).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A lighting plan must be supplied showing lux, configuration and sufficient power supply

Your application will be considered not eligible if:

- You have not discussed your project with the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries and your State Sporting Association.
- You do not meet the eligibility criteria for the grant category to which you are applying.
- You have not included with your application all the relevant required supporting documentation. **There is no onus on Department staff to pursue missing documentation.**
- Applicants/projects that have received a CSRFF or CNLP grant in the past and have not satisfactorily acquitted that grant. In some cases this may apply to localities where other significant projects have not been progressed or have not completed a previous project in accordance with the conditions of the grant provided. An assessment will be made in April and if no physical progress has occurred, new applications may not be recommended.
- It is not on the correct application form.
- The project for which application is made is specifically excluded from receiving CNLP support.

DEVELOPMENT BONUS APPLICANTS ONLY

If you applied for a CNLP grant for more than one third of the cost of the project, please provide evidence of meeting at least one of the following criteria.

You MUST contact your local DLGSC office to determine eligibility before applying.

Category		Details
Geographical location	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional/remote location <input type="checkbox"/> Growth local government	
Co-location	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Existing	
Sustainability initiative	<input type="checkbox"/> Water saving <input type="checkbox"/> Energy reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Increased participation	<input type="checkbox"/> New participants <input type="checkbox"/> Existing participants – higher level <input type="checkbox"/> Special interest <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

PROJECT BUDGET

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Please itemise the components of your project in the table below, indicating their cost and which quote or part of quote was used to estimate this. Quantity Surveyor costs will be accepted however the responsibility lies with the applicant to ensure the validity of the information. A contingency allowance is considered an acceptable component. *PLEASE ITEMISE BY COMPONENT (e.g. floodlighting, power upgrade, additional lights to make it 100 lux) rather than materials (electrician, poles, lights, finishings).*

Project Description (detailed breakdown of project to be supplied)	\$ Cost ex GST	\$ Cost inc GST	Quote Used (list company name and quote no)
<i>ie Installation of four floodlighting poles and lights to 50 lux</i>	125,000	137,500	<i>B & S Electrical</i>
Excavator hire & trenching (Shire of Goomalling)	5000	5500	Shire of Goomalling (based on historical cost)
100 Lux system 4 poles 1200W per pole (upgradable 200Lux)	242,000	266,200	Lightbase Pty Ltd
Install underground wiring including cabling and hook-up to switch board	18,000	19,800	Brendon Wilkes Electrical
Donated materials (Please provide cost breakdown)	0	0	
Volunteer labour (Please provide cost breakdown)	0	0	
Sub Total	265,000	291,500	
Cost escalation	26,500	29,150	10% contingency
a) Total project expenditure	291,500	320,650	

- At least **two written quotes or a quantity surveyors estimate** are required for each component.
- Please ensure that the power supply is sufficient and no upgrade will be required. If upgrade is required and not budgeted for, the grant will immediately be withdrawn. A **lighting plan** must be supplied showing lux and configuration.
- Projects that do not meet **Australian Standards** are ineligible for funding.

PROJECT FUNDING

Source of funding	\$Amount ex GST	\$ Amount inc GST		Funding confirmed Y / N	Comments to support claim (please attach relevant support)
Local government	5000	5500	LGA cash and in-kind	Y	Minutes
Applicant cash	189,333	208,266	Organisation's cash	Y	Minutes
Volunteer labour	0	0	Cannot exceed applicant cash and LGA contribution – max \$50,000	n/a	
Donated materials	0	0	Cannot exceed applicant cash and LGA contribution	n/a	
Other State Government funding	0	0			
Federal Government funding	0	0			
Other funding – to be listed	0	0	Loans, sponsorship etc	n/a	
CNLP request (No Development Bonus)	97,167	106,883	up to 1/3 project cost	N	
or CNLP request (Development Bonus)			Up to ½ project cost	N	
b) Total project funding	291,500	320,649	<i>This should equal project expenditure as listed on the previous page</i>		

REQUIRED: If the funding approved is less than funding requested for this project, or the project is more expensive than indicated, where would the extra funds be sourced from? Is this funding confirmed? If the project scope would be reduced, which components would be revisited?

Goomalling Football Club has been saving fund specifically for lights, therefore would use it reserve cash to pay for any cost escalations that may arise beyond the 10% included in the application.

GST

Grant payments are payable to the applicant/grantee only. This may have taxation implications for grantees. If grantees wish specific advice relating to their grant, this can be obtained from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Please note depending upon the value of the project and/or grant, the ATO may require an organisation be registered for GST. If the applicant is registered for GST, the grant is grossed up with the GST amount.

PROJECT ASSESSMENT SHEET

This page is for the use of the relevant Local Government Authority to be used for both community and LGA projects. Please **attach copies of council minutes** relevant to the project approval.

Name of Local Government Authority: Shire of Goomalling
Name of Applicant: Goomalling Football Club Inc

Note: The applicant's name cannot be changed once the application is lodged at DLGSC.

Section A

The CNLP principles have been considered and the following assessment is provided:
(Please include below your assessment of how the applicant has addressed the following criteria)

All applications

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Not relevant
Project justification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Planned approach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community input	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Management planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access and opportunity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Design	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial viability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-ordination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Potential to increase Physical activity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sustainability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section B

Priority ranking of no of applications received	1 of 1 applications received
Is this project consistent with the	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Plan
Have all planning and building approvals been given for this project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If no, what approvals are still outstanding?	

Project Rating (Please tick the most appropriate box to describe the project)

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| A | Well planned and needed by municipality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Well planned and needed by applicant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Needed by municipality, more planning required | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Needed by applicant, more planning required | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | Idea has merit, more planning work needed | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | Not recommended | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Please complete the questions attached. This assessment is an important part of the CNLP process and your answers to these questions assist the committee make their recommendations, even if you are the applicant. Please provide a summary of any attachments in your assessment, rather than referring to attachments or external documents such as Council Minutes.

1. Please confirm your contribution to the project, whether it has been formally approved (including financial year for which it is approved) and any conditions on the funding. If no funding has been provided, why not?

2. A) *If a community group application:* Do you believe the project is financially viable, including the applicant's ability to provide upfront contributions, ongoing payments and contributions to an asset replacement fund. Does council commit to underwriting any shortfalls as the ultimate asset owner?

B) *If a council application:* Is Council fully aware of the ongoing cost of operating and maintaining this facility and does your organisation have the capacity to service it into the future? How are the user groups contributing to the ongoing cost of operating the facility?

3. Please provide any additional comments regarding this applications merit against the assessment criteria to support your project rating and ranking.

Signed

Position Chief Executive Officer

Date 16 March
2023

Applications for CNLP funding must be submitted to the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries by **4pm on 31 March 2023**. Late applications cannot be accepted in any circumstances.

DLGSC OFFICES

PERTH OFFICE

246 Vincent Street
Leederville WA 6007
GPO Box 8349
Perth Business Centre WA 6849
Tel: (08) 9492 7300
csrff@dlgsc.wa.gov.au

MID-WEST

Level 1, 268-270
Foreshore Drive
PO Box 135
Geraldton WA 6531
Tel: (08) 9956 2100
midwest@dlgsc.wa.gov.au

PILBARA

Karratha Leisure plex
Dampier Hwy, Karratha
PO Box 941
Karratha WA 6714
Tel: (08) 9182 2100
pilbara@dlgsc.wa.gov.au

GASCOYNE

4 Francis Street
PO Box 140
Carnarvon WA 6701
Tel: (08) 9941 0900
Gascoyne@dlgsc.wa.gov.au

KIMBERLEY – Broome

Unit 2, 23 Coghlan Street
PO Box 1476
Broome WA 6725
Telephone (08) 9195 5750
Mobile 0438 916 185
kimberley@dlgsc.wa.gov.au

SOUTH WEST

80A Blair Street
PO Box 2662
Bunbury WA 6230
Tel: (08) 9792 6900
southwest@dlgsc.wa.gov.au

GOLDFIELDS

106 Hannan Street
PO Box 1036
Kalgoorlie WA 6430
Tel: (08) 9022 5800
goldfields@dlgsc.wa.gov.au

KIMBERLEY – Kununurra

Telephone 08 9195 5750
Mobile 0427 357 774
kimberley@dlgsc.wa.gov.au

WHEATBELT - Northam

298 Fitzgerald Street
PO Box 55
Northam WA 6401
Tel: (08) 9690 2400
wheatbelt@dlgsc.wa.gov.au

GREAT SOUTHERN

22 Collie Street
Albany WA 6330
Tel: (08) 9892 0100
greatsouthern@dlgsc.wa.gov.au

PEEL

Suite 94
16 Dolphin Drive
PO Box 1445
Mandurah WA 6210
Tel: (08) 9550 3100
peel@dlgsc.wa.gov.au

WHEATBELT – Narrogin

50 Clayton Road
Narrogin WA 6312
Telephone 9690 2400
wheatbelt@dlgsc.wa.gov.au



ASIC

Australian Securities & Investments Commission

Association

GOOMALLING FOOTBALL CLUB INCORPORATED

Extracted from ASIC's database at AEST 15:20:56 on 17/09/2018

Association Summary

Name: GOOMALLING FOOTBALL CLUB INCORPORATED

ABN:

Registration Number: A0770034B

Registered State: Western Australia

Registration Date: 25/03/2009

Status: Registered

Type: Associations

Regulator: Department of Commerce, Western Australia

COMPANY SHIRE OF GOOMALLING DATE 9/01/2023
 PROJECT LIGHTING UPGRADE
 CONTACT TAHNEE

LIGHTBASE PTY LTD
 76 BERINGARRA AVE
 MALAGA 6090

PH 92499663 light@arach.net.au
 FAX 92499715

PH QUOTE FAX

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PRICE EA	TOTAL	AVAILABILITY
	DESIGN SUPPLY AND INSTALL MUSCO LED SPORTS LIGHTING SYSTEM INCLUDING DELIVERY , POLE FOUNDATION WORK ,FIT LIGHTS ,STAND POLE AND COMMISSION		\$ -	
	ELECTRICAL TO POLE BY OTHERS		\$ -	
	100 LUX SYSTEM 4 POLES 4 FIXTURES 1200W PER POLE	\$240,000.00	\$ -	
	100 LUX UPGRADABLE TO 200 LUX (POLE MAXED OUT)	\$242,000.00	\$ -	
	200 LUX SYSTEM 4 POLES 32 FIXTURES (8 PER POLE)	\$350,000.00	\$ -	
	PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE GST		\$ -	
	ELECTRICAL BY OTHERS		\$ -	
	THANKYOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO QUOTE	TOTAL EXCLUDING GST	\$ -	
		GST	\$ -	
		TOTAL INCLUSIVE GST	\$ -	

Quote

Quote number
IV00000002840

Issue date
27/02/2023

Expiry date
13/03/2023

David Long
Goomalling Shire

Item ID	Description	Units	Unit price (\$) <i>excluding tax</i>	Tax	Amount (\$) <i>excluding tax</i>
4	Quote install underground wiring to footy oval lights, includes laying of cables and hook up to main switch boards. Didn't include trenching.	Qty 1	18,000.00	GST	18,000.00

Subtotal (*exc. tax*) \$18,000.00

Tax \$1,800.00

Total amount **\$19,800.00**
including tax



HARRISelectrical
SERVICING

QUOTE

Goomalling Football Club

Date
1 Mar 2023
Quote Number
QU-1115
ABN
44 128 290 517

T E Harris Pty Ltd
Attention: Troy Harris
PO Box 102
GOOMALLING WA 6460
AUSTRALIA

FOOTBALL Oval NEW lighting upgrade to achieve 100LUX For Night Gaming to AS/NZS Standards

We will be using all new poles and lighting and cabling while working with our supplier to get max quality lighting for this oval of 100LUX

LED Lighting Upgrade

Decrolux has worked with the AFL, Sydney Olympic Park, Tennis Centers And Major Rec Centers & Bowling Clubs Just to name a few.

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Discount	GST	Amount AUD
Labour + (3 X Electricians 2 X TA's) - Disconnect old Poles - Remove Old poles - Install new underground cabling - New poles with Rag bolt assembly - Install LED Lighting - Sign off with 100Lux Lighting with Decrolux (With all Testing Sheeting Supplied)	1.00	10,000.00		10%	10,000.00
Materials - 25M Hinged Poles X 4 - Rag Bolt Assembly - Concrete (to AS/NZS Standard) - Danger Tape - Conduit - Cable (Underground & Control) - Switches - Contactors - LED Sporting Lights (1350W AS/NZS Approved) - Electrical Housing's	1.00	177,000.00		10%	177,000.00
Equipment - Post Hole Borer - Excavator - Rock Breaker - Trencher - Crain - Cherry Picker	1.00	32,000.00		10%	32,000.00

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Discount	GST	Amount AUD
- Trucks - Freight					
DELUX PACKAGE (Working Along Side Decrolux Lighting to get the best possible light for Goomalling Oval) - Written Design Brief, with Inspiration Board - Client Consultations (3no. meetings) - Onsite Audits (Pre & Post install) - Functional & Architectural Lighting Layout - PDF/ CAD Lighting Layout - Lighting Design Advice - Up to 3 plan revisions - Access to installation network - Up to 30 hours of design time - Min \$1000 - (\$350 deducted if project goes ahead)	0.00	0.00			0.00
Donation From Harris Electrical Servicing					
BONUS (DONATION TO CLUB) - Additional controls to operate all lighting wirelessly by phone	1.00	0.00	100.00%		0.00
				Subtotal	219,000.00
				TOTAL GST 10%	21,900.00
				TOTAL AUD	240,900.00

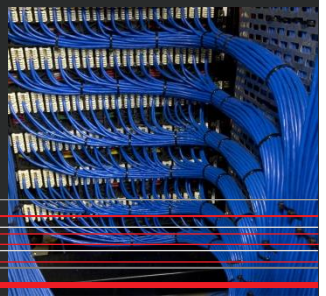
Stiles

ELECTRICAL SERVICES



TENDER RESPONSE

Goomalling Oval – Floodlighting Upgrade



INSTALLATION | MAINTENANCE | PROJECT MANAGEMENT | DESIGN | LABOUR HIRE

TENDER CONTENTS

- Letter of Introduction
- Critical Assumptions
- Response Detail
 - (A) Demonstrated Understanding
 - (B) Relevant Experience

Tahnee Bird
Community Development Officer
Shire of Goomalling
32 Quinlan Street
Goomalling

Dear Tahnee,

RE: Goomalling Oval – Floodlighting Upgrade

Stiles Electrical Services is pleased to submit the enclosed Tender. We thank you for the opportunity to assist with this project.

Stiles Electrical Services provide a broad range of commercial, industrial and mining electrical services to clients within the public and private sector. Key services we provide include:

- Commercial & Industrial installations
- Voice, data, optic fibre network cabling
- High Voltage Power Systems
- Low Voltage Power Distribution
- Sports Floodlighting
- Street Lighting
- Maintenance
- Project management.
- Design
- Labour hire

Our company provides our clients with access to a team of highly skilled electrical tradesman with experience across a range of industries. This ensures we are able to respond to the particular needs of your industry.

Our goal is to provide our clients with the highest standard of service through our technical competency, quality systems and continual improvement to ensure we are Western Australia's pinnacle electrical contracting partner. Ultimately, we aim to exceed the expectations of our clients.

We encourage you to thoroughly review all the supporting Attachments as we feel this more than demonstrates that Stiles Electrical has the capability, capacity and experience to successfully deliver this project for the Shire.

We look forward to further discussing our offer at your convenience. For any clarification or additional information please do not hesitate to contact me directly on 08 9300 0696 or via email on james@stileselectrical.com.au.

Kind Regards,



JAMES RIDGWAY
Business Development Manager

CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS

- 1) No allowance has been made for excavations/horizontal boring in rock or other hard ground.
- 2) No geotechnical information has been supplied by the client to verify the existing ground conditions. For clarity, our Tender allows for a standard vertical pile footing in sand. No allowance has been made for installation shallow slab footing should our rock auger not be able to excavate through any rock or hard ground.
- 3) No allowance to relocate existing services that are to remain, should they encumber the works
- 4) No allowance has been made for substantial de-watering of trenches/footings.
- 5) No allowance for removal of asbestos or other harmful substances.
- 6) No allowance to upgrade any non-compliant electrical works we encounter during the installation works.
- 7) We have allowed to take power from the existing SMSB/BMSB. The proposed Philips installation requires the following LEDs and power for each option:
 - a) 100 Lux – 20no LEDs @ 56A 3-phase
 - b) 150 Lux – 24no LEDs @ 64A 3-phase
 - c) 200 Lux – 32no LEDs @ 88A 3-phase

We have assumed there is sufficient capacity at this location for the required power supply.

- 8) All existing turf will machine cut, lifted and relayed. No allowance for any replacement turf if the existing turf isn't viable for re-use.
- 9) No allowance to obtain a Building Permit should it be necessary. All structural engineering for the poles and foundations has been allowed.



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33 Lancaster Road
Wangara WA 6065
PO Box 1005
Wangara DC WA 6947

Tel. (08) 9300 0696
www.stileselectrical.com.au
ABN 60 087 757 962
Licence # EC6538

Shire of Goomalling

CUSTOMER QUOTATION NO. 6945

Quote No: 6945
Site: Goomalling Football Oval -
Floodlighting Upgrade
Salesperson: James Ridgway
Valid For: 30 Day(s)
Date: 28/02/2023

Re: Goomalling Football Oval - Floodlighting Upgrade

Dear Shire of Goomalling,

Description

Description

SCOPE

Supply and installation of compliant AFL flood lighting for amateur match play (100 Lux).

Works included as follows:

- Geotechnical survey & structural engineering for the pole foundations
- Lighting DB with local switching (refer optional controls)
- Sub-mains from existing building DB/SMSB (refer notes)
- Trench, conduit, pits and removal/reinstatement of existing turf
- 4 x 30m towers with capacity for 100 lux lighting
- 20no Philips Optivision LED floodlights
- Aiming and commissioning of the sports lighting

DRAWINGS

- Philips lighting design (Ref: KB0217OVL, Dated 17 Feb 2023)
- Philips Obtrusive Light Report (Ref: KB KB0217OBLR, Dated 17 Feb 2023)

STANDARDS / SPECIFICATION

- AS2560.2:2021 - Sports Lighting - Lighting for Football
- AS4282-2019 - Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Light
- AS3000 - Australian Wiring Rules

OPTIONAL WORKS

1. **150 Lux** - 24no LED and upgraded 30m towers / field cabling - **\$426,945.16 + GST**



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CUSTOMER QUOTATION NO. 6945

2. **200 Lux** - 32no LED and upgraded 30m towers / field cabling - **\$474,817.66 + GST**
3. Halytech Illuminator Lighting Controller - **\$5,990 + GST**
4. DALI Dimming system - **\$14,342.25 + GST**

SPECIAL NOTES

1. We have assumed there is sufficient power at the existing switchboard for either the base option of 100 lux and the optional 150 or 200 lux lighting levels. This includes the spare physical space within either of these boards to install the required circuit breaker for the sub-mains cable supplying the new Lighting DB.
2. Refer to our Critical Assumptions as listed in our proposal.

CUSTOMER QUOTATION NO. 6945

Exclusions

1. Liability for damage to existing trees / vegetation.
2. No allowance for any Supply Authority fees and charges including onsite works, attendance and administration fees.
3. No allowance for any under-road boring (unless otherwise stated). We assume that there will be sufficient time given to install road crossing conduits before any new roadways are prepared and surfaced.
4. No allowance for importing fill for trenches.
5. No allowance for making good existing surfaces affected by the works.

6. No allowance for neutral fill should acid soils be detected.
7. No allowance for provision of all finished ground levels and other levels required for installation of in pits, pillars, switchboards, pole lights, etc.
8. No allowance for provision of survey points to enable set out of the light positions and/or other electrical equipment.
9. No allowance for removal of asbestos or other harmful substances.
10. No allowance for temporary construction lighting.
11. No allowance for temporary power, lighting and/or phone lines (if required).
12. No allowance has been made for any building licences or fees.
13. No allowance has been made for any formal traffic management that may be required.
14. No allowance has been made for clearing, waste removal or re-vegetation along excavation (trench, post hole or hand dug) routes.
15. No allowance has been made for de-watering of trenches/footings.
16. No allowance has been made for excavations/horizontal boring in rock or other hard ground.
17. No allowance has been made for installation of footings in rock or other surfaces that require a special slab footing. Our Quotation allows for a standard vertical pile footing.
18. No allowance has been made for Telstra fees and charges.
19. No allowance has been made for work delivered outside of normal business hours.
20. No allowance has been made to employ specialist companies to locate existing in ground services. This will be by others. All attempts to locate in ground services will be made prior to excavating including Dial Before You Dig. All care will be taken while excavating however we have not allowed to carry out repairs to existing services should they be damaged.
21. No allowance has been made to provide or upgrade the incoming Supply Authority power supply on to the site or any ground preparation for substations etc.
22. No allowance to relocate existing services that are to remain, should they encumber the works.
23. No allowance to remove excess soil from site.
24. No specific allowance has been made to cut, remove and/or reinstate any bitumen, paving, concrete or other surfaces during our trenching, boring, light, distribution board and/or pole installations.

Conditions

1. In the event that the Project is delayed, all specifically ordered materials (i.e. poles, light fittings, switchboards and the like) will become 100% billable if unable to be installed on site.
2. We expect clear and continuous access to the work site.
3. Pre-payment is required for all Western Power materials 4 weeks prior to collection.
4. Our Quotation based on the Feb-April 2023 Western Power price list. Price subject to variation in-line with future price increases.



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CUSTOMER QUOTATION NO. 6945

Sub-Total ex GST	\$398838.16
GST	\$39883.82
Total inc GST	\$438721.98

Should our quotation be successful, our quality system requires a confirmation order, or letter of intent indicating our scope of works and pricing structure before we can proceed.

We trust this meets with your approval and await your further advice.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this offer. I will contact you shortly, but until then, should you have any queries or require further information, please feel free to contact me directly on (08) 9300 0696.

Regards,

James Ridgway
Business Development Manager
Stiles Electrical Services
0430585386
(08) 9300 0696
james@stileselectrical.com.au
admin@stileselectrical.com.au
www.stileselectrical.com.au



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Shire of Goomalling

ACCEPTANCE OF QUOTATION NO. 6945

Quote No: 6945
Site: Goomalling Football Oval -
Floodlighting Upgrade
Salesperson: James Ridgway
Valid For: 30 Day(s)
Date: 28/02/2023

I accept the quote as detailed above. I acknowledge that I have read and understand all the terms and conditions detailed with this proposal.

Signed: _____ for Shire of Goomalling

Name: _____ Date: _____

Purchase Order No.: _____

Purchase Order Value: _____

Terms & Conditions of Trade

- 1. Definitions**
 - 1.1 "Stiles" shall mean Stiles Electrical & Communication Services Pty Ltd T/A Stiles Electrical Services its successors and assigns or any person acting on behalf of and with the authority of Stiles Electrical & Communication Services Pty Ltd T/A Stiles Electrical Services.
 - 1.2 "Client" shall mean the Client (or any person acting on behalf of and with the authority of the Client) as described on any quotation, work authorisation or other form as provided by Stiles to the Client.
 - 1.3 "Guarantor" means that person (or persons), or entity, who agrees to be liable for the debts of the Client on a principal debtor basis.
 - 1.4 "Works" shall mean all Works (including the supply of Materials) undertaken by Stiles and described in the quotation and includes any advice or recommendations.
 - 1.5 "Materials" shall mean materials required to complete the Works.
 - 1.6 "Price" shall mean the cost of the Works as agreed between Stiles and the Client subject to clause 4 of this contract.
- 2. The Commonwealth Trade Practices Act 1974 ("TPA") and Fair Trading Acts ("FTA")**
 - 2.1 Nothing in this agreement is intended to have the effect of contracting out of any applicable provisions of the TPA or the FTA in each of the States and Territories of Australia, except to the extent permitted by those Acts where applicable.
- 3. Acceptance**
 - 3.1 Any instructions received by Stiles from the Client for the supply of Works and/or the Client's acceptance of Works supplied by Stiles shall constitute acceptance of the terms and conditions contained herein.
 - 3.2 Where more than one Client has entered into this agreement, the Clients shall be jointly and severally liable for all payments of the Price.
 - 3.3 Upon acceptance of these terms and conditions by the Client the terms and conditions are binding and can only be amended with the written consent of Stiles.
 - 3.4 The Client shall give Stiles not less than fourteen (14) days prior written notice of any proposed change of ownership of the Client or any change in the Client's name and/or any other change in the Client's details (including but not limited to, changes in the Client's address, facsimile number, or business practice). The Client shall be liable for any loss incurred by Stiles as a result of the Client's failure to comply with this clause.
 - 3.5 Works are supplied by Stiles only on the terms and conditions of trade herein to the exclusion of anything to the contrary in the terms of the Client's order notwithstanding that any such order is placed on terms that purport to override these terms and conditions of trade.
- 4. Price And Payment**
 - 4.1 At Stiles' sole discretion the Price shall be either:
 - (a) as indicated on invoices provided by Stiles to the Client in respect of Works supplied; or
 - (b) Stiles' quoted Price (subject to clause 5) which shall be binding upon Stiles provided that the Client shall accept Stiles' quotation in writing within thirty (30) days.
 - 4.2 At Stiles' sole discretion a deposit may be required.
 - 4.3 Stiles may submit a detailed payment claim at intervals not less than one month for Works performed up to the end of each month. The value of Works so performed shall include the reasonable value of authorised variations, whether or not the value of such variations has been finally agreed between the parties, and the value of Materials delivered to the site but not installed.
 - 4.4 At Stiles' sole discretion payment for approved Clients shall be made by instalments in accordance with Stiles' payment schedule.
 - 4.5 Time for payment for the Works shall be of the essence and will be stated on the invoice or any other forms. If no time is stated then payment shall be due thirty (30) days following the date of the invoice.
 - 4.6 Payment will be made by cash, or by cheque, or by bank cheque, or by direct transfer, or by any other method as agreed to between the Client and Stiles.
 - 4.7 GST and other taxes and duties that may be applicable shall be added to the Price except when they are expressly included in the Price.
- 5. Variations**
 - 5.1 Stiles reserves the right to change the Price in the event of a variation to Stiles' quotation.
 - 5.2 In the event that the Client requests a variation, Stiles will give the Client a written variation document detailing the work, the Price, the estimated time to undertake the variation, and the likely delay, if any and require written acceptance of the variation before commencing work on the variation.
 - 5.3 In the event that Stiles requests a variation, Stiles will state the reason for the variation in writing and require written acceptance of the variation before commencing work on the variation.
 - 5.4 In the event of unforeseeable problems with the site which are only revealed when undertaking the Works Stiles may carry out any Work needed to fix any such problem if Stiles considers it necessary for satisfactory and safe completion of the Works. Any additional Work necessary due to unforeseen problems is to be treated as a variation. However if a Price is not agreed upon then the Client will be charged at Stiles' actual cost plus 10% for the Works.
- 6. Delivery Of Works**
 - 6.1 Subject to clause 6.2 it is Stiles' responsibility to ensure that the Works start as soon as it is reasonably possible.
 - 6.2 The Works commencement date will be put back and the building period extended by whatever time is reasonable in the event that Stiles claims an extension of time (by giving the Client written notice) where completion is delayed by an event beyond Stiles' control including but not limited to any failure by the Client to:
 - (a) make a selection; or
 - (b) have the site ready for installation; or
 - (c) notify Stiles that the site is ready.
 - 6.3 Delivery of the Works to a third party nominated by the Client is deemed to be delivery to the Client for the purposes of this agreement.
 - 6.4 Stiles may deliver the Works by separate instalments. Each separate instalment shall be invoiced and paid in accordance with the provisions in these terms and conditions.
 - 6.5 The failure of Stiles to deliver shall not entitle either party to treat this contract as repudiated.
 - 6.6 Stiles shall not be liable for any loss or damage whatever due to failure by Stiles to deliver the Works (or any of them) promptly or at all, where due to circumstances beyond the control of Stiles.
- 7. Access**
 - 7.1 The Client shall ensure that Stiles has clear and free access to the work site at all times to enable them to provide the Works.
- 8. Risk**
 - 8.1 If Stiles retains ownership of the Works nonetheless, all risk for the Works passes to the Client on delivery.
 - 8.2 If any of the Works are damaged or destroyed following delivery but prior to ownership passing to the Client, Stiles is entitled to receive all insurance proceeds payable for the Works. The production of these terms and conditions by Stiles is sufficient evidence of Stiles' rights to receive the insurance proceeds without the need for any person dealing with Stiles to make further enquiries.
- 9. Damages**
 - 9.1 Stiles shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused in accessing the work site beyond reasonable control of Stiles (including, without limitation, damage to pathways, driveways and concreted or paved or grassed areas).
- 10. Underground Locations**
 - 10.1 Prior to Stiles commencing the Works the Client must advise Stiles of the precise location of all underground services on the site and clearly mark the same. The underground mains & services the Client must identify include, but are not limited to, electrical services, gas services, sewer services, pumping services, sewer connections, sewer sludge mains, water mains, irrigation pipes, Telstra cables, fibre optic cables, oil pumping mains, and any other services that may be on site.
 - 10.2 Whilst Stiles will take all care to avoid damage to any underground services the Client agrees to indemnify Stiles in respect of all and any liability claims, loss, damage, costs and fines as a result of damage to services not precisely located and notified as per clause 10.1.
- 11. Compliance with Laws**
 - 11.1 The Client and Stiles shall comply with the provisions of all statutes, regulations and bylaws of government, local and other public authorities that may be applicable to the Works.
 - 11.2 The Client shall obtain (at the expense of the Client) all licenses and approvals that may be required for the Works.
 - 11.3 The Client agrees that the site will comply with any occupational health and safety laws relating to building/construction sites and any other relevant safety standards or legislation.
- 12. Title**
 - 12.1 Stiles and Client agree that ownership of the Materials shall not pass until:
 - (a) the Client has paid Stiles all amounts owing for the particular Materials; and
 - (b) the Client has met all other obligations due by the Client to Stiles in respect of all contracts between Stiles and the Client.
 - 12.2 Receipt by Stiles of any form of payment other than cash shall not be deemed to be payment until that form of payment has been honoured, cleared or recognised and until then Stiles' ownership or rights in respect of the Materials shall continue.
 - 12.3 It is further agreed that:
 - (a) where practicable the Materials shall be kept separate and identifiable until Stiles shall have received payment and all other obligations of the Client are met; and
 - (b) until such time as ownership of the Materials shall pass from Stiles to the Client Stiles may give notice in writing to the Client to return the Materials or any of them to Stiles. Upon such notice the rights of the Client to obtain ownership or any other interest in the Materials shall cease; and
 - (c) Stiles shall have the right of stopping the Materials in transit whether or not delivery has been made; and
 - (d) if the Client fails to return the Materials to Stiles then Stiles or Stiles' agent may enter upon and into land and premises owned, occupied or used by the Client, or any premises as the invitee of the Client, where the Materials are situated and take possession of the Materials; and
 - (e) the Client is only a bailee of the Materials and until such time as Stiles has received payment in full for the Materials then the Client shall hold any proceeds from the sale or disposal of the Materials, up to and including the amount the Client owes to Stiles for the Materials, on trust for Stiles; and
- (f) the Client shall not deal with the money of Stiles in any way which may be adverse to Stiles; and
 - (g) the Client shall not charge the Materials in any way nor grant nor otherwise give any interest in the Materials while they remain the property of Stiles; and
 - (h) Stiles can issue proceedings to recover the Price of the Materials sold notwithstanding that ownership of the Materials may not have passed to the Client; and
 - (i) until such time that ownership in the Materials passes to the Client, if the Materials are converted into other products, the parties agree that Stiles will be the owner of the end products.
- 13. Defects**
 - 13.1 The Client shall inspect the Works on completion and shall within seven (7) days of completion (time being of the essence) notify Stiles of any alleged defect, shortage in quantity, damage or failure to comply with the description or quote. The Client shall afford Stiles an opportunity to inspect the Works within a reasonable time following completion if the Client believes the Works are defective in any way. If the Client shall fail to comply with these provisions the Works shall be presumed to be free from any defect or damage. For defective Works, which Stiles has agreed in writing that the Client is entitled to reject, Stiles' liability is limited to either (at Stiles' discretion) replacing the Materials or repairing the Works except where the Client has acquired Works as a consumer within the meaning of the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cwth) or the Fair Trading Acts of the relevant state or territories of Australia, and is therefore also entitled to, at the consumer's discretion either a refund of the purchase price of the Works, or repair of the Works, or replacement of the Materials.
- 14. Warranty**
 - 14.1 For Materials not manufactured by Stiles, the warranty shall be the current warranty provided by the manufacturer of the Materials. Stiles shall not be bound by nor be responsible for any term, condition, representation or warranty other than that which is given by the manufacturer of the Materials.
- 15. Intellectual Property**
 - 15.1 Where Stiles has designed, drawn or written Works for the Client, then the copyright in those designs and drawings and documents shall remain vested in Stiles, and shall only be used by the Client at Stiles' discretion.
 - 15.2 The Client warrants that all designs or instructions to Stiles will not cause Stiles to infringe any patent, registered design or trademark in the execution of the Client's order and the Client agrees to indemnify Stiles against any action taken by a third party against Stiles in respect of any such infringement.
- 16. Default & Consequences of Default**
 - 16.1 Interest on overdue invoices shall accrue daily from the date when payment becomes due, until the date of payment, at a rate of two and one half percent (2.5%) per calendar month (and at Stiles' sole discretion such interest shall compound monthly at such a rate) after as well as before any judgment.
 - 16.2 In the event that the Client's payment is dishonoured for any reason the Client shall be liable for any dishonour fees incurred by Stiles.
 - 16.3 If the Client defaults in payment of any invoice when due, the Client shall indemnify Stiles from and against all costs and disbursements incurred by Stiles in pursuing the debt including legal costs on a solicitor and own client basis and Stiles' collection agency costs.
 - 16.4 Without prejudice to any other remedies Stiles may have, if at any time the Client is in breach of any obligation (including those relating to payment), Stiles may suspend or terminate the supply of Works to the Client and any of its other obligations under the terms and conditions. Stiles will not be liable to the Client for any loss or damage the Client suffers because Stiles has exercised its rights under this clause.
 - 16.5 If any account remains overdue after thirty (30) days then an amount of the greater of twenty dollars (\$20.00) or ten percent (10.00%) of the amount overdue (up to a maximum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00)) shall be levied for administration fees which sum shall become immediately due and payable.
 - 16.6 Without prejudice to Stiles' other remedies at law Stiles shall be entitled to cancel all or any part of any order of the Client which remains unfulfilled and all amounts owing to Stiles shall, whether or not due for payment, become immediately payable in the event that:
 - (a) any money payable to Stiles becomes overdue, or in Stiles' opinion the Client will be unable to meet its payments as they fall due; or
 - (b) the Client becomes insolvent, convenes a meeting with its creditors or proposes or enters into an arrangement with creditors, or makes an assignment for the benefit of its creditors; or
 - (c) a receiver, manager, liquidator (provisional or otherwise) or similar person is appointed in respect of the Client or any asset of the Client.
- 17. Security And Charge**
 - 17.1 Despite anything to the contrary contained herein or any other rights which Stiles may have howsoever:
 - (a) where the Client and/or the Guarantor (if any) is the owner of land, realty or any other asset capable of being charged, both the Client and/or the Guarantor agree to mortgage and/or charge all of their joint and/or several interest in the said land, realty or any other asset to Stiles or Stiles' nominee to secure all amounts and other monetary obligations payable under these terms and conditions. The Client and/or the Guarantor acknowledge and agree that Stiles (or Stiles' nominee) shall be entitled to lodge where appropriate a caveat, which caveat shall be withdrawn once all payments and other monetary obligations payable hereunder have been met
 - (b) should Stiles elect to proceed in any manner in accordance with this clause and/or its sub-clauses, the Client and/or Guarantor shall indemnify Stiles from and against all Stiles' costs and disbursements including legal costs on a solicitor and own client basis.
 - (c) the Client and/or the Guarantor (if any) agree to irrevocably nominate constitute and appoint Stiles or Stiles' nominee as the Client's and/or Guarantor's true and lawful attorney to perform all necessary acts to give effect to the provisions of this clause 17.1.
- 18. Cancellation**
 - 18.1 Stiles may cancel any contract to which these terms and conditions apply or cancel the Works at any time before the Works are completed by giving written notice to the Client. On giving such notice Stiles shall repay to the Client any sums paid in respect of the Price. Stiles shall not be liable for any loss or damage whatever arising from such cancellation.
 - 18.2 The Client consents to the Client cancels the Works the Client shall be liable for any loss incurred by Stiles (including, but not limited to, any loss of profits) up to the time of cancellation.
- 19. Privacy Act 1988**
 - 19.1 The Client and/or the Guarantor/s agree for Stiles to obtain from a credit reporting agency a credit report containing personal credit information about the Client and Guarantor/s in relation to credit provided by Stiles.
 - 19.2 The Client and/or the Guarantor/s agree that Stiles may exchange information about the Client and the Guarantor/s with those credit providers either named as trade referees by the Client or named in a consumer credit report issued by a credit reporting agency for the following purposes:
 - (a) to assess an application by Client; and/or
 - (b) to notify other credit providers of a default by the Client; and/or
 - (c) to exchange information with other credit providers as to the status of this credit account, where the Client is in default with other credit providers; and/or
 - (d) to assess the credit worthiness of Client and/or Guarantor/s.
 - 19.3 The Client consents to Stiles being given a consumer credit report to collect overdue payment on commercial credit (Section 18(1)(h) Privacy Act 1988).
 - 19.4 The Client agrees that personal credit information provided may be used and retained by Stiles for the following purposes and for other purposes as shall be agreed between the Client and Stiles or required by law from time to time:
 - (a) provision of Works; and/or
 - (b) marketing of Works by Stiles, its agents or distributors in relation to the Works; and/or
 - (c) analysing, verifying and/or checking the Client's credit, payment and/or status in relation to provision of Works; and/or
 - (d) processing of any payment instructions, direct debit facilities and/or credit facilities requested by Client; and/or
 - (e) enabling the daily operation of Client's account and/or the collection of amounts outstanding in the Client's account in relation to the Works.
 - 19.5 Stiles may give information about the Client to a credit reporting agency for the following purposes:
 - (a) to obtain a consumer credit report about the Client; and/or
 - (b) allow the credit reporting agency to create or maintain a credit information file containing information about the Client.
- 20. Construction Contracts Act 2004**
 - 20.1 At Stiles' sole discretion, if there are any disputes or claims for unpaid Works and/or Materials then the provisions of the Construction Contracts Act 2004 may apply.
 - 20.2 Nothing in this agreement is intended to have the effect of contracting out of any provisions of the Construction Contracts Act 2004 of Western Australia, except to the extent permitted by the Acts where applicable.
- 21. General**
 - 21.1 If any provision of these terms and conditions shall be invalid, void, illegal or unenforceable the validity, existence, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not be affected, prejudiced or impaired.
 - 21.2 These terms and conditions and any contract to which they apply shall be governed by the laws of Western Australia and are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of Western Australia.
 - 21.3 Stiles shall be under no liability whatever to the Client for any indirect loss and/or expense (including loss of profit) suffered by the Client arising out of a breach by Stiles of these terms and conditions.
 - 21.4 In the event of any breach of this contract by Stiles the remedies of the Client shall be limited to damages which under no circumstances shall exceed the Price of the Works.
 - 21.5 The Client shall not be entitled to set off against or deduct from the Price any sums owed or claimed to be owed to the Client by Stiles.
 - 21.6 Stiles may license or sub-contract all or any part of its rights and obligations without the Client's consent.
 - 21.7 The Client agrees that Stiles may review these terms and conditions at any time. If, following any such review, there is to be any change to these terms and conditions, then that change will take effect from the date on which Stiles notifies the Client of such change.
 - 21.8 Neither party shall be liable for any default due to any act of God, war, terrorism, strike, lock-out, industrial action, fire, flood, drought, storm or other event beyond the reasonable control of either party.
 - 21.9 The failure by Stiles to enforce any provision of these terms and conditions shall not be treated as a waiver of that provision, nor shall it affect Stiles' right to subsequently enforce that provision.

A. Demonstrated Understanding

LIGHTING & ELECTRICAL DESIGN

Key outcomes of the design are as follows:

1. Provide sports lighting to the oval to Australian Standard AS2560.2: 2021 for the following options:
 - a. Lighting for Football (Amateur Club Competition & Match Practice – 100 LUX)
2. Ensure that the design meets or exceeds the Australian Standard AS 4282-2019 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
3. Comply with Australian Standard AS 3000 – Australian Wiring Rules.

A preliminary lighting design has been provided. We have also included a second design to demonstrate compliance with AS4282:2019 (Level 1, A3 Medium District Brightness).

Lighting Design

Philips Optivision LED

We have selected the latest generation of the Philips Optivision LED generation 3.5 sports floodlight as our recommended solution for the Moora floodlighting upgrade. In our view, their new Gen 3.5 fitting is the best performing sports floodlighting of any option currently available on the market in terms of design, light output, spill controls, warranty and price point.

Philips are also regarded as the leaders in LED sports floodlighting and have delivered some of Australia's major installations. Stiles Electrical has worked with Philips to deliver many installations throughout WA, including:

- Collie Recreation Grounds (Shire of Collie)
- Halesworth Sporting Complex (City of Wanneroo)
- Rosalie Sporting Complex (City of Subiaco)
- Webber Reserve (City of Melville)
- Ferrara Reserve (City of Wanneroo)
- Ron Jose (City of Swan)
- Bill Ellison Reserve (City of Melville)
- Winnacott Reserve (City of Melville)
- Turkich Reserve (City of Swan)
- Abbeville Reserve (City of Wanneroo)

Along with Perth's **Optus Stadium**, other stadiums throughout Australia using the Optivision LED solution include:

- MCG (938 FIXTURES)
- ADELAIDE OVAL
- NORTH QUEENSLAND STADIUM

- SUNSHIRE STADIUM
- C-BUS STADIUM
- GABA
- SUNCORP
- CENTRAL COAST STADIUM
- RAC ARENA PERTH
- FIFA QUEENS PARK TRAINING FACILITY
- RAC ARENA

Key Observations – AS2560.2:2021

Please refer to the enclosed lighting design from HI Lighting. They are the distributors in WA for the Philips sports floodlights.

The following are the key observations from the proposed lighting design:

1. The design fully complies with the requirements of **AS2560.2:2021**:

Performance Criteria (Table 2.61, AS2560.2)	Minimum Requirement	Philips Design	PASS/FAIL
Maintained horizontal illuminance	>100 lux	131.64 (at 0.9 LLF)	PASS
Min/Average (U1)	>0.5	0.61	PASS
Min/Max (U2)	>0.3	0.51	PASS
Glare Rating	<50	43.2	PASS

2. New 30m lighting towers for the proposed luminaire.
3. Warranty for this LED flood light is 5 years from installation inclusive of labour and access.

EXTRACT OF AS2560.2:2021 – FOOTBALL (ALL CODES)

Table 2.6.1 — LTPs for football

Level of play	Average horizontal maintained illuminance (\bar{E}_h)	Minimum horizontal uniformity		Maximum uniformity gradient per 5 m ^e		Max. glare rating (GR)	Minimum colour rendering index (R_a)
		(E_{hmin}/\bar{E}_h) (U_1)	(E_{hmin}/E_{hmax}) (U_2)	G	UG		
Amateur level							
Touch and tag	50	0.30 ^b	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65
Ball and physical training	50	0.30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65
Club competition and match practice	100 ^a	0.50	0.30	50 %	2	50	65
Semi-professional level							
Ball and physical training	50	0.30 ^b	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65
Match practice	100	0.50	0.30	50 %	2	50	65
Semi-professional competition	200	0.60	0.40 ^c	40 %	1.67	50	65
Professional level							
Ball and physical training	100	0.50	0.30	50 %	2	50	65
Match practice	200	0.60	0.40 ^c	40 %	1.67	50	65
Professional competition	500	0.70	0.50 ^d	25 %	1.33	50	65

^a For competition level Australian Rules Football 150 lx is preferred where practicable to take account of contemporary viewing expectations of spectators.

^b A value of 0.40 is preferred where practicable for new installations.

^c Where two or more fields are adjacent and with luminaires operating simultaneously U_2 may be reduced to a minimum value of 0.30 (the adjacent field may be lit to a greater or lesser level).

^d Where two or more fields are adjacent and with luminaires operating simultaneously U_2 may be reduced to a minimum value of 0.40 (the adjacent field may be lit to a lesser level).

^e For Australian Rules Football the limit for G may be increased by 5 % at points that are within 5 m from the outfield boundary but they should not be in the goal area (within the 50 m arc), i.e. around the perimeter wings only. For Soccer the limit for G may be increased by 5 % at one point only (or 2 or 4 points if there is scheme symmetry) but they should not be in the penalty area, or the corner points. For Rugby the limit for G may be increased by 5 % at one point only (or 2 or 4 points if there is scheme symmetry) but they should not be either side of the try line.

Key Observations - AS4282:2019 – CONTROL OF THE OBTRUSIVE EFFECTS OF OUTDOOR LIGHTING

Please refer to the enclosed obtrusive light report, which is also prepared by HI Lighting in conjunction with the lighting design. The Obtrusive Light assessment is based on the light limiting parameters and guidelines from Australian Standards AS/NZS4282:2019, "Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting". To claim compliance, calculations must comply with the light limiting parameters specified by AS/NSZ4282:2019 for:

- Spill Light
- Luminous Intensity
- Threshold Increment
- Upward Light Ratio.

All calculations are at initial output of the luminaires, which represents the worst-case scenario as levels will depreciate slightly over time. This is represented by using a **Light Loss Factor (LLF) of 1.0** and assuming Pre-Curfew conditions (luminaires switched off at the time stipulated by the controlling regulatory authority).

Calculations for Moora Oval use Environmental Zone A3, which is appropriate and consistent with other similar metropolitan sports lighting installations. This is based on definitions from AS/NZS4282:2019, table 3.1.

1. SPILL LIGHT: COMPLIANT

- Residential property boundaries appear along Midland Rd & Tootra St. Refer to the enclosed obtrusive lighting report for boundary locations.
- Spill light has been calculated in a vertical plane, facing the site from a height range of 1.5m - 5.5m. The calculation grid size is 5m(L)x1m(H).
- AS/NZS4282:2019 requires spill light to be calculated at the building line.
- Maximum allowable spill light value (zone A3) AS/NZS4248:2019 - 10 lux (per table 3.2).

2. LUMINOUS INTENSITY: COMPLIANT

- The direct view of bright luminaires from normal viewing directions can cause annoyance, distraction and discomfort. This commonly referred to as glare. The luminous intensity of a luminaire, in a nominated direction, is an indicator of this effect.
- All floodlights are aimed to comply with Level 1 Control, being the highest form of control afforded to floodlight aiming.
- Luminous Intensity has been calculated in the same vertical plane as per illuminance, from a height range of 1.5m-12.5m. The calculation grid size is 5m(L)x1m(H).
- Maximum permissible Intensity Value (zone A3) AS/NZS4282:2019 - 12,500 Cd (per table 3.3).

3. UPWARD LIGHT RATIO (SKY GLOW): COMPLIANT

- Maximum permissible Upward Light Ratio (zone A3) AS/NZS4282:2019 - 2% (per table 3.2).

OPTIONAL WORKS

4. **Lighting Controls** – We suggest the Shire invest in an electronic controller so that the lighting can be switched via SMS. This also eliminates the need to provide keys to the various user groups. A cost-effective solution the Illuminator system from Halytech. This allows SMS control (by user), timer and scheduled usage by multiple user groups. Additional information on this unit has been contained in our response. Stiles has used this same system on most of our LGA clients. We can provide Teams/Zoom demonstration of how this works if needed.

5. **DALI Dimming** - The lighting control will be will on/off at full output, which complies with amateur match (100 lux). If the Shire requires a 50 lux training setting, we would need additional equipment to dim the lighting. This requires a simple dimming system and DALI cable to run out to the poles from the Lighting DB along with the power supplies. This allows us to set various levels without the need to switch individual banks of lights - i.e. 50 lux training, 100 lux amateur match, etc. We feel this has marginal benefit for the cost and additional complexity of the controls and would recommend the simple on/off operation.

NOTE: Should the 150 or 200 lux option be selected, we highly recommend a dimming system as it would be considered excessive to run the full 150 or 200 lux level lighting for training sessions.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Key Lead-times:

- Philips Optivision LED - 6-8 weeks
- Light poles – 12-14 weeks from approval of drawings
- Caged Ragbolts – 5-6 weeks from approved fabrication drawings / engineering
- Switchboards – 10-12 weeks from approved fabrication drawings

RESOURCES SCHEDULE

The following plant and machinery will be assigned to deliver these works:

- 8tn or 13tn excavator (site assessment may change this)
- Rock auger for foundations
- Turf cutter
- Plate compactor
- 135ft EWP



Symbol	Qty	Label	Arrangement	Description	Tag	LLF	Luminaire Lumens	Luminaire Watts	Total Watts
□	17	HIL528A35NB	Single	BVP528 A35-NB OPTIVISION	A	0.900	186546	1420	24140
□	3	HIL528A35NBLO	Single	BVP528 A35-NB -LO OPTIVISION	B	0.900	126899	1420	4260

Calculation Summary		Calc.Type	Units	Avg	Max	Min	MiniAvg	MiniMax
Label	Unit	illumance	Lux	131.64	158.6	80.3	0.61	0.51

Design Notes:

Draft design for review.

Dimensions have been taken from a satellite image, subject to confirmation prior to installation/commissioning. For further calculations and/or installation/aiming details please contact HI Lighting.

MH = 30 metres; the nominal height above the playing surface to a single cross-arm. No account is taken for any difference in height of the pole base and the playing surface. Any significant difference should be advised. Cross-arm design should be checked so that luminaires can be aimed without obstruction.

Philips Optivision LED GEN3.5 BVP528 50K 757 IP66 3 module CCT=5700K, DALI (max.dim level 10%). For A35 types subtract 35deg from tilt to get the uplift of the body. Note trunnion depth is 30mm, longer bolts may be required. Cable from driver to floodlight 6C+E 1000V (by others): Length <25m use 1.5mm², Length <50m use 2.57mm². Up to 200m possible.

A maintenance factor (LLF) of 0.9 has been allowed to apply to all luminaires. A maintenance policy should be adopted to support the maintenance factor.





Symbol	Qty	Label	Arrangement	Description	Tag	LLF	Luminaire Lumens	Luminaire Watts	Total Watts
□	17	HIL528A35NB	Single	BVP528 A35-NB OPTIVISION	A	0.900	186546	1420	24140
□	3	HIL528A35NBLO	Single	BVP528 A35-NB -LO OPTIVISION	B	0.900	126899	1420	4260

Label	Calc.Type	Units	Avg	Max	Min	MiniAvg	MiniMax
GR Oval	Illuminance	Lux	119.82	159.0	10.0	0.08	0.06
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	10.03	10.6	10.0	1.00	0.94
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	23.19	41.2	10.0	0.43	0.24
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	14.05	21.9	10.0	0.71	0.46
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	20.39	43.2	10.0	0.49	0.23
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	15.04	25.8	10.0	0.66	0.39
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	19.90	37.2	10.0	0.50	0.27
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	31.95	49.9	10.0	0.32	0.24
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	20.82	37.6	10.0	0.48	0.27
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	13.95	25.9	10.0	0.72	0.39
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	20.70	43.2	10.0	0.48	0.23
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	14.65	23.8	10.0	0.68	0.42
GR Oval	Glare Rating	N.A.	23.30	40.7	10.0	0.43	0.25
ObtrusiveLight Hoddy St_Cd_Seg1	Obtrusive - Cd	N.A.	N.A.	12122	8503	N.A.	N.A.
ObtrusiveLight Hoddy St_III_Seg1	Obtrusive - III	Lux	N.A.	2.5	0.2	N.A.	N.A.
ObtrusiveLight Lockyer St_Cd_Seg1	Obtrusive - Cd	N.A.	N.A.	12138	8208	N.A.	N.A.
ObtrusiveLight Lockyer St_Cd_Seg2	Obtrusive - Cd	N.A.	N.A.	12024	10073	N.A.	N.A.
ObtrusiveLight Lockyer St_III_Seg1	Obtrusive - III	Lux	N.A.	2.8	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
ObtrusiveLight Lockyer St_III_Seg2	Obtrusive - III	Lux	N.A.	1.1	0.6	N.A.	N.A.
ObtrusiveLight Quinlan St_Cd_Seg1	Obtrusive - Cd	N.A.	N.A.	11567	8492	N.A.	N.A.
ObtrusiveLight Quinlan St_III_Seg1	Obtrusive - III	Lux	N.A.	1.6	0.5	N.A.	N.A.

Design Notes:

Draft design for review.

Dimensions have been taken from a satellite image, subject to confirmation prior to installation/commissioning. For further calculations and/or installation/aiming details please contact HI Lighting.

MH = 30 metres; the nominal height above the playing surface to a single cross-arm. No account is taken for any difference in height of the pole base and the playing surface. Any significant difference should be advised. Cross-arm design should be checked so that luminaires can be aimed without obstruction.

Philips Optivision LED GEN3.5 BVP528 50K 757 IP66 3 module CCT=5700K, DALI (max.dim level 10%). For A35 types subtract 35deg from tilt to get the uplift of the body. Note trunnion depth is 30mm, longer bolts may be required. Cable from driver to floodlight 6C+E 1000V (by others): Length <25m use 1.5mm², Length <50m use 2.57mm². Up to 200m possible.

Glare ratings (GR) are based on a diffuse playing surface reflectance of 25%. GRmax <50 for observers per table 2.6.1 AS2560.2:2021 Football.

A maintenance factor (LLF) of 0.9 has been allowed to apply to all luminaires. A maintenance policy should be adopted to support the maintenance factor. These calculations use LLF=1.0 to show obtrusive light initial values. All illuminance values should be multiplied by the maintenance factor for maintained values.

AS/NZS4282:2019 Obtrusive Light assessment:

All luminaires on, direct flux only, no obstructions such as trees and/or buildings are included. Conforms to environmental Zone A3 - Medium district brightness (suburban) limits:

- Maximum luminous intensity per luminaire (I) <12500 cd non-curfew (Level 1),
- Vertical illuminance (Ev) <10 lux (Ev and I measured at building line or boundary as shown),
- UWLR <0.02



Obtrusive Light - Compliance Report

AS/NZS 4282:2019, A3 - Medium District Brightness, Non-Curfew L1
Filename: Goomalling Oval - OBLR
17/02/2023 11:36:21 AM

Illuminance

Maximum Allowable Value: 10 Lux

Calculations Tested (4):

Calculation Label	Test Results	Max. Illum.
ObtrusiveLight Quinlan St_III_Seg1	PASS	1.6
ObtrusiveLight Hoddy St_III_Seg1	PASS	2.5
ObtrusiveLight Lockyer St_III_Seg1	PASS	2.8
ObtrusiveLight Lockyer St_III_Seg2	PASS	1.1

Luminous Intensity (Cd) At Vertical Planes

Maximum Allowable Value: 12500 Cd

Calculations Tested (4):

Calculation Label	Test Results
ObtrusiveLight Quinlan St_Cd_Seg1	PASS
ObtrusiveLight Hoddy St_Cd_Seg1	PASS
ObtrusiveLight Lockyer St_Cd_Seg1	PASS
ObtrusiveLight Lockyer St_Cd_Seg2	PASS

Upward Waste Light Ratio (UWLR)

Maximum Allowable Value: 2.0 %

Calculated UWLR: 1.0 %
Test Results: PASS



OptiVision LED gen3.5 – Smart area and recreational sports lighting

OptiVision LED gen3.5

The Philips OptiVision LED gen3.5 floodlighting system provides a complete lighting solution for the simplest through to the most complex area and recreational sports lighting applications. The high-efficiency floodlight comes with a single piece die cast housing, hosting 2 and 3 LED engines respectively, which also function with an external driver box – separate for use at a distance from the floodlight (BV), or pre-fixed onto the mounting bracket of the floodlight (HGB) for ease of installation and lower initial cost. It meets the highest performance standards, provides outstanding light, quality, uniformity and ensures safety and visual comfort.

Benefits

- The wide range of optics ensure maximum optical efficiency and enables highly precise light distribution with minimum spill light
- 0-tilt allows for low sCx value for projects that want to re-use installed pole structures to minimize required investment. 0 tilt option further increases comfort and minimizes complaints on light trespass from residents
- When combined with Philips controls or Interact Sports lighting management system, the floodlight enables additional energy savings (up to 65%) in different area lighting applications
- Equipped with Service tag, a QR-based identification system that makes each luminaire uniquely identifiable and provides maintenance, installation and spare part information

OptiVision LED gen3.5

Features

- Single piece pressure die cast housing, with a protection level of IP66 against dust and water
- Wide range of ambient temperature tolerance making it suitable for a variety of sports and area lighting applications
- Option to add additional accessories to have the best in class spill light, 0 tilt, glare and up-light control
- Single High-power driver with IP66 protection pressure die cast housing and 10kV surge protection
- Programmable DALI Driver making it suitable to connect to lighting management systems like Interact Sports

Application

- Logistics areas (Ports)
- Apron lighting (Airports), Parking and Industrial areas
- Recreational sports lighting applications (Football, Hockey, Basketball, Golf, Tennis, etc)

Versions



OptiVision LED gen3.5 Large



OptiVision LED gen3.5 Large



OptiVision LED gen3.5 Small



OptiVision LED gen3.5 Small

Product details



Driver Box top view HGB version



Rear View of BVP527 floodlight
(BV : With External Driver Box,
Grey painted housing)

OptiVision LED gen3.5

Product details



Side View of BVP527 floodlight
(HGB : With attached Driver Box,
Grey painted housing, Al Colour
Driver housing)



Access Bolt to AIM the BVP517
floodlight easily (Grey painted
housing)



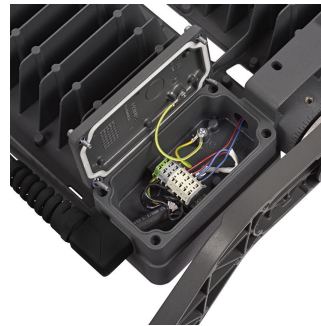
Rear View of BVP527 floodlight
(HGB : With attached Driver Box,
Grey painted housing, Al Colour
Driver housing)



Side View of BVP517 floodlight
(BV : With External Driver Box,
Grey painted housing)



Rear View of BVP517 floodlight
(BV : With External Driver Box,
Grey painted housing)



Electrical Connection box of
BVP517 floodlight with cable gland
and push-in terminals enabling
electrical connection to driver box
(Grey painted housing)



Side View of BVP517 floodlight
(HGB : With attached Driver Box,
Grey painted housing, Al Colour
Driver housing)



Rear View of BVP517 floodlight
(HGB : With attached Driver Box,
Grey painted housing, Al Colour
Driver housing)

Application conditions	
Maximum dim level	10%
Approval and application	
Mech. impact protection code	IK08
Surge Protection (Common/Differential)	Surge protection level until 10 kV differential mode
Controls and dimming	
Dimmable	Yes
General information	
CE mark	CE mark
Optical cover/lens type	Polycarbonate bowl/cover clear
Driver included	Yes
Flammability mark	For mounting on normally flammable surfaces
Light source replaceable	Yes
Number of gear units	1 unit
Optic type	Asymmetrical axis angle 32° wide beam
Service tag	Yes
Initial performance (IEC compliant)	
Init. Color Rendering Index	>70
Light technical	
Standard tilt angle side entry	-
Standard tilt angle posttop	0°
Upward light output ratio	0
Mechanical and housing	
Color	Aluminum

General information

Order Code	Full Product Name	Luminaire light beam spread	Light source color	Lamp family code	Product
					Family Code
912300024646	BVP528 2200/757 BV A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5° - 13° x 120°	757 cool white	LED2200	BVP528
912300024648	BVP528 2200/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5° - 13° x 120°	740 neutral white	LED2200	BVP528
912300024654	BVP528 2040/757 BV A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5° - 13° x 120°	757 cool white	LED2040	BVP528
912300024656	BVP528 2040/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5° - 13° x 120°	740 neutral white	LED2040	BVP528
912300024662	BVP528 2200/740 BV A35-WB D9 T15 LO 100K	5° - 11° x 121°	740 neutral white	LED2200	BVP528
912300024663	BVP528 2200/740 BV A35-NB D9 T15 LO 100K	5° - 11° x 78°	740 neutral white	LED2200	BVP528
912300024918	BVP528 2040/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 LO 100K	5° - 11° x 121°	740 neutral white	LED2040	BVP528
912300024919	BVP528 2040/740 BV A35-NB D9 T25 LO 100K	5° - 11° x 78°	740 neutral white	LED2040	BVP528
912300024921	BVP528 2070/730 BV A35-WB D9 T15 LO 100K	5° - 11° x 121°	730 warm white	LED2070	BVP528
912300024922	BVP528 2070/730 BV A35-NB D9 T15 LO 100K	5° - 11° x 78°	730 warm white	LED2070	BVP528
912300060008	BVP528 2200/740 BV A65-WB D9 T15 100kh	5° - 12° x 124°	740 neutral white	LED2200	BVP528
912300024647	BVP528 2200/757 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5° - 13° x 120°	757 cool white	LED2200	BVP528
912300024649	BVP528 2200/740 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5° - 13° x 120°	740 neutral white	LED2200	BVP528
912300024655	BVP528 2040/757 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5° - 13° x 120°	757 cool white	LED2040	BVP528
912300024657	BVP528 2040/740 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5° - 13° x 120°	740 neutral white	LED2040	BVP528
912300024650	BVP518 1480/757 BV A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5° - 13° x 120°	757 cool white	LED1480	BVP518
912300024652	BVP518 1480/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5° - 13° x 120°	740 neutral white	LED1480	BVP518
912300024658	BVP518 1360/757 BV A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5° - 13° x 120°	757 cool white	LED1360	BVP518
912300024660	BVP518 1360/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5° - 13° x 120°	740 neutral white	LED1360	BVP518
912300024920	BVP518 1360/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 LO 100K	5° - 11° x 121°	740 neutral white	LED1360	BVP518
912300024923	BVP518 1480/740 BV A35-WB D9 T15 LO 100K	5° - 11° x 121°	740 neutral white	LED1480	BVP518
912300060007	BVP518 1380/730 BV A35-WB D9 T15 LO 100k	5° - 11° x 121°	730 warm white	LED1380	BVP518
912300060009	BVP518 1480/740 BV A65-WB D9 T15 100kh	5° - 12° x 124°	740 neutral white	LED1480	BVP518
912300024651	BVP518 1480/757 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5° - 13° x 120°	757 cool white	LED1480	BVP518

Order Code	Full Product Name	Luminaire light beam spread	Light source color	Lamp family code	Product
					Family Code
912300024653	BVP518 1480/740 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5° - 13° x 120°	740 neutral white	LED1480	BVP518
912300024659	BVP518 1360/757 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5° - 13° x 120°	757 cool white	LED1360	BVP518
912300024661	BVP518 1360/740 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5° - 13° x 120°	740 neutral white	LED1360	BVP518

Initial performance (IEC compliant)

Order Code	Full Product Name	Init. Corr. Color Temperature	Initial luminous flux	Order Code	Full Product Name	Init. Corr. Color Temperature	Initial luminous flux
912300024646	BVP528 2200/757 BV A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5700 K	194714 lm	912300024657	BVP528 2040/740 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 100K	4000 K	180997 lm
912300024648	BVP528 2200/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 50K	4000 K	194714 lm	912300024650	BVP518 1480/757 BV A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5700 K	129809 lm
912300024654	BVP528 2040/757 BV A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5700 K	180997 lm	912300024652	BVP518 1480/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 50K	4000 K	129809 lm
912300024656	BVP528 2040/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 100K	4000 K	180997 lm	912300024658	BVP518 1360/757 BV A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5700 K	119487 lm
912300024662	BVP528 2200/740 BV A35-WB D9 T15 LO 100K	4000 K	158091 lm	912300024660	BVP518 1360/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 100K	4000 K	119487 lm
912300024663	BVP528 2200/740 BV A35-NB D9 T15 LO 100K	4000 K	132883 lm	912300024920	BVP518 1360/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 LO 100K	4000 K	96612.9 lm
912300024918	BVP528 2040/740 BV A35-WB D9 T25 LO 100K	4000 K	144848.7 lm	912300024923	BVP518 1480/740 BV A35-WB D9 T15 LO 100K	4000 K	105393.8 lm
912300024919	BVP528 2040/740 BV A35-NB D9 T25 LO 100K	4000 K	121752.1 lm	912300060007	BVP518 1380/730 BV A35-WB D9 T15 LO 100k	3000 K	98007.7 lm
912300024921	BVP528 2070/730 BV A35-WB D9 T15 LO 100K	3000 K	147011.5 lm	912300060009	BVP518 1480/740 BV A65-WB D9 T15 100kh	4000 K	115017.9 lm
912300024922	BVP528 2070/730 BV A35-NB D9 T15 LO 100K	3000 K	123570.1 lm	912300024651	BVP518 1480/757 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5700 K	129809 lm
912300060008	BVP528 2200/740 BV A65-WB D9 T15 100kh	4000 K	172526.9 lm	912300024653	BVP518 1480/740 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 50K	4000 K	129809 lm
912300024647	BVP528 2200/757 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 50K	5700 K	194714 lm	912300024659	BVP518 1360/757 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5700 K	119487 lm
912300024649	BVP528 2200/740 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 50K	4000 K	194714 lm	912300024661	BVP518 1360/740 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 100K	4000 K	119487 lm
912300024655	BVP528 2040/757 HGB A35-WB D9 T25 100K	5700 K	180997 lm				





Floodlight control and facility monitoring system

Description

Halytech **illuminator** is an Australian control and monitoring system designed specifically for sports fields, parks and other public places.

It can easily be added to existing installations to provide sophisticated control of floodlights and sprinklers and to monitor and report system failures, intruders etc.

Field users are issued with unique PINs that enable them to control the lights directly. Lights can be activated remotely by sending SMS text messages from mobile phones or locally through a numeric keypad. Changes in schedules due to weather, time extensions and other unforeseen events are handled by the users themselves, requiring no facility administrator involvement.

illuminator records every command, identifying the user that issued it. Recorded data is used to prepare billing information and usage reports accurate to one second. Reports can be automatically e-mailed once a day.

Each **illuminator** has a built-in web server. Administrators can use any computer to remotely access an **illuminator**. No special software is required. By using the familiar "web-browsing" approach, administrators can:

- Manually control all lights, sprinklers etc.
- Manage users and their PINs
- Retrieve stored data

In addition to controlling lights and other devices, Halytech **illuminator** is able to monitor a variety of sensors including intrusion detectors, power meters, water level indicators etc. Abnormal sensor readings will trigger alarms, sending SMS messages to responsible parties.

Typical Applications

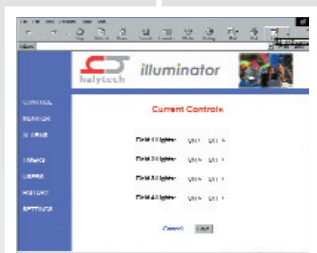
- Sport Fields
- Parks
- Tennis Courts
- Community Halls
- Clubhouses
- Public Toilets



Complete system



Send SMS to turn lights ON and OFF



Access with any PC from anywhere

Specifications

Benefits

Facility Administrators

- Full remote control of all functions
- Remote access with any PC
- No intervention required due to schedule changes
- Reduced wastage - lights don't come on until activated by the user
- Improved accountability - full log of all activity
- Reduced cost and response time - new users can be given access in a matter of minutes
- Improved efficiency - PINs can be notified by phone, no need to send physical items such as keys, access cards etc.
- Improved security - change PINs as often as desired
- Improved vandal and damage control - use alarms to notify break-ins, flooding etc.
- Simple installation and setup
- Designed and manufactured in Australia - readily available local support

Users

- Reduced cost - pay only for actual usage
- Increased convenience - no need to inform anyone of game cancellations or time extensions
- Increased convenience - turn on the lights while driving to the field, the lights are warmed up and ready on arrival
- Increased convenience - use your own mobile phone, no need to search for light switches etc. in the dark
- Increased convenience - No mobile phone? - Enter the same PIN using the keypad
- Increased convenience and security - no keys or access cards to lose or forget

General

Dimensions (approx)	110(W) x 200(H) x 85(D) mm
Weight (approx)	800g
Operating Temperature	0 - 50 C

Power Supply

Input Supply Voltage	Nominal 12V DC
Input Current	less than 120 mA

Sensor Inputs

Total number of inputs	8
Input types ¹	Digital, voltage free switch contact Digital, voltage sense Analogue, 4 - 20 mA Analogue, 0 - 10V

Device Controls

Number of controls	8
Number of timers	8 (1 per control)
Type	Normally open relay contacts
Contact Rating	1A 30VDC resistive
Activation	with browser, SMS reception, timer, alarm activation

Alarms

Number of alarms	8
Type	SMS transmission and/or control activation

Data Recorder

Capacity	10,000 records
Time Resolution	1 second
Download format	CSV - compatible with all spreadsheet programs

Communication Interfaces

Ethernet	10 base-T, RJ-45 connector
Cellular phone module	Built-in NextG or GSM (as required) External antenna
Keypad Input	RS-232C

Keypad

Type	12 keys
Power Supply	Supplied by Illuminator

All specifications are subject to change without notice.

B. RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Summary

Stiles Electrical has extensive experience in the design, supply and installation of sports lighting projects since 1999. We have undertaken projects for numerous Local Government Authorities, whether as a direct supplier or as a sub-contractor to various well-regarded civil construction contractors. In total we have delivered well over **\$16m + GST** worth of sports lighting projects across Perth. Stiles Electrical Services is also a preferred WALGA supplier and prequalification in general Electrical Contracting as well as Street Lighting supply categories. Stiles Electrical Services has also been at the forefront of the rollout of LED technology for many local governments and continue to be one of the most active installers in Perth.

We average between 3-4 per year (refer to our demonstrated experience for sports lighting projects). This currently financial year (FY21-22) we will deliver ten (10) sports lighting projects for the Cities of Joondalup, Wanneroo, Cockburn, Mandurah, Bayswater & Gosnells. These total some \$5.0m + GST.

Recent Projects

We completed the following sports lighting projects in FY20-21 & 21-22:

- **Kingsway Sporting Complex (Soccer Floodlighting)** – 500lux floodlighting for the main pitch, 200lux for two secondary pitches, 100 lux for Rugby 2 and 100 lux for the Multi-use areas.
- **Halesworth Sports Precinct for City of Wanneroo** – 100 lux floodlighting for AFL / Rugby fields & netball courts (\$1.6m + GST).
- **Lakelands District Open Space** – 3no AFL fields with 100-150 lux level floodlighting (\$1.15m)
- **Britannia Park Sports Lighting** – Sports floodlighting to 6no soccer fields and combined cricket field (\$800K)
- **Ridgewood Park** – 50 & 100 Lux LED AFL. **This is the first Hybrid installation for the City of Wanneroo again as is being proposed for Kingsway.**
- **Subiaco Oval Redevelopment** – 50 & 100 Lux LED AFL with capacity for 200 Lux & Amateur Cricket (RJ Vincent / City of Subiaco)
- **Carlisle Oval** – 50 Lux LED AFL with capacity for 100 Lux (Town of East Victoria Park)
- **Higgins Tennis Courts** – 350 / 250 Lux for Commercial Club competition (Advanteering / Town of East Victoria Park)
- **Treeby Reserve** – 50/100 Lux for AFL (City of Cockburn)
- **Langford Netball** – 100 Lux for Netball with 25m centre-hinged poles (City of Gosnells)
- **Hainsworth Reserve** – 50 Lux LED AFL with capacity for 100 Lux (City of Wanneroo)
- **Koondoola Reserve** - 50 Lux LED AFL with capacity for 100 Lux (Town of East Victoria Park)
- **Ellersdale Reserve** – 50/100 LED AFL (City of Joondalup)

REFEREES

	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3
Services provided	Joondalup City Centre – Lighting Upgrades	Perth City Council – Lighting Upgrades	Sports Lighting – Noranda Netball / Pat O’Hara Reserve
Annual Value (approx.)	~\$11m (over four years)	\$3.8M (over four projects)	\$475K + GST
Date started/completed	Four back-to-back contracts delivered over 4 years	Delivered over various periods	Jan – June 2021
Client / Contractor	City of Joondalup	City of Perth	City of Bayswater
Contract Number	Various	Various	AC029393
Contact Name including position	Tony Rowan Electrical PM	Doug Bonsu Senior Electrical Engineer	David Bruce
Tel. No. and Fax No.	9400 4804	Doug Bonsu	0429 350 346
Email Address <u>MUST</u> be provided	tony.rowan@joondalup.wa.gov.au	Doug.Bonsu@cityofperth.wa.gov.au	david.bruce@bayswater.wa.gov.au
Additional information			

DETAILED CASE STUDIES

The following is a series of case studies of from our recent installation works.

Kingsway Regional Sporting Complex – Netball Court Sports Flood Lighting - (Jan - May 2018)

This project was the first local government large ball sports floodlighting project to be commissioned in WA using LEDs. This installation used the Sylvania Raptor LED fitting.



35m poles with 8no Sylvania Briteline Raptor LED fittings

Area of illumination

TENDER SUBMISSION

28 FEBRUARY 2023



Headframe with 8no Raptor LED fittings pre-wired and mounted ready for installation



Headframe with 4no Raptor LED fittings pre-wired and mounted ready for installation



Example of headframe detail with glanded Adaptor Flex and cable support. This also shows the 8-core ELV cabling run from the remote gear trays to the fittings.



Drone photo of the commission LED fittings demonstrating exceptional uniformity asymmetric light cutoff

Abbeville Reserve – 50 & 100 Lux LED AFL/Soccer Sports Lighting (City of Wanneroo)



New Site Main Switchboard & Plinth



ACO Powerlok pits with concrete collars



30m towers with Philips Optivision LED fittings



Drone photo of the commissioned installation

Case Study – Lakelands District Open Space (\$1.15m + GST) – Jan 21 – Current

Criteria	Response
(a) Relevancy to proposed contract including the incorporation of any sustainable design principles	The project included three ovals in the one contract. This used the Sylvania Raptor LED as an alternative solution to the one designed by the consultant engineer. The alternative used 25% less LED fittings. While this reduces the upfront capital cost for the City, it also represents a significant reduction of running costs of approximately 37.5 Kw/h (or approximately \$9.35 less per hour of operation at full output). The alternative solution still provided the required levels to comply with AS2560 for all modes of operation (i.e. AFL, Soccer, etc). The project used the same Halytech system to operate the lighting on each oval.
(b) Key personnel roles in the nominated projects	The project involved significant involvement from our project management team given this was an alternative design. The project essentially became a design and construct due to the compliance issues involved with the base design. Charley Andrews coordinated the works as one of our senior project supervisors.
(c) Any similar sub-consultancy arrangements to those stated in the	None of the works were sub-contracted.

TENDER SUBMISSION

28 FEBRUARY 2023

Specification	
(d) Targeted timeframes (and other deliverables) and the achievement of	The works were delivered effectively within context of the warranty issues arising regarding the LED fittings. These are currently being addressed by Sylvania with support by Stiles.
(e) Any best practice design achievements	The tender design for the project did not comply with AS4282 (Obtrusive Effects of Light) – i.e. spill, glare, etc. However, there was potentially a major impact on Mandurah Road and future residential properties to the west of the precinct. We identified this during the Tender process and offered our alternative solution, which was accepted. This complied fully with AS4282, delivered a significant saving and reduced energy consumption.
(f) Stakeholder engagement, client and design liaison	This was maintained throughout of the delivery of the works. The was especially the case given there was a warranty issued experienced with the LED fitting.
(g) Examples of any issues that arose and how they were managed	We unfortunately experienced a bad batch of LED fittings from the factory. In all of the many hundreds of Sylvania Raptor LED fittings we have installed this is the first issue we've had. Unfortunately, this mean that 45 fittings had to be replaced. This is currently being arranged at no cost to the City and any disruption minimized.

Case Study – Halesworth Sporting Precinct (\$1.6m + GST) – Oct 20 – Sept 21

Criteria	Response
(a) Relevancy to proposed contract including the incorporation of any sustainable design principles	The project included two multi-use ovals with one poles designed with capacity for future night cricket. This project used the same Philips Optivision LED fittings and incorporated DALI dimming as apposed to switching groups of LEDs. Dimming system integrated with the City's Cloudmaster system, which ensured the site integrated into the City-wide facilities management. The pathway lighting also incorporated 7-pin DALI dimming capacity for future wireless dimming controls.
(b) Key personnel roles in the nominated projects	Alex Martin was our main site supervisor. He would be assigned to the Len Packham project should we be successful.
(c) Any similar sub-consultancy arrangements to those stated in the Specification	As with the Len Pachham project, we will engage Light Application to supply and program the Dynalite DALI dimming controls. The only difference was that the trigger for the DALI system was the Cloudmaster LCS in place of the Halytech system as preferred by the City of Cockburn.
(d) Targeted timeframes (and other deliverables) and the achievement of	All major milestones for the project were delivered. These works were completed as a sub-contractor to RJ Vincent. The works
(e) Any best practice design achievements	We used DALI dimming vs traditional switching. This ensures even degradation of the luminaires. We also used intelligent controls for the public access netball courts. The system sets opening hours and has a local push button for operation. The Dynalite / DALI controls then implements a controlled shutdown of the lighting via staged dimming and shutdown sequence allowing the button to be re-pressed to extend usage or to allow enough time to exit prior to the lighting turning off. We also installed several 'smart benches' to allow phone charging.
(f) Stakeholder engagement, client and design liaison	We didn't 'blindly' install the works as documented. We provided vital feedback to the design team that resulted in the City opting to upgrade the poles, foundations and incoming power supply to allow the future capacity for night cricket. At Tender the City had flagged the future desire for night cricket but the design documents did not reflect this – i.e. elements such as the SMSB, pole foundations, poles, etc. weren't able to be upgraded later.
(g) Examples of any issues that arose and how they were managed	Rock was encountered on several foundations. We were able to utilize our rock auger to continue the foundation installation without the need for disruptive rock breaking equipment that would have pushed back the installation times.

Case Study – Ridgewood Park (\$302K + GST) – Jan 21 – Sept 21

TENDER SUBMISSION

28 FEBRUARY 2023

Criteria	Response
(a) Relevancy to proposed contract including the incorporation of any sustainable design principles	The works included one AFL oval. We offered an alternative that reduced the upfront capital cost while reduced the ongoing operation / maintenance cost.
(b) Key personnel roles in the nominated projects	The works were coordinated by Garth Sutherland and supervised on the ground by Charley Andrews.
(c) Any similar sub-consultancy arrangements to those stated in the Specification	N/A – No works were sub-contracted. We did use a dimming solution, however this was using the on-board step dimming system used by Sylvania via the Hybrid remote gear.
(d) Targeted timeframes (and other deliverables) and the achievement of	All works were delivered on time with no EOTs.
(e) Any best practice design achievements	<p>We used an alternative solution based on the Sylvania Raptor LED using their Hybrid driver technology. This allows the drivers to be mounted within a remote cabinet and remove all LV mains cabling from the field. This was proposed as a cable theft mitigation strategy as the field cabling uses a small size that has very little (if any) salvage value if stolen. This also used a simplified dimming system by using the onboard step dimmer provided with the Hybrid solution. This used a simply 12V supply switched on by the '50 lux' channel of the Cloudmaster system (equivalent of the Halytech). This removed any specialist DALI system components and/or associated programming. This provides a very robust solution.</p> <p>This also reduces the field cabling when compared to previous 'switched' arrangement used by City of Wanneroo. This would have otherwise used two complete LV circuits for a 50 / 100 lux setting. In addition, by using remote gear trays it means the DALI field cabling is eliminated.</p>
(f) Stakeholder engagement, client and design liaison	We maintained constant communication throughout the delivery of the works. We held regular meetings with frequency based on the current stage of the works and onsite delivery.
(g) Examples of any issues that arose and how they were managed	Due to the unforeseen presence of rock during our trenching, we did need to replace some turf as a variation to contract. This was carried in an expedited fashion to minimize the impact on the stockholders for the facility.

Past Sports Lighting Projects

Project	Dates	\$ Value	Outcomes	Referee
Kingsley Park – AFL Sports Flood Lighting & Cricket Net LED Lighting Client: City of Joondalup Works included the supply and installation of 50/100 LUX MH sports lighting on a 7no towers ranging in height from 35m to 25m. We also install LED sports flood lighting to the cricket nets. All conduit, pits and cabling was included within the scope. The control of the sports lighting is via the Halytech LCS , which integrates into the City-wide scheduling system.	Dec 2018 - April 2019	\$430K	The works were delivered to very high standard. All works were delivered on time with no variations. We have since been awarded several contracts with the City following these works.	Tony Rowan 9400 4808
Abbeville Reserve – AFL Sports Flood Lighting	Oct 2018 –	\$276K	The works were delivered to	Caroline

TENDER SUBMISSION

28 FEBRUARY 2023

<p>Client: City of Wanneroo</p> <p>Works included the supply and installation of 50/100 LUX LED sports lighting on 30m towers. Stiles provided an optimised lighting design that reduced the number of luminaires from 24 to 19no. The control of the sports lighting is via the Cloudmaster LCS, which integrates into the City-wide scheduling system.</p>	<p>Feb 2019</p>		<p>very high standard and inline with the contract timeline.</p> <p>Variations were incurred for rock excavation but we managed to minimize this cost due to in-house rock breaking equipment that was already onboard with our truck.</p> <p>All works were delivered on time with no variations.</p>	<p>White 9405 5827</p>
<p>Bayswater Soccer Club – 350 LUX UPGRADE</p> <p>Client: City of Bayswater</p> <p>Works included the initial lighting & electrical design to support the club in obtaining the initial grant funding. The project included the supply and installation of 100/200/350 LUX sports lighting on 25m towers for competition-grade matches. A key Part of the project was to allow future upgrade to 500 Lux as per FFA requirements. Stiles also facilitated the free trial of the Cloudmaster LCS for the City of Bayswater.</p> <p>While the installation required MH floodlighting, the high water table meant the foundation installation method replicates that being proposed for Shelley Park.</p>	<p>Dec 2018 – Mar 2019</p>	<p>\$228K</p>	<p>The works were delivered to very high standard and inline with the contract timeline. There was particular time pressures to ensure the works were completed for the club competition series they were hosting.</p> <p>Variations were incurred due to the City relocating poles further away from the playing area.</p>	<p>David Bruce 0429 350 346</p>
<p>Edgar Griffith – 50 Lux AFL Sports Lighting</p> <p>Client: City of Wanneroo</p> <p>Works included the supply and installation of 50/100 LUX LED sports lighting on 30m towers. Part of the project is to arrange structural engineering certifications and associated Building Permits for the City. The control of the sports lighting is via the Cloudmaster LCS, which integrates into the City-wide scheduling system.</p>	<p>August 2018 - Dec 2018</p>	<p>\$175K</p>	<p>The works were delivered to very high standard and inline with the contract timeline.</p> <p>Variations were incurred as the City installed the conduits in the wrong locations, which meant the tendered cabling was the incorrect size and length.</p>	<p>King Cheong 9405 5566</p>
<p>Percy Cullen</p> <p>Client: City of Swan</p> <p>Works included the supply and installation of 50/100 LUX LED sports lighting on 30m towers. As part of the Tender, we were asked to assess three (3) alternative LED suppliers. The City elected to install the Thorn Champion LED option. Part of the project is to arrange</p>	<p>August 2018 – Dec 2018</p>	<p>\$210K</p>	<p>The works were delivered to very high standard and inline with the contract timeline.</p> <p>Variations were incurred to deal with rock excavation.</p>	<p>Maharn Goodwin Project Manager 0427 659 720</p>

TENDER SUBMISSION

28 FEBRUARY 2023

structural engineering certifications and associated Building Permits for the City.				
<p>Bayswater Little Athletics, Noranda</p> <p>Client: City of Bayswater</p> <p>Works included the complete design, supply & construct of 100 LUX sports lighting to the running track and soccer oval. The project included 20no Thorn 2kw MH flood lights on 4no 25m poles. We also fabricated a custom extension to the existing SMSB to house all the lighting controls.</p>	March 2018 – July 2018	\$210K	<p>The works were delivered to very high standard and inline with the contract timeline.</p> <p>No issues to note.</p>	<p>David Bruce (Recreation Service Coordinator) 0429 350 346</p>
<p>Emberson Reserve, Emberson</p> <p>Client: City of Bayswater</p> <p>Works included the complete design, supply & construct of 100 LUX sports lighting to the northern soccer oval. The project included 19no Olympic 2kw MH flood lights on 6no 20m poles.</p>	March 2018 – July 2018	\$108K	<p>The works were delivered to very high standard and inline with the contract timeline.</p> <p>No issues to note.</p>	<p>David Bruce (Recreation Service Coordinator) 0429 350 346</p>
<p>Leatherback Reserve Sports Lighting, Alkimos</p> <p>Client: City of Wanneroo</p> <p>Works included the complete design, supply & construct of 100 LUX sports lighting using 24no Thorn 2kw MH flood lights on 4no 30m poles. All lighting is controlled via the Cloudmaster LCS.</p>	March 2018 – July 2018	\$172K	<p>The works were delivered to very high standard and inline with the contract timeline.</p> <p>No issues to note.</p>	<p>Michael Chin (Program Manager, Infrastructure Capital Works) 08 9405 5974</p>
<p>Kingsway Sporting Complex</p> <p>Client: City of Wanneroo</p> <p>The project included the supply & construct of one of the first tall pole LED sports lighting installations in Western Australia. This project involved the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 32no Raptor LED floodlights - 6no 35m poles - Engineer-certified footings - Conduit & cabling - Cloudmaster LCS 	March 2018 – July 2018	\$351K	<p>The works were delivered to very high standard and inline with the contract timeline.</p> <p>No issues to note.</p>	<p>Michael Chin (Program Manager, Infrastructure Capital Works) 08 9405 5974</p>
<p>Yanchep Active Open Space</p> <p>Client: Environmental Industries / City of Wanneroo</p> <p>The project involved the supply and installation of one of the largest flood lighting installations within the City of Wanneroo in recent years. This included two playing ovals, practice area, basketball / tennis courts and lighting to the associated car parking areas. A large power distribution system was also installed for this</p>	2016-17	\$770K	<p>The works were delivered to very high standard and inline with the contract timeline.</p> <p>Variations were incurred to deal with rock excavation.</p>	<p>Victoria Bushby Contracts Administrator 9256 6500</p>

TENDER SUBMISSION

28 FEBRUARY 2023

<p>project. Key components included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SMSB, Oval DB & Tennis DB - 35m & 30m lighting towers - Sports flood lighting - 5,600m of conduit - 25,000m of electrical cabling 				
<p>Hudson Park Sports Flood Lighting</p> <p>Client: City of Wanneroo</p> <p>The project involved the installation of 2no 30 & 35m poles with a total of 12no 2kw flood lights.</p> <p>We worked with the City to overcome a significant issue with the contaminated fill on this site. A custom footing was engineered and installed for two of the four light poles to overcome this.</p>	<p>May 2016 – June 2017</p>	<p>\$231k (inc variations)</p>	<p>The works were delivered to very high standard and inline with the contract timeline.</p> <p>Variations were incurred to deal with unstable ground. The location was an old tip site and no Geotech information was supplied with the Tender. Stiles had to re-design custom foundations to accommodate this. We advised the City to include a geotechnical survey on all future Tenders, which is now done.</p>	<p>Steve O'Brien (Project Officer Parks & Conservation)</p> <p>9405 5896 0427 580 015</p>
<p>Sorrento Soccer Club Sports Flood Lighting – 350 Lux Upgrade</p> <p>Client: City of Joondalup</p> <p>This project involved the design, supply and installation of a custom retrofit solution to upgrade the existing lighting to professional match (350 lux). We needed to undertake extensive engineering to evaluate the existing light poles (we previously installed in 2009) to confirm they could take the additional load. We used an alternative flood light with a lower sale area to ensure the loading was within the pole capacity.</p>	<p>Jan 2016 – Feb 2016</p>	<p>\$150k</p>	<p>The works were delivered to very high standard and inline with the contract timeline.</p>	<p>Tony Rowan 0409 661 524</p>

**Club Night Lights Program
2023 February Small Grants
Goomalling Football Club – Existing Lights**

Current light provision is a combination of different halide lights from various secondhand sources. There are 6 light poles, with the last known acquisition was from Richmond Speedway in the 1980s.



**Club Night Lights Program
2023 February Small Grants
Goomalling Football Club – Existing Lights**



**Club Night Lights Program
2023 February Small Grants
Goomalling Football Club – Existing Lights**



**Club Night Lights Program
2023 February Small Grants
Goomalling Football Club – Existing Lights**



**Club Night Lights Program
2023 February Small Grants
Goomalling Football Club – Existing Lights**



SITE MAP 47 Lockyer St, Goomalling



Locality Map and Community Profile

Goomalling Community Profile

The Shire of Goomalling is 132 km north-east of the Perth Metropolitan area in the Avon subregion of the Wheatbelt, and surrounded by the rural Shires of Toodyay, Northam, Cunderdin, Wongan Ballidu, Dowerin and Victoria Plains. Goomalling district spans an area of 1,845 square kilometres.

The Goomalling town site, which is the primary service area of the Shire, is situated approximately a 1.25 hours' drive from Midland via Northam or Toodyay. The majority of settlement is consolidated within and around the Goomalling town site, though there are also ten rural localities throughout the district.

There are currently 955 people located in the Shire of Goomalling, the median age of the population was 49, 50.8% percent were male and 49.2% percent were female. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people made up 3.9% of the population with a median age of 25.¹



FIGURE 1: SHIRE OF GOOMALLING, BOUNDARY²

¹ Census QuickStats, Goomalling (S) Local Government Area (2021), Australia Bureau of Statistics

http://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA53710?opendocument

² Shire of Goomalling, GoogleMaps

Locality Map and Community Profile

Sport in Goomalling

Goomalling has a strong sporting culture with teams competitive across all sporting disciplines in their respective associations creating the vibrant social scenes essential to community pride and wellbeing.

Goomalling Football Club was established in 1906 and is the nucleus of the community. A symbiotic relationship exists between the football, hockey and netball clubs with all three (3) sports in senior and junior competitions following the Mortlock associations and play on the same day. Increased participation in the football directly impacts participation in hockey and netball creating a “family sports day”.

In 2022 Goomalling were premiers in the A Grade Football, A Grade Netball, Junior and Senior Hockey as well as taking home club of the year.

The project indirectly impacts stakeholders of the recreation precinct including bowls, tennis, netball and hockey as the enhanced facilities increase participation, creating a vibrant community hub.

Since the colocation of the bowling green to the precinct in 2015, the bowling club has already seen an increase in participation, with the addition of adequate lighting to facilities it will enable more night games improving playing conditions as summer days can be quite uncomfortable as well as providing flexible playing times to encourage younger players.

Whilst there is reasonable participation according to our community groups data, Department of Local Government, Sport & Industries ActiveSmart program has identified that 55% of people in Shire of Goomalling don't have adequate amount of exercise and 77% people are overweight or obese³.

³ Department Local Government, Sport & Industries (fmr. Dept. Sport & Recreation), ActiveSmart Program, 2016

Locality Map and Community Profile

Project location

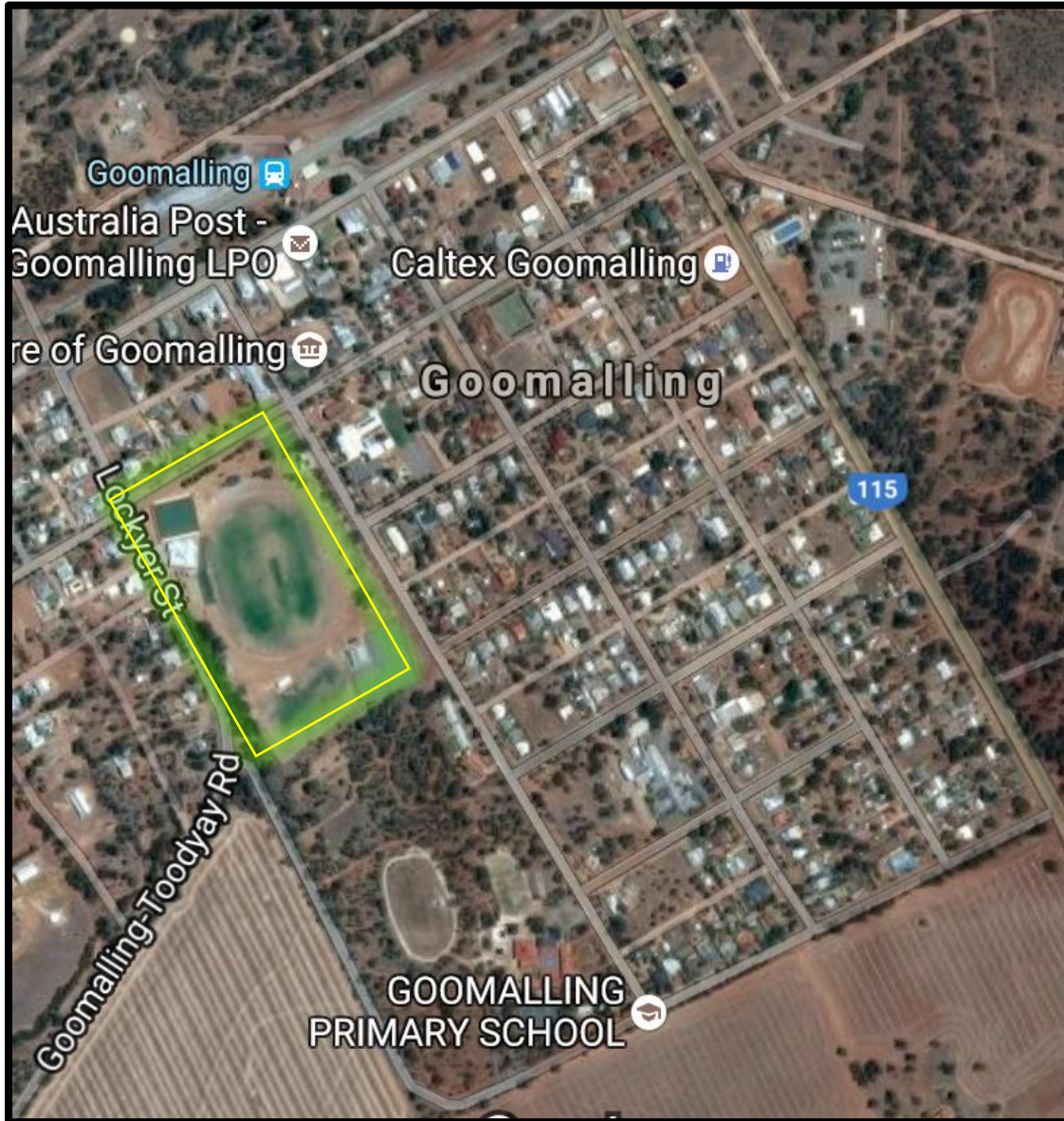


FIGURE 5: SHIRE OF GOOMALLING, TOWNSITE⁴

Location	Goomalling Recreation Ground
Address	47 Quinlan Street, Goomalling
Cross roads	Hoddy Street
Coordinates	-31.301680, 116.826582

⁴ Shire of Goomalling, GoogleMaps

Balance Sheet

Goomalling Football Club

As at 30 September 2022

	30 SEP 2022	30 SEP 2021
Assets		
Bank		
General Account #325	67,548.86	8,047.94
Term Deposit #141	250,580.82	-
Total Bank	318,129.68	8,047.94
Total Assets	318,129.68	8,047.94
Net Assets		
	318,129.68	8,047.94
Equity		
Current Year Earnings	310,081.74	143.97
Retained Earnings / (Accumulated Losses)	8,047.94	7,903.97
Total Equity	318,129.68	8,047.94

Profit and Loss

Goomalling Football Club

For the year ended 30 September 2022

	2022	2021
Trading Income		
Gate	10,217.00	7,538.90
Kitchen Sales	37,624.45	32,674.20
Total Trading Income	47,841.45	40,213.10
Cost of Sales		
Budgets	3,373.22	-
Game Day Staff	2,700.00	1,250.00
Kitchen Purchases	13,769.74	14,296.95
Merchant Fees	2,209.46	295.71
Total Cost of Sales	22,052.42	15,842.66
Gross Profit	25,789.03	24,370.44
Other Income		
Award Donations	700.00	-
Cropping Income	325,714.47	70,269.58
Donations In	1,001.12	100.00
Events	4,006.00	5,400.00
Gain on Disposal of Investments	51,259.93	40,000.00
Grants	52,000.00	-
Interest Income	580.82	214.28
Memberships	6,750.00	6,545.00
Other Income	442.70	501.20
Reimbursements	340.15	1,320.00
Sponsorship	39,495.00	42,411.84
Uniform Sales	4,911.48	8,544.00
Total Other Income	487,201.67	175,305.90
Operating Expenses		
Awards	10,400.00	8,450.00
Bank Fees	72.16	79.30
Cleaning & Laundry	1,520.60	-
Coaching	25,130.00	-
Construction Costs	8,628.29	-
Contracting Work	-	4,500.00
Cropping	61,409.86	40,385.42
Depreciation	-	60,059.40
End of Year Awards	73.95	-
Event Expenses	4,842.06	6,709.95
Insurance	6,632.41	912.50
League Expenses	5,746.80	-
Medical and Ambulance	1,485.00	-

	2022	2021
Payments to Goomalling Clubs	3,000.00	-
Player Payments	44,750.00	39,930.00
Players Food and Drink	4,351.11	-
Postage	-	576.16
Printing & Stationery	-	1,750.40
Rent	-	3,755.35
Sponsors	-	6,847.75
Staff Amenities	-	3,173.50
Subscriptions & Memberships	361.00	1,250.00
Sundry Expenses	327.04	1,894.76
Trainer	5,089.37	3,382.38
Travel	117.48	-
Umpires	6,860.00	4,230.00
Uniforms	5,266.77	11,645.50
Venue Hire	6,845.06	-
Total Operating Expenses	202,908.96	199,532.37
Net Profit	310,081.74	143.97

Goomalling Football Club

Lighting System

Pole / Fixture Summary						
Pole ID	Pole Height	Mtg Height	Fixture Qty	Luminaire Type	Load	Circuit
P1-P4	30.5	30.5	4	TLC-LED-1500	5.72 kW	A
4			16		22.88 kW	

Circuit Summary			
Circuit	Description	Load	Fixture Qty
A		22.88 kW	16

Fixture Type Summary							
Type	Source	Wattage	Lumens	L90	L80	L70	Quantity
TLC-LED-1500	LED 5700K - 75 CRI	1430W	160,000	>120,000	>120,000	>120,000	16

Light Level Summary

Calculation Grid Summary								
Grid Name	Calculation Metric	Illumination					Circuits	Fixture Qty
		Ave	Min	Max	Min/Max	Min/Ave		
01 Oval	Horizontal Illuminance	125	75.8	219	0.35	0.61	A	16
02 Glare - Oval	Glare Rating	37.1	27.5	41.7	0.66	0.74	A	16

From Hometown to Professional



We Make It Happen.

ENGINEERED DESIGN

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PROJECT SUMMARY

EQUIPMENT LIST FOR AREAS SHOWN

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	MOUNTING HEIGHT	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY / POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	P1-P4	30.5m	-	30.5m	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
TOTALS						16	16	0

Goomalling Football Club

GRID SUMMARY

Name: **01 Oval**
 Size: 159.0m x 129.0m
 Spacing: 5.0m x 5.0m
 Height: 0.0m above grade

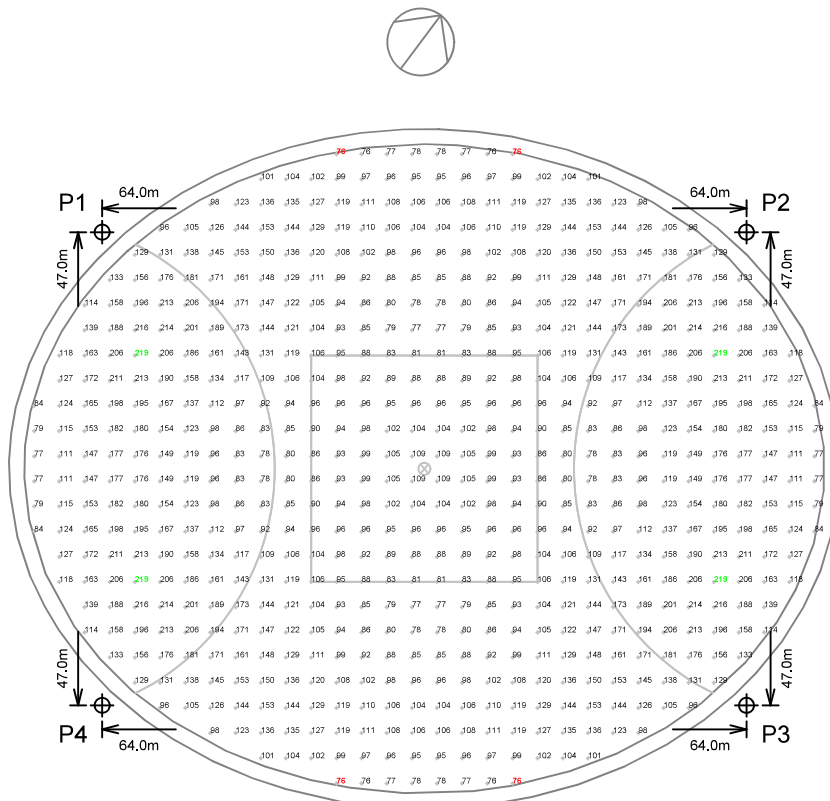
ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

MAINTAINED HORIZONTAL LUX

Entire Grid
Guaranteed Average: 265
 Scan Average: 125.26
 Maximum: 219.26
 Minimum: 75.82
 Min / Avg: 0.61
Min / Max: 0.35
 UG (adjacent pts): 1.48
 CU: 0.82
 No. of Points: 648

LUMINAIRE INFORMATION

Applied Circuits: A
No. of Luminaires: 16
 Total Load: 22.88 kW



SCALE 1: 1500



Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊗

ENGINEERED DESIGN



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ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

EQUIPMENT LIST FOR AREAS SHOWN

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	MOUNTING HEIGHT	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY / POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	P1-P4	30.5m	-	30.5m	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
TOTALS						16	16	0

Goomalling Football Club

GRID SUMMARY

Name: **02 Glare - Oval**
 Size: 159.0m x 129.0m
 Spacing: 5.0m x 5.0m
 Height: 1.5m above grade

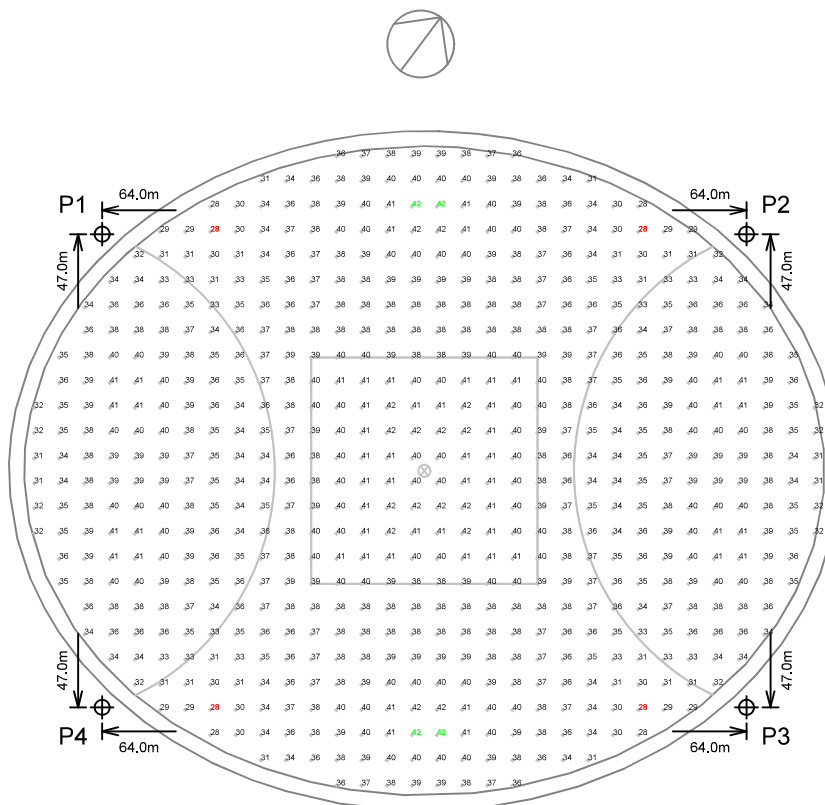
ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

MAINTAINED GLARE RATING: Max Reading

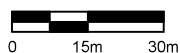
Entire Grid
Scan Average: 37.10
 Maximum: 41.74
 Minimum: 27.53
 No. of Points: 648

LUMINAIRE INFORMATION

Applied Circuits: A
No. of Luminaires: 16
 Total Load: 22.88 kW



SCALE 1: 1500



Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊗



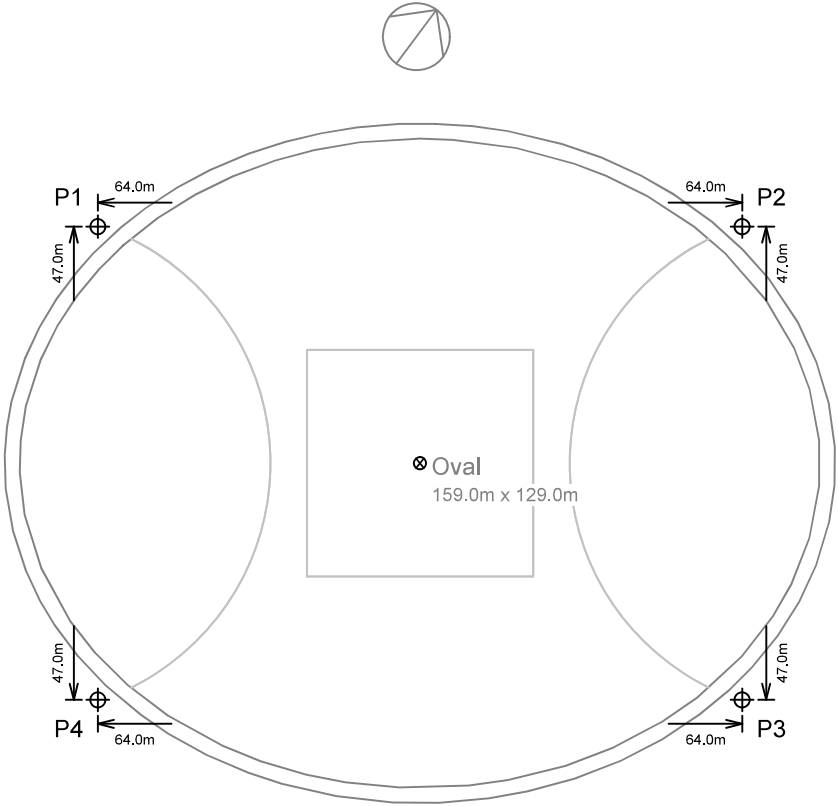
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ENGINEERED DESIGN

ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

Goomalling Football Club



EQUIPMENT LAYOUT

INCLUDES:
 · Oval

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the "Musco Control System Summary" for electrical sizing.

Installation Requirements: Results assume 73% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

EQUIPMENT LIST FOR AREAS SHOWN

QTY	LOCATION	Pole		Luminaires		
		SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	MOUNTING HEIGHT	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY / POLE
4	P1-P4	30.5m	-	30.5m	TLC-LED-1500	4
TOTALS						16

SINGLE LUMINAIRE AMPERAGE DRAW CHART

Ballast Specifications (.90 min power factor)	Line Amperage Per Luminaire (max draw)				
	220	230	240	380	415
Single Phase Voltage	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)
TLC-LED-1500	8.1	7.7	7.4	4.7	4.4



Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊗



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Light·Structure System™

5 Easy Pieces™

Complete System from
Foundation to Poletop

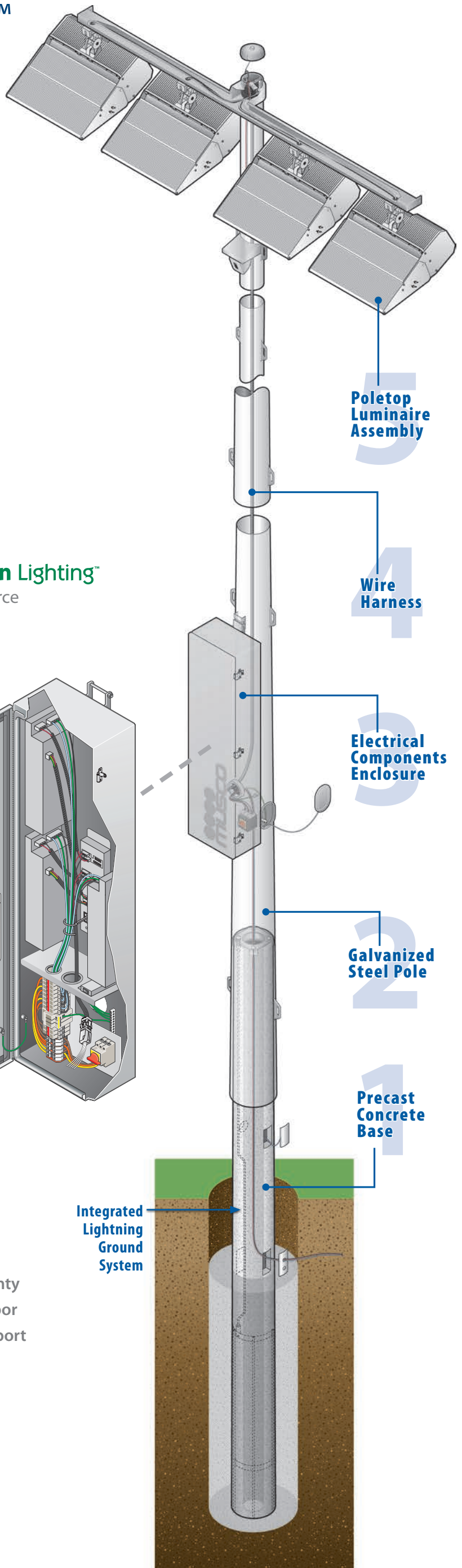
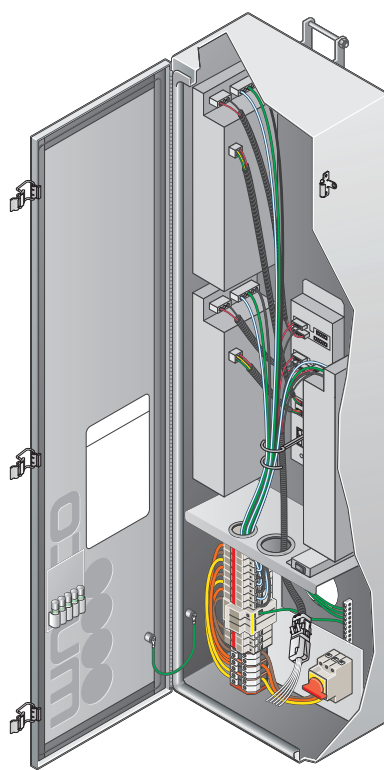
Two light source options



TLC for LED™
Total Light Control™



Green Generation Lighting™
Metal Halide Light Source



All components designed to work together . . .
factory built, wired, aimed, and tested
to assure reliable, trouble-free operation

Covered by a 25-year product assurance and warranty
program with guaranteed light levels, parts and labor
for maintenance, system monitoring, and 24/7 support
from Control-Link Central™

For your
BUDGET,
for the
ENVIRONMENT.



7 March 2023

Ashley Lord
President
Goomalling Football Club
PO Box 130
Goomalling WA 6460

LETTER OF SUPPORT – LIGHTING UPGRADES – GOOMALLING TOWN OVAL

Dear Ashley,

The West Australian Football Commission (WAFC) supports the proposed lighting upgrades at Goomalling Town Oval in Goomalling.

A key strategy for WAFC, as outlined in the 2020-2030 Strategic Facilities Plan, is working collaboratively with clubs and local governments to increase the number of venues with capable lighting.

The current lighting does not meet the needs of the football club and community, or the AFL Preferred Facility Guidelines (2019) for local level competitions. This upgrade is necessary to ensure the ongoing growth and sustainability of the Goomalling Football Club and allow for greater opportunities.

The WAFC welcomes the proposed upgrades to the lighting at Goomalling Town Oval and looks forward to the project securing the necessary funding to be completed. This will deliver significant benefits for not only the Goomalling Football Club, but for all sport and recreation users in the community and surrounding region.

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind Regards,

Steven Rose
Manager Facilities & Government Relations
West Australian Football Commission
105 Banksia St, Tuart Hill WA 6060
E: srose@wafc.com.au





Goomalling Football Club
PO Box 130
Goomalling WA 6460
Email: goomallingfc@hotmail.com



Date 7/3/23

Mr Peter Bentley
CEO
Shire of Goomalling
P O Box 118
GOOMALLING WA 6460

RE: Lighting Grant

Dear Peter

On behalf of the Goomalling Football Club we would like to write to the Shire of Goomalling requesting the Shire contribute up to 1/3rd of the lighting grant we are applying for. While we would really appreciate a contribution from the Shire, please understand that even if the Shire is unable to contribute any value up to 1/3rd of the grant, the Goomalling Football Club would still like to proceed with the grant application. The Goomalling Football Club is willing to contribute up to 2/3rds of the grant if necessary.

The Goomalling Football Club committee believes we should be successful in getting this grant for several reasons. Most importantly we believe our lights are in urgent need of upgrading and we as a club have worked extremely hard to put ourselves in a financial position to be able to do so. New lights would set our club up for decades into the future and we believe will benefit the football club and the town as well with opportunities for future night games as well as keeping the oval to a standard that is required for country football.

Over the years the football club has invested heavily in our town and facilities contributing substantial funds towards our electronic score board, the water tanks, the club change rooms, the ovals reticulation system and most recently contributing the to new cricket pitch. We invest heavily in our towns facilities to ensure our grounds are kept at a level that ensures we continue to hold the finals events.

Our willingness to proceed with the grant even if we need to contribute 2/3rds of the fund indicates how important and urgent we believe the lighting project is to our club and our town. If we can gain any contribution from the Shire up to 1/3 of the grant it would benefit

Ashley Lord
President
ashley01@westnet.com.au
0427 774 459

Mark Ashton
Secretary
goomallingfc@hotmail.com
0410 357 883

Royce Smith
Treasurer
royce.smith1990@gmail.com
0430 679 694



Goomalling Football Club
PO Box 130
Goomalling WA 6460
Email: goomallingfc@hotmail.com



the club and the town as we would hold funds to invest in the next project to ensure our grounds are kept to the great standard, they have always been.

We look forward to hearing your response.

Mark Ashton
Secretary

Ashley Lord
President
ashley01@westnet.com.au
0427 774 459

Mark Ashton
Secretary
goomallingfc@hotmail.com
0410 357 883

Royce Smith
Treasurer
royce.smith1990@gmail.com
0430 679 694



9.4 LRCIP 4 PROJECT NOMINATIONS

File Reference	
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Shire of Goomalling
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	8 March 2023
Author	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	1.

Summary

To consider what projects to put forward for funding under the LRCIP 4 Funding Program

Background

The Federal Government provided stimulus funding for Councils during the COVID 19 Pandemic to further stimulate the economy during the testing times that surrounded the pandemic. There have been three rounds of this funding and below is a table showing projects funded through the various phases.

LRCIP 1

Gabby Quoi Quoi Culvert	33,293
Botherling East	34,475
Footpath Project	37,876
Rec Ground Filter	8,268
Long Forrest Road Resheet	119,566
Waste Site Toilet	7,296
Anstey Park Power	22,007
Community Centre Benchtop	8,280

271,061

LRCIP 3

Anstey Park	50,000
Gumnuts Toilets	50,000
Hall Ceiling	101,142
Slater Homestead - musuem	80,000
Mobile Traffic Lights	30,000
Old Road Board	60,000
Sewerage Works	50,000
Swimming Pool Upgrade	81,000
High Street Path	40,000

542,142

LRCIP 2

Anstey Park	101,896
Community Centre	67,047
Byberding Culvert	38,104

207,047

The projects must fit within certain criteria to be funded and can include road projects, community facilities projects and the like. Following the first three allocations the Round 4 allocation is \$271,061 for the Shire of Goomalling.

Consultation

Nil other.



Statutory Environment

- Local Government Act (1995)

Policy Implications

Council has no specific policy regarding this matter.

Financial Implications

Projects can be fully funded however overruns will need to be funded by the Shire.

Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	
	Not directly dealt with within the plan.

Comment/Conclusion

There are any number of potential projects that could be suggested however they must fit the criteria. Some suggested projects could include the following:

- Further funding for upgrades to the swimming pool (a further \$80,000)
- Further funding for the renovation of 59 Railway Terrace (a further \$60,000)
- Further funding to complete Anstey Park (a further \$60,000)
- Funding toward the upgrade of the Water Treatment Plant (approx. \$50,000)
- Further funding for upgrades to Slater Homestead (from \$20,000)
- Any other project that Council deems to be required public road or facilities upgrade.

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

1. Provisionally select the following projects to the total of \$271,061 for inclusion in the LRCIP Round 4 funding program for commencement next financial year.

- Further funding for upgrades to the swimming pool (a further \$80,000)
- Further funding for the renovation of 59 Railway Terrace (a further \$61,061)
- Further funding to complete Anstey Park (a further \$60,000)
- Funding toward the upgrade of the Water Treatment Plant (approx. \$50,000)
- Further funding for upgrades to Slater Homestead (from \$20,000)

To be confirmed through estimates obtained by the CEO.

RESOLUTION 610

Moved Cr Barratt, seconded Cr Butt that Council endorse Officer's recommendation.

CARRIED 5/0



9.5 PLANNING SCHEME AMMENDMENT NO 6

File Reference	
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Shire of Goomalling
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	8 March 2023
Author	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	1.

Summary

Pursuant to section 75 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, amend the above Town Planning Scheme by Reclassifying Lot 26 (No. 8) Forrest Street, from 'Public Purposes' reserve to 'Residential R12.5' zone and Amending the Scheme map accordingly.

Background

In September 2022 Council resolved to advertise this Scheme Amendment and following the consideration of any public submissions progress to submitting the amendment to the WA Planning Commission for approval as a minor scheme amendment.

Consultation

The amendment was advertised locally for a period of eight weeks with no submissions received.

Statutory Environment

- Local Government Act 1995
- State Planning Strategy 2050;
- State Planning Policy 1 State Planning Framework Policy;
- State Planning Policy No. 2.9 Water Resources;
- State Planning Policy No. 3 Urban Growth and Settlement;
- State Planning Policy 3.7 Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas - the site is not within a Bushfire Prone Area as shown at <https://maps.slip.wa.gov.au/landgate/bushfireprone/>;
- State Planning Policy 5.4 Road and Rail Noise - the site is within the 'trigger' area due to freight railway noise; and
- Wheatbelt Regional Planning and Infrastructure Framework;

Policy Implications

Council does not have a specific policy regarding this matter.

Financial Implications

Nil

Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	
	Not Directly dealt with within the plan



Comment/Conclusion

Through several past meetings Council has sought to rezone this property and the final step prior to submission to the WAPC has now been finalized. There were no submissions regarding the amendment.

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

Pursuant to section 75 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, amend the above Town Planning Scheme as no public submissions were received following an eight week consultation period and now seek approval from the WAPC in:

1. Reclassifying Lot 26 (No. 8) Forrest Street, from 'Public Purposes' reserve to 'Residential R12.5' zone.
2. Amending the Scheme map accordingly.

The amendment is standard under the provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* for the following reasons:

- A) The amendment would have minimal impact on land in the scheme area that is not the subject of the amendment.
- B) The amendment does not result in any significant environmental, social, economic or governance impacts on land in the scheme area.

RESOLUTION 611

Moved Cr Van Gelderen, seconded Cr Butt that Council endorse Officer's recommendation.

CARRIED 5/0



Shire of Goomalling

Town Planning Scheme No. 3

Amendment No. 6

Summary of Amendment Details

Reclassification of Lot 26 (No. 8) Forrest Street Goomalling from "Public Purposes" Reserve to "Residential R12.5" zone due to the sale of the property for residential purposes.

Planning and Development Act 2005

RESOLUTION TO PREPARE AND ADOPT AMENDMENT TO LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME

Shire of Goomalling Town Planning Scheme No. 3 Amendment No. 6

Resolved that the local government pursuant to section 75 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, amend the above Town Planning Scheme by:

1. Reclassifying Lot 26 (No. 8) Forrest Street, from 'Public Purposes' reserve to 'Residential R12.5' zone.
2. Amending the Scheme map accordingly.

The amendment is standard under the provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* for the following reasons:

- A) The amendment would have minimal impact on land in the scheme area that is not the subject of the amendment.
- B) The amendment does not result in any significant environmental, social, economic or governance impacts on land in the scheme area.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 20_____

(Chief Executive Officer)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Shire of Goomalling seeks the support of the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) and the approval of the Hon. Minister for Planning to reclassify Lot 26 (No. 8) Forrest Street, Goomalling (the 'site') from 'Public Purpose' Reserve to 'Residential R12.5' zone.

The purpose of this report is to explain and set out the planning merits of the Amendment.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Property Address and Cadastral Details

Cadastral details for the site are summarised below in Table 1:

Lot	Diagram	Volume	Folio	Area	Owner
26 Forrest Street, Goomalling	DP222510	2660	979	2023m ²	Shire of Goomalling

Location

The property is located in a mixed-use area adjacent to the main commercial area in the Goomalling townsite. The prospective owners operate a bed and breakfast on a separate lot, which adjoins the amendment site, at Lot 27 Forrest Street.

Lot 27 Forrest Street is zoned 'Commercial' due to the nature of its use as a bed and breakfast. The prospective owners currently rent Lot 26 Forrest Street from the Shire and use this as their primary place of residence. They wish to acquire the property as owners to undertake renovations to the house to better facilitate their occupation and management of the adjacent business.

A copy of the Scheme Map is attached to further highlight the site's location.

Ownership

Lot 26 Forrest Street Goomalling was originally Reserve 5270 for the purposes of 'Public Buildings – Lands and Police'. The purpose was changed to 'Police' in 1993 and the vesting was also changed to the Commissioner of Police at the same time.

The Shire of Goomalling obtained a Management Order for the reserve in 2005 which designated the purpose as 'Shire Purposes'. This took effect from 14 June 2005.

The Shire of Goomalling acquired the freehold for the property and the Duplicate Title was issued on 20 September 2007 in the name of the Shire of Goomalling and the Shire has retained ownership since. Under its Town Planning Scheme No 3, the Council classified the purpose of the property as 'Public Purposes' Reserve.

The Council has entered into a contract of sale for the property with private persons who are currently tenants in the building and the 'Public Purposes' Reserve is not consistent with private ownership.

Current & Surrounding Land uses

While the current classification is 'Public Purposes' Reserve, the actual use of the property has been residential as there has been a house on the property since its vesting in the Commissioner for Police. The property was originally the combined Police Station and officer's residence. The original house is still in use.

On the current Scheme Map, the property is shown as a Public Purpose Reserve and the adjacent properties are classified as 'Commercial'. Several properties across the road from the subject property are zoned Commercial and have a non-conforming Residential land use. These properties are an 'overhang' from years prior to the adoption of the Shire of Goomalling TPS 3 when many commercial properties also provided for housing for the business owners. The non-conforming rights are still current for these properties and are used predominantly for residential purposes.

Physical Characteristics

The property contains a single residence and shed. The site is connected to relevant services.

3.0 LOCAL PLANNING CONTEXT

State & Regional Planning Context

The requested Amendment is consistent with the planning framework including:

- *State Planning Strategy 2050;*
- *State Planning Policy 1 State Planning Framework Policy;*
- *State Planning Policy No. 2.9 Water Resources;*
- *State Planning Policy No. 3 Urban Growth and Settlement;*
- *State Planning Policy 3.7 Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas - the site is not within a Bushfire Prone Area as shown at <https://maps.slip.wa.gov.au/landgate/bushfireprone/>;*
- *State Planning Policy 5.4 Road and Rail Noise - the site is within the 'trigger' area due to freight railway noise; and*
- *Wheatbelt Regional Planning and Infrastructure Framework;*

Local Planning Strategy

The Shire does not have a Local Planning Strategy.

Local Planning Policies

There are no relevant local planning policies applying to the Amendment request.

Shire of Goomalling Town Planning Scheme No. 3

Clause 2.3.2 of the Scheme states the objectives for land shown as Public Purposes on the

Scheme Map are:

- a) to protect areas already set aside for public purposes by Crown Reserves;
- b) to enable the Council to control development in public purpose reserves.

Given the land is no longer a reserve, it is appropriate that the classification of the property be regularised. Surrounding residential land as an R-Coding of R12.5. The proposal is consistent with Residential zone objectives in clause 3.5.1.

Shire of Goomalling Strategic Community Plan

The Strategic Community Plan sets the community's vision for the future and it is the principal strategic guide for the Council's future planning and activities. The plan supports growth and progress locally and regionally. The Council seeks to promote Goomalling as a prosperous community, to support enhanced community services, existing businesses and to attract new businesses. Relevant matters are summarised below:

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	
2.3.3	Facilitate and create sustainable business and community partnerships
2.3.4	Promote new commercial and industrial development through appropriate zoning of land and infrastructure
2.3.6	Develop a strategy to attract and retain skilled people in the local area
2.3.7	Develop additional housing and other forms of accommodation to attract skilled workers to the district

4.0 PROPOSAL

The proposal is to reclassify the property consistent with current usage and private ownership. It is a simple change of classification due to the change of ownership from public to private. The 'Public Purposes' Reserve is not consistent with private ownership and the best description of the actual use of the property is a Residential R12.5 zone.

With the prospect of private ownership, the classification is no longer appropriate and the change to residential is the most appropriate classification of the land use. There are no physical impediments or off-site uses such as offensive trades or the like, that would preclude this change or the quiet enjoyment of the property by the prospective owners.

5.0 CONCLUSION

This report confirms that the Amendment is consistent with the planning framework, it respects the local context and the site is suitable to be reclassified from Public Purposes Reserve to Residential R12.5 zone.

The support of the WAPC and the approval of the Hon. Minister for Planning are requested.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME No. 3

AMENDMENT No. 6

The Shire of Goomalling under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon it in that behalf by the *Planning and Development Act 2005* hereby amends the above Town Planning Scheme by:

1. Reclassifying Lot 26 (No. 8) Forrest Street, from 'Public Purposes' reserve to 'Residential R12.5' zone.
2. Amending the Scheme Map accordingly.

The Amendment is standard under the provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* for the following reasons:

- A) The amendment would have minimal impact on land in the scheme area that is not the subject of the amendment.
- B) The amendment does not result in any significant environmental, social, economic or governance impacts on land in the scheme area.

COUNCIL ADOPTION FOR ADVERTISING

Adopted for advertising by resolution of the Council of the Shire of Goomalling at the Ordinary Meeting of the Council held on the 21 September 2022

.....

SHIRE PRESIDENT

.....

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

COUNCIL RECOMMENDED/SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL

This Standard Amendment was supported for submission to the Minister for Planning for approval by resolution of the Shire of Goomalling at the Ordinary Meeting of the Council held on the 15 March 2023 and the Common Seal of the Shire of Goomalling was hereunto affixed by the authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of:

.....

SHIRE PRESIDENT

.....

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

WAPC RECOMMENDED/SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL

.....

DELEGATED UNDER S.16 OF THE
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005

DATE.....

APPROVAL GRANTED

.....

MINISTER FOR PLANNING
S.87 OF THE *PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005*

DATE.....



EXISTING SCHEME MAP

Legend

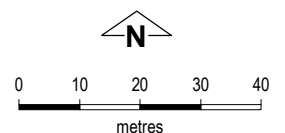
- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | Cadastre with Lot number | LPS Reserves | |
| | R Codes | | Public purposes |
| LPS Zones | | | Public purposes : Police station and court house |
| | Church and institutional | | Public purposes : Swimming pool |
| | Civic and cultural | | Railway purposes |
| | Commercial | | |
| | Residential | | |

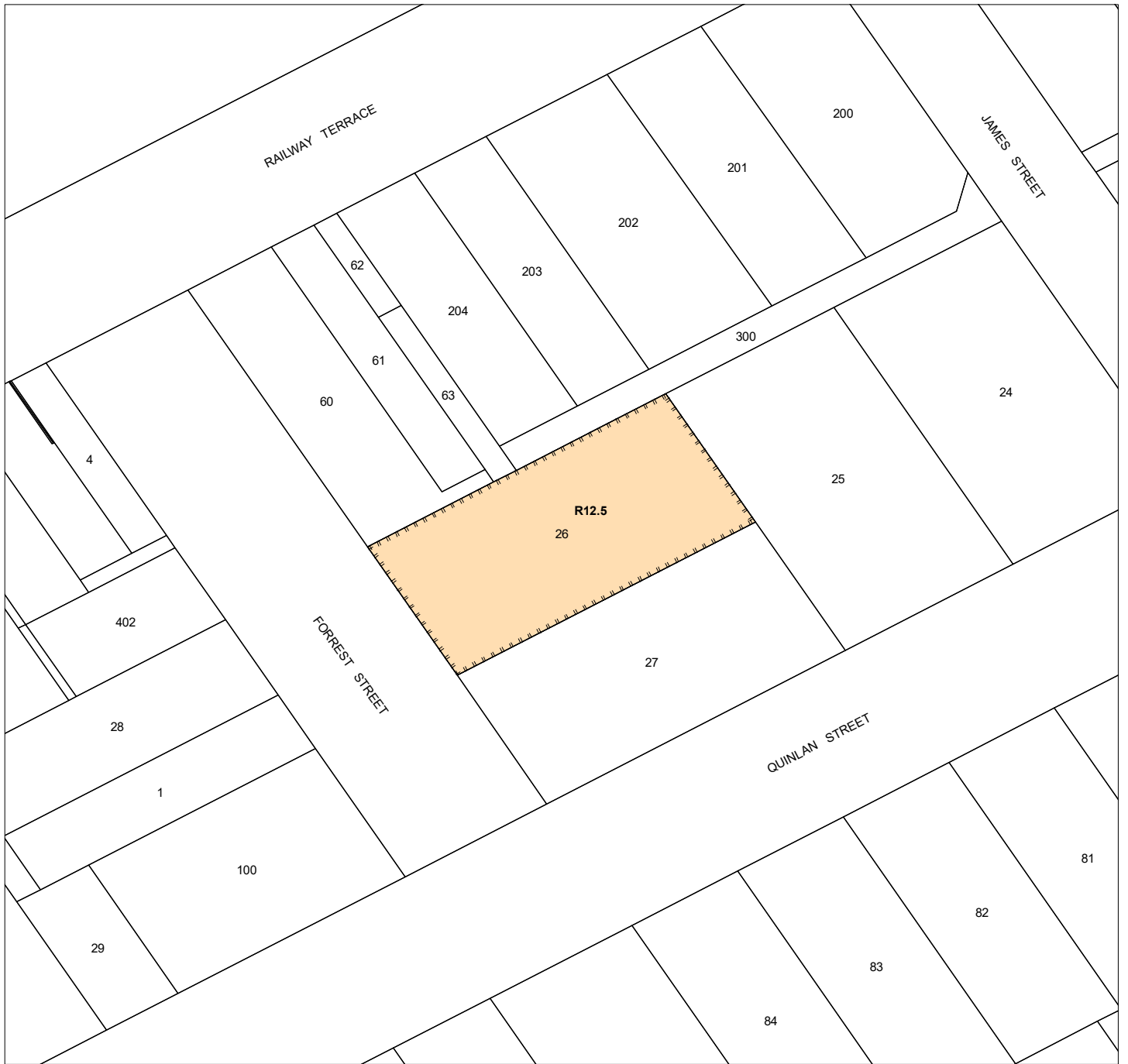


Department of Planning,
Lands and Heritage

Produced by Data Analytics,
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Perth WA
Base Information supplied by Western Australian
Land Information Authority SLIP 1180-2020-1


Shire of Goomalling
Town Planning Scheme No. 3
Amendment No. 6






PROPOSED SCHEME AMENDMENT MAP

Legend

 Cadastre with Lot number

 R Code amendments

LPS Zones and Reserves Amendments

 Residential



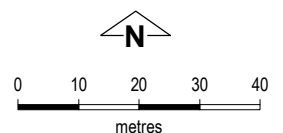
Department of Planning,
Lands and Heritage

Shire of Goomalling

Town Planning Scheme No. 3

Amendment No. 6

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Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Perth WA
Base Information supplied by Western Australian
Land Information Authority SLIP 1180-2020-1





9.6 ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS OCTOBER 2023

File Reference	
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Shire of Goomalling
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	8 March 2023
Author	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	1. Nil

Summary

To appoint the WA Electoral Commissioner as the Returning officer for the 2023 Council elections and to confirm that the conduct of the election will be as a postal election.

Background

At the February meeting the Council agreed to conduct the upcoming election with the Electoral Commissioner responsible for the process. This item formalises the process and must be passed to ensure that the Electoral Commissioner is empowered to do so.

Consultation

Nil other.

Statutory Environment

- Local Government Act (1995)

Policy Implications

Nil

Financial Implications

The current estimate from the WAEC is \$14,000.

Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	
	Not directly dealt with within the plan.

Comment/Conclusion

Nil further

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority



OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

1. In accordance with Section 4.20 (4) of the Local Government Act (1995), The WA Electoral Commissioner is to be responsible for the conduct of the 2023 ordinary elections together with any other elections or polls which may be required;

AND;

2. In accordance with Section 4.61 (2) of the Local Government Act (1995) that the method of conducting the election will be as a postal election.

RESOLUTION 612

Moved Cr Barratt, seconded Cr Van Gelderen that Council endorse Officer's recommendation.

CARRIED 5/0



LGE 028

Mr Peter Bentley
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Goomalling
PO Box 118
GOOMALLING WA 6460

Dear Mr Bentley

Local Government Ordinary Election: 2023

I refer to your email of 13 February 2023 in which you request a cost estimate for the Shire of Goomalling 2023 Local Government Election to be conducted as a postal election.

The estimated cost for the 2023 election if conducted as a postal ballot is \$14,000 inc GST, which has been based on the following assumptions:

- 690 electors
- response rate of approximately 50%
- 4 vacancies
- count to be conducted at the offices of the Shire of Goomalling
- appointment of a local Returning Officer
- regular Australia Post delivery service to apply for the lodgement of the election packages.

An additional amount of \$150 will be incurred if your Council decides to opt for the Australia Post Priority Service for the lodgement of election packages.

The Commission is required by the *Local Government Act 1995* to conduct local government elections on a full cost recovery basis and you should note that this is an estimate only and may vary depending on a range of factors.

Costs not incorporated in this estimate include:

- any legal expenses other than those that are determined to be borne by the Western Australian Electoral Commission incurred as part of an invalidity complaint lodged with the Court of Disputed Returns
- the cost of any casual staff to assist the Returning Officer on election day or night
- any unanticipated costs arising from public health requirements for the COVID-19 pandemic.

As you are aware, the Government is currently considering reforms to the *Local Government Act 1995*, which include how elections are to be conducted. In order to assist with your local government's budget planning, we have included, to the best of our knowledge, costs that will arise from the changes proposed in legislation. These include increased costs from the Commission arising from improved processing procedures and additional resources to supplement the Commission's education, complaints management, investigation and legal efforts.

In order for the Commission to be responsible for the conduct of your election, the first step required by the *Local Government Act 1995* is my written agreement to undertake the election.

As such, you may take this letter as my agreement to be responsible for the conduct of the ordinary elections in 2023 for the Shire of Goomalling in accordance with section 4.20(4) of the *Local Government Act 1995*, together with any other elections or polls that may also be required. My agreement is subject to the proviso that the Shire of Goomalling also wishes to have the election undertaken by the Western Australian Electoral Commission as a postal election.

In order to achieve this, your council would need to pass the following two motions by absolute majority:

- Declare, in accordance with section 4.20(4) of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the Electoral Commissioner to be responsible for the conduct of the 2023 ordinary elections together with any other elections or polls which may be required
- Decide, in accordance with section 4.61(2) of the *Local Government Act 1995* that the method of conducting the election will be as a postal election.

It would be greatly appreciated if this item was considered at your March 2023 council meeting, to enable the Commission to have sufficient time to work with you to effectively conduct the election.

I look forward to conducting this election for the Shire of Goomalling in anticipation of an affirmative vote by Council. If you have any further queries please contact Shani Wood Director, Election Operations on 9214 0400.

Yours sincerely



Robert Kennedy
ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER

10 February 2023



9.7 CONTAINER DEPOSIT SCHEME - COMMENT

File Reference	
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	WALGA
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	8 March 2023
Author	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Attachments 1. Container deposit scheme – Expanding the scope of eligible beverage containers discussion paper	

Summary

To consider if Council wishes to make comment in relation to the discussion paper regarding the Container Deposit Scheme.

Background

As Councillors will be aware there is currently a container deposit scheme in place which is limited to certain types of containers. The attached discussion paper is designed to foster discussion on the expansion of the scheme to increase the levels of recycling of materials used in manufacture of the containers leading to a greater level of circular economy.

Consultation

Nil other

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995
 Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030

Policy Implications

Council does not have a specific policy regarding this matter.

Financial Implications

Nil at this stage

Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	

Comment/Conclusion

Container deposit scheme – Expanding the scope of eligible beverage containers discussion paper is attached for information so that Councillors can formulate an opinion as to what comment it may wish to make in relation to an expansion of the scheme.

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority



OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- 1 Support the expansion of the Container Deposit scheme.

RESOLUTION 613

Moved Cr Van Gelderen, seconded Cr Barratt that Council endorse Officer's recommendation.

CARRIED 5/0



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Water and Environmental Regulation**

Container deposit scheme - Expanding the scope of eligible beverage containers

Discussion paper

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

December 2022

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Prime House, 8 Davidson Terrace
Joondalup Western Australia 6027
Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919

Phone: 08 6364 7000

Fax: 08 6364 7001

National Relay Service 13 36 77

dwer.wa.gov.au

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December 2022

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Acknowledgements

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation would like to thank the following for their contribution to this publication. Container Deposit Scheme team.

For more information about this report, contact
Manager Container Deposit Scheme, 6364 7027.

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Contents

Contents.....	iii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Purpose of this discussion paper.....	1
3. Consultation.....	2
3.1 About stakeholder consultation.....	3
3.2 How to make a submission.....	3
4. Container deposit scheme – current status.....	4
4.1 Introduction.....	4
4.2 Objectives of the scheme.....	4
4.3 Beverage container return rate.....	5
5. Expanding the CDS to include more beverage products.....	6
5.1 Resource Recovery Benefits.....	7
5.2 Litter.....	9
5.3 CDS economic analysis.....	9
6. Appendices.....	11
6.1 Appendix 1 - Beverage products included in the scheme.....	11
6.2 Appendix 2 - Beverage products currently excluded from the scheme.....	11
7. References.....	13

1. Introduction

The Western Australian container deposit scheme (CDS), Containers for Change, started on 1 October 2020. It delivered a commitment of the McGowan Government to increase recycling, reduce litter, provide benefits for community groups and charities, and create employment opportunities for people living with disability, Aboriginal people and long-term unemployed people.

The CDS was designed to align with the schemes in other states and territories so the same types of containers can be returned everywhere. This helps to avoid consumer confusion and also prevents containers being illegally transported from one state to another.

By the end of July 2022 more than 1.54 billion containers had been recovered for recycling and more than \$5 million had been donated to the 4,965 community groups and charities registered for a scheme ID. Containers for Change is also changing how many communities fundraise and providing new opportunities to spread the message about recycling.

Continuing the Western Australian emphasis on delivering social benefits from Containers for Change, more than 820 jobs have been created with upwards of 32 per cent of these going to people with disabilities, Aboriginal people and the long-term unemployed.

Schemes are established in each state. The South Australian CDS started in 1977 and has provided the broad template for eligible containers across all Australian jurisdictions with CDSs. The Northern Territory started its scheme in 2012, while New South Wales started in 2017. Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory followed in 2018. Tasmania and Victoria have both announced their schemes will start in 2023.

2. Purpose of this discussion paper

In April 2021, Environment Ministers agreed to the harmonisation of beverage containers covered by CDSs across jurisdictions to ensure consistent recycling collection strategies. In October 2021, Heads of Environment Protection Agencies (HEPA) supported jurisdictions consulting relevant stakeholders on an expanded scope of eligible containers for their CDSs.

The proposed expanded scope of eligible containers includes:

- all beverage containers between 150 millilitres (ml) and 3 litres, other than plain milk and registered health tonics.

The proposed expanded scope would change the Western Australian CDS by including:

- grape wine and spirits in glass bottles up to 3 litres
- grape wine in plastic containers 250 ml–3 litres
- grape wine in sachets 250 ml–3 litres
- grape wine in casks 1–3 litres
- water in casks 1–3 litres
- all fruit and vegetable juice, flavoured milk and cordial containers up to 3 litres.

Consultation in South Australian showed strong support for the proposal to increase the scope of containers to be included in its CDS.

The purpose of this paper is to seek community and stakeholder feedback about this proposal. The feedback will inform the Government of Western Australia's position.

3. Consultation

3.1 About stakeholder consultation

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the department) is seeking feedback on the proposal to extend the scope of the CDS and will analyse submissions and make recommendations to the Minister for Environment.

Stakeholder consultation promotes transparency, improves design and ensures risks are identified early and managed. It also allows innovative ideas to be put forward for consideration.

There are two ways to provide your feedback: via an anonymous online survey and/or a detailed written submission to the department.

By making a written submission you are consenting to the submission being treated as a public document. Your name will be published; however, your contact address will be withheld for privacy. If you do not consent to your submission being treated as a public document, you should either mark it as confidential, or specifically identify the parts that you consider confidential, and include an explanation.

The department may request that a non-confidential summary of the material is also given. It is important to note that, even if your submission is treated as confidential by the department, it may still be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*, or any other applicable written law.

The department reserves the right before publishing a submission to delete any content that could be regarded as racially vilifying, derogatory or defamatory to an individual or an organisation.

3.2 How to make a submission

The online survey may be accessed at www.dwer.wa.gov.au/cds

Written submissions must be received by 5pm (WST) on 1 May 2023. No late submissions will be considered.

Written submissions can be lodged by email (preferred) to [cgs@dwer.wa.gov.au](mailto:cds@dwer.wa.gov.au) or hard copies can be mailed to:

Manager
Container Deposit Scheme
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Locked Bag 10
Joondalup DC
JOONDALUP WA 6919

For more information, email cgs@dwer.wa.gov.au.

4. Container deposit scheme - current status

4.1 Introduction

There is increasing international recognition that society needs to move away from a linear model of value creation that begins with resource extraction and ends with waste disposal. This ‘take, make, use and dispose’ economic model is energy intensive and results in significant environmental impacts through pollution, destruction of habitat, litter and loss of biodiversity.

There is a global move towards a circular economy in which materials are reused and recycled, obtaining maximum value for resources and drastically reducing environmental impacts associated with resource extraction and waste disposal.

The [Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030](#) (waste strategy) is Western Australia’s strategy to move our state towards becoming a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.

Promoting the recovery of more value and resources from waste is one of the eight headline actions in the waste strategy. This includes setting targets to increase material recovery to 70 per cent by 2025.

The CDS has proved to be an effective tool for increasing resource recovery and recycling. By the end of June 2022, Containers for Change had resulted in the recycling rate of eligible beverage containers increasing from the pre-scheme baseline of 34 per cent to 61 per cent in the 2022 financial year. The recycling rate continues to increase as the scheme matures and the challenge is to reach 85 per cent recovery by 2024.

The CDS is an extended producer responsibility scheme funded by the beverage industry and run by an independent, not-for-profit scheme coordinator, WA Return Recycle Renew Ltd (WARRRL). WARRRL is responsible for developing and maintaining the collection network, recycling and community education, and financial management. The department is responsible for assessing container approval applications to ensure recycling streams are not contaminated as well as providing regulatory oversight of the scheme.

The scheme pays a 10 cent refund for eligible containers returned to approved refund points.

4.2 Objectives of the scheme

The objectives of the scheme are to:

- increase the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers
- reduce the number of empty beverage containers that are disposed of as litter or to landfill
- ensure suppliers take product stewardship responsibility

- provide opportunities for social enterprise and community organisations
- create opportunities for employment
- complement existing collection and recycling activities.

4.3 Beverage container return rate

The 'return rate' is the key performance indicator of the CDS and used to measure how the scheme is performing in recovering eligible beverage containers sold in Western Australia. The return rate is calculated by dividing the total number of containers returned for a refund and recovered through kerbside recycling by the total number of containers sold.

The CDS Regulations require the scheme coordinator, WARRRL, to set a preliminary container recovery rate for each financial year before 2023–24 (after which a return rate of 85 per cent is prescribed). WARRRL nominated a target of 65 per cent for the financial year ending June 2022, achieving 61 per cent.

By way of comparison, New South Wales achieved a return rate of 61 per cent in its first full financial year of operation (2018–19) and Queensland achieved a return rate of 60 per cent in its first full financial year of operation (2019–20).

WARRRL has nominated a target of 71 per cent for the financial year ending June 2023 and prepared an Implementation Plan to reach this target based on their [Strategic Plan 2021–2024](#).

Figure 1 presents the overall numbers of containers returned through refund points and material recovery facilities (MRF), from the scheme's start in October 2020 to June 2022. During this period, more than 2.5 billion eligible beverage containers have been sold in WA and nearly 1.5 billion containers have been recovered to be recycled. Of these, 78 per cent of the containers have been returned to refund points and 22 per cent collected by kerbside recycling. Since the introduction of the scheme, nearly 600 million additional containers have been recycled compared with the pre-scheme recycling baseline of 34 per cent.

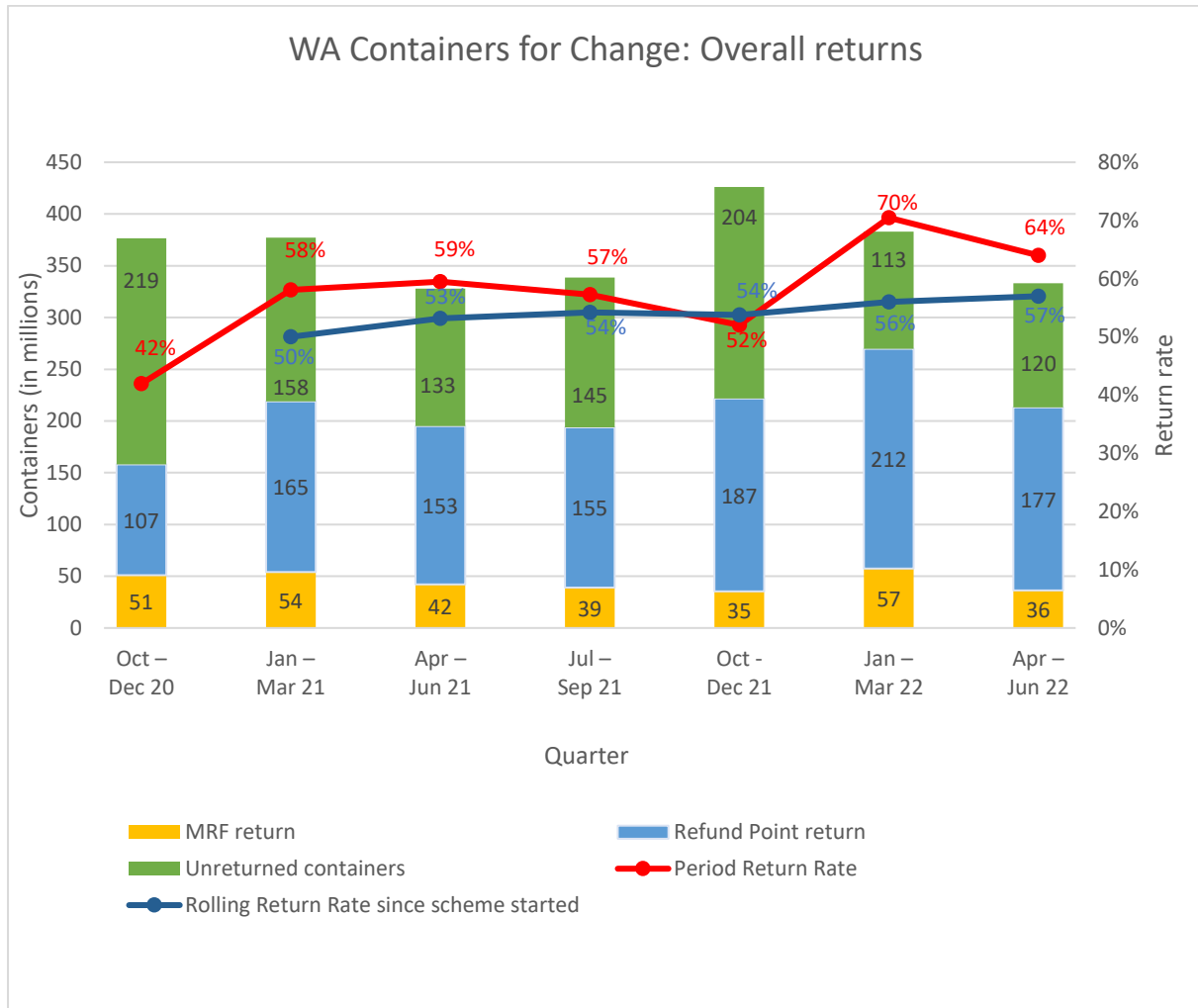


Figure 1 Overall numbers of containers returned through refund points and MRFs with period and rolling return rates (October 2020–June 2022)

5. Expanding the CDS to include more beverage products

Currently most aluminium, glass, polyethylene terephthalate (PET), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), steel and paperboard drink containers between 150 ml and 3 litres are covered by Containers for Change. However, the inclusions and exclusions are relatively complex. Detailed lists of eligible and excluded beverage containers are in Appendices 1 and 2.

It is proposed to expand the scope of eligible containers to include all beverage containers between 150 ml and 3 litres, other than plain milk and registered health tonics.

Table 1 lists the containers which are currently ineligible for the CDS but are proposed to be covered by an expanded scope.

Beverage types	Container material types	Container capacity
Wine (grape)	Glass	150 ml–3 L
Wine (grape)	Sachet or plastic	250 ml–3 L
Wine (grape)	Cask/aseptic packs	1–3 L
Pure spirit	Glass	150 ml–3 L
Flavoured milk	Any	1–3 L
Pure fruit/vegetable juice (at least 90% juice)	Any	1–3 L
Cordial (concentrated/undiluted)	Any	150–3 L
Water	Cask/aseptic packs	1–3 L

Table 1 Proposed changes: beverage containers proposed to be included in Containers for Change

5.1 Resource recovery benefits

To improve the waste management system in Western Australia, the waste strategy was introduced in 2019 to move our state towards becoming a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste. The waste strategy sets recovery targets which include to increase material recovery to 70 per cent and 75 per cent in 2025 and 2030 respectively.

The CDS supports the implementation of the waste strategy and complements the kerbside recycling system in multiple ways, including providing recycling for communities without kerbside services. Under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*, all beverage containers returned through Containers for Change must be recycled and must not be disposed of to landfill.

Containers for Change separates beverage containers from other recyclable materials at the earliest stage of resource recovery. The containers returned through Containers for Change are sorted by material types and are typically cleaner than those collected through the co-mingled recycling system. This source separation reduces contamination and improves the value of the material as feedstock for recycling and reprocessing.

Based on sampling from two Perth metropolitan MRF, the kerbside recycling system collects about 70 million containers each year that would become eligible for the CDS through the expanded scope. The breakdown by material type is presented in Table 2.

Material type	Estimated number of ‘expanded scope’ containers recovered through the kerbside recycling system in 2021 (million)
Glass	45.2
PET	14.3
HDPE	9.2
Mixed plastics (PET, HDPE and other plastics)	0.5
Total	69.2

Table 2 Estimated numbers of ‘expanded scope’ containers recovered through the kerbside recycling system per year

Extrapolation of MRF sampling results

The pre-scheme baseline sampling of eligible CDS containers recycled through MRF and scrap metal dealers estimated a recycling rate of 34 per cent. Using this recycling rate, it is estimated that expanding the scope of the CDS would make an additional 203 million of the containers supplied in WA annually eligible for the CDS.

The return rate for 2021–22 was 61 per cent, suggesting an additional 123 million containers would be recovered for recycling, a 12 per cent increase in total Containers for Change throughput.

In 2021–22 about 20 per cent containers were recovered through MRF and 80 per cent through refund points. This ratio suggests 98 million additional containers would be recovered through refund points and 25 million containers recovered through MRF.

If the baseline recycling rate for the expanded scope of containers was significantly higher, at about 50 per cent, we would expect an additional 140 million containers.

5.2 Litter

The [Litter Prevention Strategy for Western Australia 2020–2025](#) (litter strategy) sets a target of a 30 per cent reduction in litter levels between 2020 and 2025. Containers for Change supports the litter strategy by targeting one of the most visible forms of litter.

The proportion of beverage containers in the litter stream is a measure of the scheme's impact on reducing litter.

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (KABC) has monitored litter levels in Western Australia through two annual audits of litter levels through the National Litter Index (NLI) until 2019–20. According to the 2019–20 KABC monitoring, beverage containers made up 41 per cent of the total volume of all litter in Western Australia. From 2020–21, all Australian jurisdictions agreed to use a new methodology, the Australian Litter Measure. After testing the new methodology as a pilot litter audit in 2021, a full-scale litter survey was conducted in 2022. The 2022 litter survey measured the volume of beverage containers at 5 per cent, whereas the 2019–20 NLI measured it at 41 per cent.

Further, in the 2022 survey, about 77 per cent of the containers surveyed were not currently eligible for the CDS, compared with 23 per cent that were eligible.

While the change in survey methodology limits the conclusions that can be drawn, the most recent litter survey result suggests a significant drop in the presence of CDS containers in the litter stream since the introduction of Containers for Change in 2020, and that most containers being littered are outside of the current scope of the CDS.

5.3 CDS economic analysis

The CDS provides a range of economic and social benefits through the reduction of litter and the source separation of beverage containers materials from other recyclable and non-recyclable materials at the front end of the resource recovery process. In addition, there are benefits for reducing costs associated with local government kerbside recycling, including reducing cross-contamination of valuable materials such as paper and cardboard in the co-mingled kerbside bin.

In Western Australia during 2021–2022 about 731 million containers were returned through refund points and about 170 million containers were recovered through MRF. This resulted in payments to MRF of about \$17 million (including GST) and revenue of more than \$45 million in handling fees paid to refund point operators. Refunds paid to consumers amounted to about \$73.1 million.

Since the start of the scheme on 1 October 2020 to 30 June 2022, more than 1.47 billion containers have been collected with more than 315 million recovered through MRF and more than 1.15 billion returned through refund points. This equates to more than \$72 million paid in handling fees to refund point operators based on a fee of 0.0625 cents per container in 2022. In addition, more than \$31 million was paid to MRF and more than \$147 million paid in refunds to consumers.

Revenue from sorting and recycling CDS containers for MRF in Australian jurisdictions has been making up for the shortfall caused by restricted export of recyclable materials to Asian countries since 2018. The CDS has, and will continue to, provide a significant revenue stream which helps ensure resource recovery and recycling of kerbside recyclables remains financially viable.

Based on the scenarios explored in section 5.1 for potential additional containers recovered through an expanded scope of eligible containers, MRF could generate an extra \$1.7–\$2.5 million per year. Refund point operators could generate an additional \$4.5–\$6.5 million in handling fees based on the 2023 handling fee of 0.0671 per container.

Key objectives of the CDS include creating employment as well as opportunities for social enterprise and benefits for community organisations. More than 4,900 charities and community groups registered for a scheme ID have received about \$5 million in donations up to 31 July 2022. It would be expected that a proportion of the additional beverage containers included in an expanded scope would also be donated, as this represents an important part of the value proposition inherent in the scheme. Community groups and charities would also benefit from direct donation of beverage containers.

Employment outcomes from the scheme include the creation of more than 821 direct jobs, including 264 positions, or 32 per cent, allocated to people living with disabilities, Aboriginal people and the long-term unemployed.

Analysis of potential employment benefits arising from an expanded container scope has not been undertaken for Western Australia. However, South Australian [economic analysis](#) (Environment Protection Authority South Australia, 2020) has estimated that the recovery of additional containers would assist in creating a further 55 (FTE) jobs within the refund points and scheme coordinator-related work, and 164 (FTE) jobs in creating new containers or industrial products from recycled materials.

South Australian economic analysis provided in the September 2021 [discussion paper](#) (Environment Protection Authority South Australia, 2021) assumed that consumers are moderately sensitive to additional cost. On this basis the proposed expanded scope would reduce beverage sales of cordial, juice and flavoured milks with a retail price of \$3 by 1.67 per cent; and glass wine sales with a retail price of \$15 by 0.33 per cent. This analysis also expected to reduce sales of spirits in glass bottles with a retail price of \$30 by 0.17 per cent.

Conversely, broadening the CDS scope was expected to increase container recovery from 77 per cent to 78 per cent annually in South Australia. It is also expected to contribute to diverting beverage containers away from a kerbside recycling system which would save local government \$34 million for their waste management costs.

6. Appendices

6.1 Appendix 1 - Beverage products included in the scheme

The Containers for Change targets beverage containers most commonly seen as litter. The types of beverage containers covered in the scheme include plastic and glass bottles, paper-board cartons, and steel and aluminium cans between 150 ml and 3 litres. Eligible beverage containers in the scheme include:

- soft drinks, energy drinks, health drinks, sports drinks – 150 ml–3 litres (all container types)
- water: still, sparkling, flavoured or alcoholic – 150 ml–3 litres (all container types)
- beer, cider, spirit based mixed drinks (alcoholic or non-alcoholic) – 150 ml–3 litres (all container types)
- grape wine in
 - aluminium cans – 150 ml–3 litres
 - plastic containers – 150–250 ml
 - sachets – 150–250 ml
 - cask or aseptic pack containers – 150 ml–less than 1 litre
- non-grape wine (e.g. fruit wine, rice wine, barley wine, palm wine) – 150 ml–3 litres (all container types)
- Pure spirits in plastic containers – 150 ml–3 litres
- wine-based beverages in
 - cask or aseptic pack – 150 ml–less than 1 litre
 - all other container types – 150 ml–3 litres
- fruit and vegetable juice less than 90 per cent pure – 150 ml–3 litres (all container types)
- fruit and vegetable juice 90 per cent or greater – 150 ml–less than 1 litre (all container types)
- flavoured milk – 150 ml–less than 1 litre (all container types).

6.2 Appendix 2 - Beverage products currently excluded from the scheme

- Grape wine in glass bottles
- Grape wine in plastic containers or sachets 250 ml or greater

- Grape wine in casks 1 litre or greater
- Pure spirits in glass bottles
- Cordial
- Flavoured milk (all containers) 1 litre and above
- Fruit and vegetable juice equal to or more than 90 per cent pure (all containers) 1 litre and above
- Plain milk (all plain animal and plant-based milk)
- Registered health tonics (Therapeutic Goods Administration)

7. References

Environment Protection Authority South Australia 2021, [*Improving South Australia's Recycling Makes Cents*](#)

<https://yoursay.sa.gov.au/70705/widgets/344994/documents/215352>

Hudson Howell 2020, South Australian Environment Protection Authority, [*Container Deposit Scheme Economic Analysis Review December 2020*](#)

Keep Australia Beautiful Council 2020, [*Litter Prevention Strategy for Western Australia 2020–2025*](#)

Keep Australia Beautiful Council 2022, [*Australian Litter Measure, Litter Survey*](#), May 2022 report and analysis

Waste Authority 2019, [*Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030*](#)



9.8 E-WASTE TO LANDFILL BAN - COMMENT

File Reference	
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	WALGA
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	8 March 2023
Author	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	
2. E-waste to landfill ban in Western Australia Consultation Paper	

Summary

To consider if Council wishes to make comment in relation to the discussion paper regarding the proposed ban on E-Waste to landfill.

Background

E-waste is one of the fastest-growing waste streams in Australia. Electronic and electrical items are increasingly essential to the function and enjoyment of the lives of Western Australians. Western Australians all have a responsibility to manage our waste better, including the rapidly growing stream of e-waste we produce. When we responsibly drop-off or have our e-waste collected, we expect that it is recycled and does not end up in landfill.

Nationally, in 2019 Australia generated 521,000 tonnes or about 20 kg per capita of e-waste and this is expected to increase to 674,000 tonnes or 23 kg per capita by 2030. While about half of this was collected for recycling, less than 20 per cent of the material value was recovered (\$145 million out of \$820 million). In 2019, only about a quarter of the e-waste generated in Western Australia was estimated to be recycled. We believe this can be increased. Our existing e-waste recycling industry has the potential to manage more e-waste than we do currently.

The introduction of an e-waste landfill ban is expected to directly increase the recovery of end-of-life materials and support increased local recovery capacity. E-waste can contain precious metals such as gold, copper and nickel, and rare materials of strategic value such as indium and palladium. These precious metals could be recovered, recycled and used as valuable source of secondary raw materials.



E-waste can also contain hazardous materials and should be collected and recycled correctly to prevent harm to the environment and human health. The State Government is committed to banning e-waste from disposal to landfill by 2024. This commitment sees the state taking a step-change towards the state's Waste Strategy 2030 vision of becoming a sustainable, low-waste circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.

The landfill ban, accompanied by financial support from the State to help build the necessary collection and processing infrastructure, will catalyse the e-waste recycling industry in the state. This will not only generate commercial benefits and employment, but also lead to improve environmental and public health outcomes and increase Western Australia's recycling rate. For our waste industry, the initiative complements waste management frameworks including national product stewardship schemes to ensure that pathways to recycling are available. Ensuring that viable recovery pathways exist leads to positive outcomes and reduces the risks of stockpiling and illegal dumping.

Consultation

Nil Other

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995
Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030
Waste Strategy 2030

Policy Implications

Council does not have a specific policy regarding this matter.

Financial Implications

Nil at this stage

Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	

Comment/Conclusion

E-waste to landfill ban in Western Australia Consultation Paper is attached for information so that Councillors can formulate an opinion as to what comment it may wish to make in relation to an expansion of the ban.

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority



OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

1. Support the move to ban electronic waste from landfill sites.

RESOLUTION 614

Moved Cr Van Gelderen, seconded Cr Barratt that Council endorse Officer's recommendation.

CARRIED 5/0



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Water and Environmental Regulation**

E-waste to landfill ban in Western Australia

Consultation Paper



January 2023

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This publication is available at our website www.dwer.wa.gov.au or for those with special needs it can be made available in alternative formats such as audio, large print, or Braille on request to the department.

Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar Nation of the land upon which we live and work and pay our respects to their Elders past and present. We recognise the practice of intergenerational care for Country and its relevance to our work bringing it to life on Whadjuk Noongar Boodja*. We seek to listen, learn and genuinely engage and build strong partnerships. We aim to provide sustainable opportunities for Aboriginal people within our workforce and through our business.

Country is a term used by Aboriginal people to describe the lands, waterways and seas to which they are intrinsically linked. The wellbeing, law, place, custom, language, spiritual belief, cultural practice, material sustenance, family and identity are all interwoven as one. Working with the community, we move forward with a shared commitment to protect and conserve Country for our future generations.

* The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's head office, Prime House, is located in Joondalup, on Whadjuk Noongar Boodja. The above Acknowledgement of Country was endorsed by the department's Aboriginal Water and Environmental Advisory Group.

Message from the Minister



E-waste is one of the fastest-growing waste streams in Australia. Electronic and electrical items are increasingly essential to the function and enjoyment of the lives of Western Australians.

Western Australians all have a responsibility to manage our waste better, including the rapidly growing stream of e-waste we produce. When we responsibly drop-off or have our e-waste collected, we expect that it is recycled and does not end up in landfill.

Nationally, in 2019 Australia generated 521,000 tonnes or about 20 kg per capita of e-waste and this is expected to increase to 674,000 tonnes or 23 kg per capita by 2030. While about half of this was collected for recycling, less than 20 per cent of the material value was recovered (\$145 million out of \$820 million).

In 2019, only about a quarter of the e-waste generated in Western Australia was estimated to be recycled. We believe this can be increased. Our existing e-waste recycling industry has the potential to manage more e-waste than we do currently. The introduction of an e-waste landfill ban is expected to directly increase the recovery of end-of-life materials and support increased local recovery capacity.

E-waste can contain precious metals such as gold, copper and nickel, and rare materials of strategic value such as indium and palladium. These precious metals could be recovered, recycled and used as valuable source of secondary raw materials. E-waste can also contain hazardous materials and should be collected and recycled correctly to prevent harm to the environment and human health.

The McGowan Government committed to banning e-waste from disposal to landfill by 2024. This commitment sees our state taking a step-change towards the state's Waste Strategy 2030 vision of becoming a sustainable, low-waste circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.

The landfill ban, accompanied by financial support to help build the necessary collection and processing infrastructure, will catalyse the e-waste recycling industry in the state. This will not only generate commercial benefits and employment, but also lead to improved environmental and public health outcomes and increase Western Australia's recycling rate.

For our waste industry, the initiative complements waste management frameworks including national product stewardship schemes to ensure that pathways to recycling are available. Ensuring that viable recovery pathways exist leads to positive outcomes and reduces the risks of stockpiling and illegal dumping.

This paper provides an overview on the problem of e-waste in Western Australia and outlines how the ban will support the recovery of more value and resources from waste, while protecting the environment by managing waste responsibly.

I encourage you to contribute to this important consultation process to help design a more sustainable future for e-waste recycling in Western Australia.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Reece Whitby', with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Hon Reece Whitby MLA
Minister for Environment; Climate Action; Racing and Gaming

Contents

Message from the Minister	iii
Executive summary	1
About this consultation	3
Submissions and confidentiality	3
Making a submission	3
1 Introduction.....	4
1.1 The fate of e-waste.....	4
1.2 An opportunity for change	4
1.3 International, national, and local policy alignment	4
1.4 Impact on community, environment and economy	6
2 E-waste in Western Australia	7
2.1 Waste management and recycling incentives.....	7
2.2 Collection and recycling network.....	8
2.3 Material Flows Analysis data	9
2.4 Shared responsibility and product stewardship.....	10
3 E-waste management analysis.....	12
3.1 International	12
3.2 National context.....	14
3.3 Other jurisdictions, including landfill bans	14
4 Western Australia’s e-waste to landfill ban.....	18
4.1 Objectives	18
4.2 Scope.....	18
4.3 Guiding principles for ban option design	19
4.4 Outcomes of the ban	21
5 E-waste ban implementation options.....	22
5.1 Stakeholders.....	22
5.2 Communication and education.....	23
5.3 Implementation option 1: Voluntary approach.....	24
5.4 Implementation option 2: Regulatory approach with encouragement	25
5.5 Implementation option 3: Regulatory approach with extensive obligations	27
6 Option assessment and evaluation	29
6.1 Qualitative assessment	30
6.2 Quantitative assessment	33
6.2.1 Economic modelling.....	33
6.2.2 Resource recovery modelling	34
6.2.3 Interpretation of cost-benefit analysis	35
6.3 Preferred option identification.....	37
7 Evaluation.....	38
Glossary	39
Appendices.....	40

Figures

Figure 1: Regional e-waste collection network options in Western Australia	9
Figure 2: Snapshot of worldwide e-waste management	13
Figure 3: National E-waste Product Stewardship Schemes.....	14
Figure 4: E-waste bans by jurisdiction	15
Figure 5: South Australia's staged e-waste ban rollout.....	16
Figure 6: Projected e-waste recovery and disposal to 2043	34

Tables

Table 1: Alignment to global, national, and local goals, policy, and strategy	5
Table 2: Global and local triple bottom line impacts of e-waste disposal.....	6
Table 3: Global e-waste generation and recycling by region	12
Table 4: Guiding principles and assessment measures of implementation options...	19
Table 5: Option 2 legislative, financial and community mechanisms by stakeholder group	26
Table 6: Option 3 legislative, financial, and community mechanisms by stakeholder group	28
Table 7: Qualitative assessment of options against objectives, guiding principles and outcomes.....	30
Table 8: Summary of economic modelling results	33
Table 9: Projected tonnes of e-waste recovery and disposal 2043.....	34
Table 10: Quantitative assessment of options against objectives and economic outcomes.....	36
Table 11: Final implementation option evaluation.....	37

Executive summary

The use of electronic and electrical equipment is growing each year in Australia and globally. Electronic and electrical equipment is essential to contemporary everyday life; we use it to work, communicate, control the temperature of our homes, prepare food, clean, entertain our families, get around, and much more.

The McGowan Government made an election commitment to deliver a statewide ban on e-waste disposal to landfill by 2024, to improve the management and recycling of the e-waste we produce.

This commitment builds on growing community expectations regarding how we manage end-of-life products. When Western Australians provide e-waste items for collection, it is important they are recycled and not taken to landfill. By removing landfill as an option, combined with community education and government grants to support collection and recycling infrastructure, the ban is anticipated to significantly increase the amount of e-waste being recycled by Western Australians.

E-waste to landfill ban – scope of items for initial focus

The items identified for banning from disposal to landfill will initially focus on:

electrical, electronic and battery-powered items that have been collected and aggregated purposes of recycling or recovery that:

- a) are covered by effective product stewardship schemes, particularly those accredited schemes under the *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020*
- b) have established markets or systems for collection, recycling and processing in Western Australia that can grow with increased supply or that have access to national processing infrastructure
- c) contain recoverable base materials of value, for example metals, including precious metals.

Government anticipates further consultation on additional categories of products will be required as future phases of the landfill ban are implemented.

This is expected to occur as the waste industry and market capacity increases and product stewardship arrangements are formalised to provide viable pathways for collection and recycling of additional products.

The most recent meeting of Australian Environment Ministers on 21 October 2022 confirmed the Australian Government's intention to develop regulatory product stewardship schemes for solar panels and also for household electronics in the next few years. This builds on the previous listing of photovoltaic systems and electrical and electronic products on the Commonwealth Minister's product stewardship priority list.

Aligning the implementation of the e-waste landfill ban in Western Australia with the implementation of these schemes will maximise recovery and minimise unintended consequences such as stockpiling or illegal disposal.

Implementation options and assessment

Analysis and research of international trends in e-waste management, emerging national policy priorities and the operation of landfill bans in other Australian jurisdictions has shaped the development of three implementation options.

Financial incentives, and community education and encouragement underpin the three implementation options that have been identified:

- Option 1: Voluntary (operational) approach
- Option 2: Regulatory approach with voluntary elements
- Option 3: Regulatory approach with extensive obligations

Qualitative assessment against ban objectives, guiding principles, and outcomes (positive and/or perverse) and quantitative assessment supported by a cost-benefit analysis was carried out for all three options.

Additional consideration was given to the following questions:

- How well does the option meet the ban objectives?
- How well does the option meet the guiding principles of the ban?
- Does the option result in positive outcomes?
- Does the option limit perverse outcomes?
- Is there a net economic benefit to Western Australia?

Identifying a preferred approach

A regulatory approach with voluntary elements (Option 2) has been identified as the preferred approach to implementing a ban on e-waste disposal to landfill. This option best met the qualitative factors (objectives, guiding principles, and positive and limits perverse outcomes) and was deemed the most suitable relative to quantitative factors (objectives, and net economic benefit). Positive outcomes anticipated for Western Australia following this option include:

- A measurable increase in the collection and capture of e-waste items, yielding material/resource recovery that would otherwise have been lost to landfill.
- An increase in capture of hazardous materials and by-products that can be emitted to the environment from landfilling e-waste.
- An increase in gross operating revenue of e-waste collection and processing industry in the state, building resilience and capacity of Western Australia.
- Stimulation of new markets for recycled and processed e-waste, due to an increase in supply of available waste product streams and material types.
- Additional job creation through the creation and development of recovery and recycling industry.
- Investment in research, innovation, and local technology through e-waste grant funding incentives.

Have your say

The State Government encourages industry and the community to provide feedback on the information presented in this paper on the ban of e-waste disposal to landfill. We look forward to considering all submissions in the design and decision-making of the ban implementation, to deliver the best outcomes for Western Australia.

About this consultation

This consultation is an opportunity for stakeholders from the community and the waste industry to provide feedback on the initial focus of an e-waste ban to landfill in Western Australia.

This paper addresses the Consultation Regulatory Impact Statement requirements by setting out the key details and potential impacts of the ban and seeking stakeholder feedback on the proposed implementation.

Consultation documents can be accessed at consult.dwer.wa.gov.au.

Questions the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the department) has interest in hearing comments on from stakeholders appear throughout the document. After the consultation, the department will analyse submissions and make recommendations in a report to the Minister for Environment.

Submissions and confidentiality

By making a written submission, stakeholders are consenting to the submission being treated as a public document. The person's name on the submission may be published, however, contact details will be withheld for privacy.

If consent is not given for a submission to be treated as a public document, it should be marked as confidential, or specifically identify the parts are considered confidential, and include an explanation.

The department may request that a non-confidential summary of the material is also given. It is important to note that, even if a submission is treated as confidential by the department, it may still be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* or any other applicable written law.

The department reserves the right before publishing a submission to delete any content that could be regarded as racially vilifying, derogatory or defamatory to an individual or an organisation. Submissions received after the consultation closes will not be considered.

Making a submission

The consultation closes at 5pm Friday 31 March 2023.



Submissions can be lodged by email (preferred) to:
e-waste@dwer.wa.gov.au



Hard copy submissions can be mailed to:
E-waste to Landfill Ban Consultation
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Locked Bag 10
Joondalup DC, WA 6919



For further information on this consultation contact:
(08) 6364 7041 or e-waste@dwer.wa.gov.au

1 Introduction

1.1 The fate of e-waste

In the last decade, e-waste generation has more than doubled each year and e-waste is currently one of the fastest growing waste streams worldwide.

There are three main pathways for end-of-life e-waste, namely landfill, metal scrapping and disassembly/component recycling.

Metal scrapping is considered a low-value recycling option, as products are simply shredded to recycle the metals with non-metals being sent to landfill after this process. Disassembly can lead to higher value recycling of other materials and components from source items. Separated components and materials are then able to be recycled onshore or overseas¹.

When exporting e-waste, Australia must meet the requirements under international agreements and conventions, including provisions under the *Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal*.

1.2 An opportunity for change

The introduction of an e-waste ban to landfill can create opportunities for Western Australia to manage our waste more responsibly to:

- support the increased recovery of value from e-waste materials;
- protect the environment by better management of hazardous products;
- utilise and grow the e-waste collection network;
- increase supply to the recycling and processing networks;
- increase employment to support the people of Western Australia;
- support the state's economy through industry development; and
- see investment, innovation and technological advances in e-waste management.

1.3 International, national, and local policy alignment

A ban on the disposal of e-waste to landfill broadly aligns with key international goals, national policy, and state strategies, outlined in Table 1.

¹ Bontinck PA, Bricout J, Grant T and Legoe G (2021) *E-product stewardship in Australia: Evidence report*: www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/env/pages/d347d42b-d755-481b-bc38-71683b5d1958/files/e-stewardship-evidence-report-2021.pdf

Table 1: Alignment to global, national, and local goals, policy, and strategy

Source:	Opportunity to align with:
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ²	Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse
National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources 2018 ³	Principle 2: Improve resources recovery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve material collection systems and processes for recycling. • Improve the quality of recycled material we produce.
National Waste Policy Action Plan 2019 ⁴	Target 3: 80 per cent average resource recovery rate from all waste streams following the waste hierarchy by 2030
Recycling Modernisation ⁵	Futureproofing and resource domestic waste and recycling sectors to deliver waste reduction and recycling outcomes
WA Recovery Plan 2020 ⁶	Priorities of driving industry development, green jobs and environmental protection
Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 ⁷	Vision: Western Australia will become a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste
Foundations for a Stronger Tomorrow: State Infrastructure Strategy (2022) ⁸	Vision: Western Australia is a sought-after place to live, work, study and invest, with infrastructure improving productivity and equity and unlocking industry growth that leverages Western Australia's advantages and diversifies its economic base. Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a strong, resilient, and diversified economy • Enable environmental sustainability and resilience • Get the most from existing infrastructure and improve maintenance
Western Australian Climate Policy (2020) ⁹	Key themes: resilient cities and regions; government leadership

² United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/

³ Australian Government, *National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources 2018*:

www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-waste-policy-2018.pdf

⁴ Australian Government, *National Waste Policy Action Plan 2019*: www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-waste-policy-action-plan-2019.pdf

⁵ Australian Government, Recycling Modernisation Fund: www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/protection/waste/how-we-manage-waste/recycling-modernisation-fund

⁶ WA Government, *Western Australia's Recovery Plan (2020)*: www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2020-07/WA-Recovery-Plan.pdf

⁷ Waste Authority, *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030*:

www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/images/resources/files/Strategic_Direction_Waste_Avoidance_and_Resource_Recovery_Strategy_2030.pdf

⁸ Infrastructure Western Australia, *Foundations for a Stronger Tomorrow: State infrastructure strategy (2022)*:

www.infrastructure.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-07/2022%20Final%20SIS.pdf

⁹ Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, *Western Australian Climate Policy: A plan to position Western Australia for a prosperous and resilient low-carbon future (2020)*: www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2020-12/Western_Australian_Climate_Policy.pdf

1.4 Impact on community, environment and economy

In assessing the scale of the problem e-waste presents locally and globally, it is important to consider its effect on the community, environment, and economy, also known as the triple bottom line¹⁰. Some of the triple bottom line e-waste impacts are shown in Table 2^{11,12}.

Table 2: Global and local triple bottom line impacts of e-waste disposal



Human health is impacted by environmental contamination

Disproportionate human health impacts in low and mid-income countries, from high-income countries' exportation

Disposal culture resulting in missed opportunities for job creation

Missed opportunities for collaborative community connections



Environmental impacts from contamination and emissions

Disposal behaviours contribute to climate change

Environmental degradation from mining and extraction of raw materials for electronic goods manufacturing rather than using recovered materials to remanufacture



Australia landfills around \$680 million worth of materials in e-waste every year

Missed opportunity for market creation and expansion in recycling, reprocessing and local manufacturing

Disposal culture resulting in fewer jobs created

Disposal culture moves away from circular economy goals



Questions

Do you support the incoming ban on e-waste from disposal to landfill in Western Australia?

What other opportunities or benefits could a ban bring to Western Australia?

What impacts does e-waste have on the community, environment, and economy and how big is the problem?

¹⁰ The phrase 'triple bottom line' is attributed to businessman John Elkington, who coined the term in 1994: www.economist.com/news/2009/11/17/triple-bottom-line.

¹¹ Forti, Balde, Kuehr, and Bel (2020), *The global e-waste monitor 2020: Quantities, flows, and the circular economy potential*: ewastemonitor.info/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/GEM_2020_def_july1_low.pdf

¹² Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (2021), *Stewardship for consumer and other electrical and electronic products: Discussion paper*: haveyoursay.agriculture.gov.au/74338/widgets/359784/documents

2 E-waste in Western Australia

2.1 Waste management and recycling incentives

E-waste management options in Western Australia include exporting it overseas or interstate either as a product or in a reprocessed form; repairing and re-using/selling; recycling for parts; and disposal to landfill.

In Western Australia, it is probable that a significant amount of an estimated 39,100 tonnes of e-waste generated in 2019–20 was disposed to landfill¹³.

Currently, there are no legislative or regulatory restrictions governing the disposal of e-waste at all landfills. Information on legislative considerations to give effect to the ban in this state is provided in Appendix A.

State initiatives used to encourage recycling and recovery and discourage disposal to landfill include waste levy; education, communication, and community engagement; awards and recognition, and funding incentives.

Waste levy¹⁴

The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Act 2007* (WARR Levy Act) and the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Regulations 2008* (WARR Levy Regulations) provide for a levy to be paid in respect to waste received at landfills in the metropolitan region and waste collected within the Perth metropolitan region that is received at landfills outside the metropolitan region.

The waste levy plays a key role in achieving the objectives of *Western Australia's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030* (Waste Strategy 2030) by providing a disincentive to dispose of waste to landfill and by generating revenue to fund programs which support the strategy. In accordance with the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* (WARR Act), each year the Minister for Environment must allocate not less than 25 per cent of the forecast levy amount to the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account. In turn, the funds are applied to programs for the management, reduction, re-use, recycling, monitoring, or measurement of waste and to support implementation of the waste strategy.

Education, communication, and community engagement

WasteSorted¹⁵ is a communications toolkit developed to help local governments communicate with their residents on the importance of separating their waste and sorting it correctly to reduce contamination in their kerbside bin services. The program facilitates consistent communication across suburbs and local government areas with the aim of improving recovery, reducing disposal and increasing understanding and comprehension of how to manage household waste.

¹³ Encycle Consulting (2021), *Western Australian material flows analysis*:

www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/images/resources/files/2022/02/DWER_E-Waste_MFA_-_FINAL.pdf

¹⁴ Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (2021), *Fact sheet: Waste levy*,

www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/waste/landfill-levy/Factsheet-waste-levy-general-overview.pdf

¹⁵ Waste Authority – WasteSorted Toolkit: www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/programs/view/waste-sorted

Awards and recognition

The WasteSorted Awards¹⁶ acknowledge and celebrate the outstanding achievements of Western Australians working towards a better future through improved waste practices and innovative waste solutions.

Funding incentives

Several funded waste programs are in place to support the waste objectives of the state¹⁷. Funding programs differ in eligibility between individuals, government organisations, commercial, industry, and charity/community groups and include:

- Better Bins Plus: Go FOGO
- Charitable recyclers rebate
- Household hazardous waste
- Roads to Reuse
- WasteSorted community education grants
- WasteSorted schools

2.2 Collection and recycling network

A recent licence infrastructure audit focusing on prescribed premises (under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) Part V Division 3) identified about 167 licensed solid waste depot premises in Western Australia comprising, 88 in the Perth-Peel region; 19 in major regional centres (as identified in the Waste Strategy 2030); and 60 in regional areas.

These premises have potential to accept and collect e-waste, noting that not all of these locations may currently do so.

Currently, local governments may offer services such as:

- E-waste drop-off options at transfer stations, collection centres, community resource centres, administration buildings, libraries, and/or dedicated collection events.
- E-waste on-demand services, such as vergeside collection, for bulky and large household items (e.g. whitegoods, dishwashers, large televisions).

Some regional local governments partner with not-for-profits (e.g. Lions Clubs) to provide recycling drop-off facilities and tip shops that accept various types of e-waste for re-use and resale.

E-waste drop-off events that provide many residents from neighbouring councils/regions an opportunity for e-waste recycling can be popular and yield good collection volumes of e-waste.

Dependent on material type, some private entities and commercial retail operators provide collection options for e-waste, including scrap metal companies.

¹⁶ Waste Authority – WasteSorted Awards: www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/about/view/wastesorted-awards

¹⁷ Waste Authority – Waste Funding Opportunities: www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/programs/waste-funding-opportunities

Collection points

While the metropolitan area generally has good drop-off options for e-waste items, much of regional Western Australia's Urban Centres and Localities are classified as remote under the Australian Bureau of Statistics Remoteness Areas Structure. Remote areas are subject to increased waste management challenges including additional transport to processing and inflated resource costs.

Publicly available information on regional e-waste collection options is displayed on an interactive map: [E-waste Collection – regional Western Australia](#).

Western Australian residents can typically find details of e-waste drop-off or pick-up options through first point of contact with their local government or regional council.



Figure 1: Regional e-waste collection network options in Western Australia

Recycling and processing

Once collected, e-waste is recycled by commercial e-waste specialist recyclers (four in Western Australia) and scrap metal recyclers (six in the state). Some e-waste is exported to other states for further processing.

The largest e-waste specialist recycler in Western Australia is located in Welshpool, and services the entire state. There is potential for more recycling to be done in our state, for example, while licensed to process 4,000 tonnes, the Welshpool facility reported processing only 2,906 tonnes of waste over the year ending April 2021¹⁸.

2.3 Material Flows Analysis data

A material flows analysis (MFA) estimated 853,000 tonnes of e-waste will be generated in Western Australia between 2020 and 2030, with 613,100 tonnes potentially disposed of to landfill¹³.

The MFA also estimated that out of the 68,663 tonnes of e-waste generated in Western Australia in 2019-20 (excluding batteries and photovoltaics [PV]) only 18,737 tonnes was estimated to have been recycled. It also noted:

- Large household appliances accounted for 34 per cent of the volume (e.g. fridges, washing machines, clothes dryers, dishwashers and cookers).
- Consumer equipment (e.g. musical instruments, speakers, cameras) yielded 17 per cent of the volume and small household (e.g. kettles, vacuum cleaners, toasters) a further 14 per cent.
- IT and telecommunication (e.g. televisions, computers, mobile phones) accounted for 10 per cent.

¹⁸ Annual Audit Compliance Form: www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/our-work/licences-and-works-approvals/aacr/L9227-2019-1_01MAY20-30APR21_Redacted.pdf

2.4 Shared responsibility and product stewardship

Guiding principles underpin the Waste Strategy including the waste hierarchy, circular economy and shared responsibility. Shared responsibility is demonstrated by product stewardship which requires producers and consumers to contribute to the impacts of that consumption (such as recycling or disposal costs) which might otherwise be borne by taxpayers and the broader community.

In the past, product stewardship schemes, particularly some voluntary schemes, have failed to deliver outcomes expected by governments or the community. This is in part due to a failure of some industry sectors to commit to schemes, a failure of some schemes to establish minimum performance requirements and the absence of consistent design principles.

Western Australia has consistently confirmed its support for product stewardship because it gives effect to the principle of shared responsibility and provides for the application of the polluter pays principle, as per the EP Act.

E-waste items under national product stewardship schemes generally have more collection and drop-off options.

National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme

Televisions, computers, and peripherals are collected from a good number of regional/remote collection points, often in partnership with local governments, private operators and commercial retail organisations, via the National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme (NTCRS).

The NTCRS sets requirements for reasonable access to collection services, annual targets for recycling and material recovery targets in legislation and rules.

Currently, the NTCRS has five approved co-regulatory arrangements and a material recovery target of 90 per cent of collections has been set.

In 2020-21, the following were reported from NTCRS co-regulators:

- Australia and New Zealand Recycling Platform Limited: About 857 tonnes collected from 38 collection points statewide and the material recovery rate achieved nationally was 94 per cent¹⁹
- E-cycle Solutions: From 25 collection points about 22 tonnes collected from Western Australia. The material recovery rate was reported as 96.5 per cent²⁰

Battery Stewardship Scheme and Household Hazardous Waste program

Batteries are accepted by a range of entities including local governments through the Household Hazardous Waste program, commercial retail organisations, private organisations such as EcoBatt and incorporated associations such as the Royal Automobile Club.

Australia's voluntary government-backed battery recycling Scheme, B-cycle, released its first performance report in October 2022 – Positive Charge²¹. It reported

¹⁹ Australia New Zealand Recycling Platform Annual Report 2020-21: www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/anz-rp-annual-report-2020-21.pdf

²⁰ Ecycle Solutions 2021/21 Annual Report: www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/e-cycle-annual-report-2020-21.pdf

²¹ Positive Charge Report – The impact of Australia's innovative battery stewardship scheme in its first six months: bcycle.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/bcycle_positive_charge_2022.pdf

about 316 drop-off points available in Western Australia contributed to over 900 tonnes of batteries being collected nationally for recycling.

The scheme reported 90 per cent of all battery materials reprocessed onshore for reuse and less than five per cent sent to landfill.

MobileMuster

MobileMuster provides over 3,000 drop off points nationally and in the state operates in partnership with local governments, commercial retail organisations and via a convenient free post-back service. The voluntary scheme's annual report²² stated that of the 109 tonnes of mobile phones and components that were collected nationally, 99.3 per cent were recycled. In 2021, the scheme expanded scope and now collects other e-waste including wearables, smart home tech, home phones and modems.

Data reported under 18C of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 (WARR Regulations)

Waste and recycling data in Western Australia²³ saw liable parties report around 8,500 tonnes of electronic and electric goods and batteries as recovered for the 2020-21 period, about two thirds of this from commercial sector and the remaining from residential. This was an increase of about 3,000 tonnes reported in the previous period for those categories.



Questions

What other actions can we take to manage e-waste, in Western Australia and nationally?

Are the current actions adequate and working?

²² MobileMuster Annual Report 2021-22: www.mobilemuster.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/MM-Annual-Report-2022.pdf

²³ Waste and recycling data in Western Australia: www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/publications/view/waste-and-recycling-in-western-australia-2020-21

3 E-waste management analysis

3.1 International

In 2019, it was estimated the world generated 53.6 million tonnes of e-waste and this will likely increase to 74.7 million tonnes in 2030¹¹. Globally, around 17.4 per cent of e-waste is collected through formal, documented, recycling systems while the remaining e-waste flows are poorly documented.

E-waste that is managed improperly, including undocumented material flows and improper recycling, may impact the natural environment and human health through contamination, emissions, and exposure.

E-waste is managed in different ways across continents, countries, and regions worldwide. The Global E-waste Monitor is a collective organisation made up of the International Telecommunication Union, United Nations University – Sustainable Cycles and the International Solid Waste Association, to address challenges and opportunities in e-waste management¹¹.

The latest report by the Global E-waste Monitor¹¹ provides key data on how e-waste is managed internationally, via formal and informal tracking, transboundary movements and legislation and regulation. Oceania (the global region Australia is a part of) is reported having an e-waste generation rate of 16.1 kilograms per capita, with an 8.8 per cent collection and recycling rate. Compared with other global regions, Oceania is the second-highest producer of e-waste per capita while being the second lowest for e-waste collection and recycling.

Table 3: Global e-waste generation and recycling by region

E-waste generation		E-waste recycling	
Europe	16.2 kg per capita	Europe	42.5%
Oceania	16.1 kg per capita	Asia	11.7%
Americas	13.3 kg per capita	Americas	9.4%
Asia	5.6 kg per capita	Oceania	8.8%
Africa	2.5 kg per capita	Africa	0.9%

The Global E-waste Monitor noted the growing number of countries implementing legislative and policy action on e-waste from 61 countries representing 44 per cent of the world’s population in 2014, to 78 countries representing 71 per cent of the world’s population in 2019. A snapshot of e-waste legislation and regulation controls by countries is shown in Figure 2.

Australia has an opportunity to increase its e-waste recycling rate and contribute to the global progress on e-waste management and sustainability outcomes seen in other regions of the world.

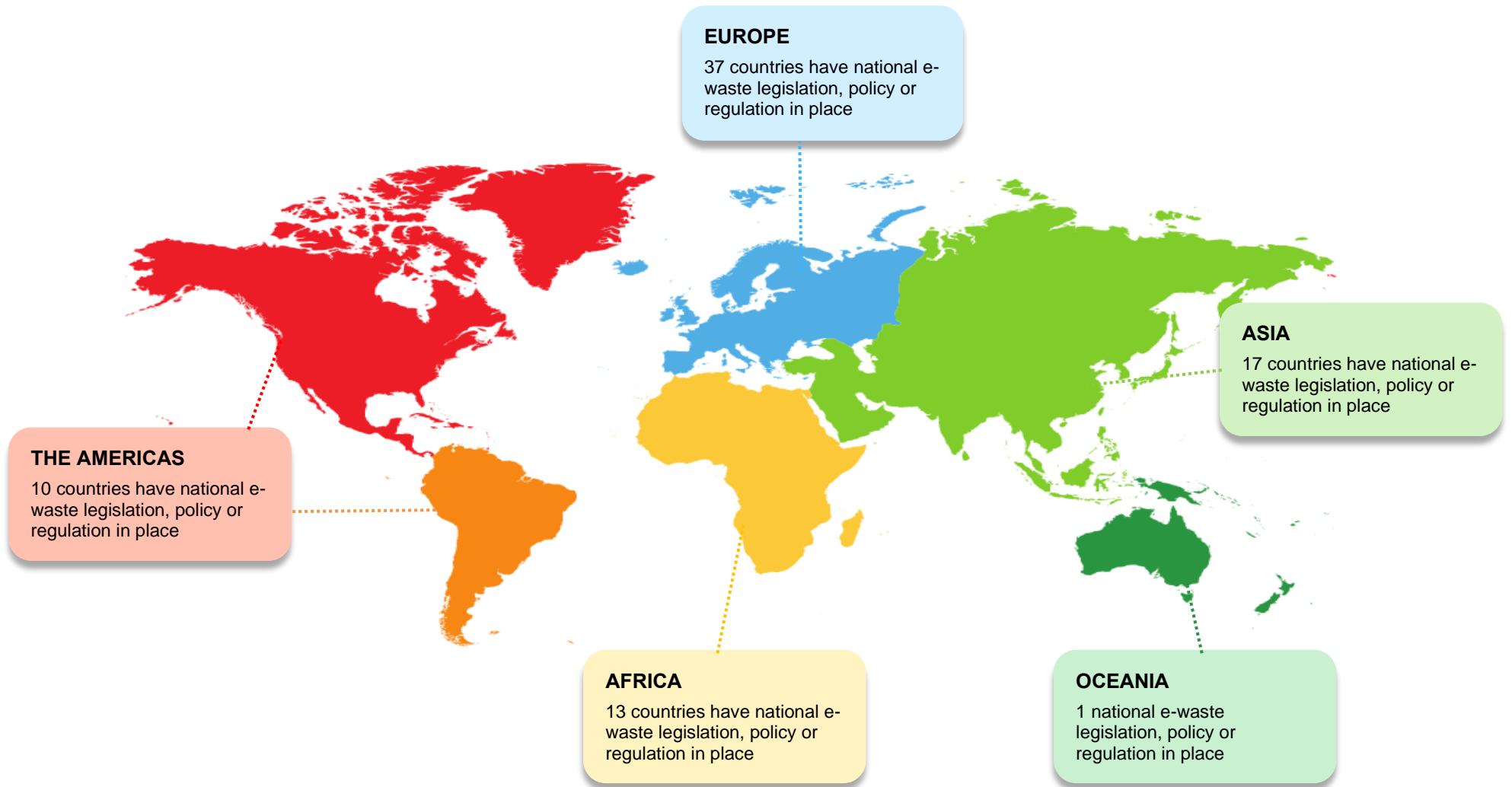


Figure 2: Snapshot of worldwide e-waste management

3.2 National context

Australia has a nationally agreed framework to support coordinated action on waste management and recycling to 2030³.

There are also national targets and actions to guide jurisdictional efforts in managing e-waste, including product stewardship⁴, as discussed above.

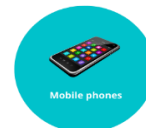
The Federal Minister's Priority List for 2022–23 includes actions intended and target dates for Photovoltaic Systems and Electrical and electronic products.

At the Environment Ministers Meeting in October 2022, Ministers noted the Australian Government's intention to develop a regulatory product stewardship scheme for solar panels and household electronics.

National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme



MobileMuster



Battery Stewardship Scheme

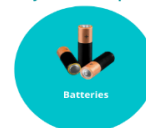


Figure 3: National E-waste Product Stewardship Schemes

3.3 Other jurisdictions, including landfill bans

E-waste management varies between states (see Figure 4) with legislated landfill bans of e-waste in force in Victoria and South Australia. Computers and televisions are banned from disposal to landfill in the Australian Capital Territory in an operational, non-legislative approach.

States without an e-waste landfill ban or restriction have either identified future action on e-waste recycling and/or are participating in nationally led product stewardship measures for e-waste materials²⁴.

South Australia and Victoria have had both positive and some unwanted outcomes since introducing their landfill bans. South Australia obligates all of the community (including households) against disposal of e-waste to landfill and landfill receptacles and Victoria obligates individuals and commercial entities to provide e-waste towards recycling and recovery.

Perverse outcomes in response to bans include stockpiling (i.e. leads to delayed resource recovery at best, spoilage and no recovery at worst), illegal dumping, contamination of recycling bins, solar panel stockpiling and compliance issues.

An influx of materials from household clean-outs during COVID-19 lockdowns caused a large spike in collections and as a result at one point transfer stations had to pause accepting materials Victoria.

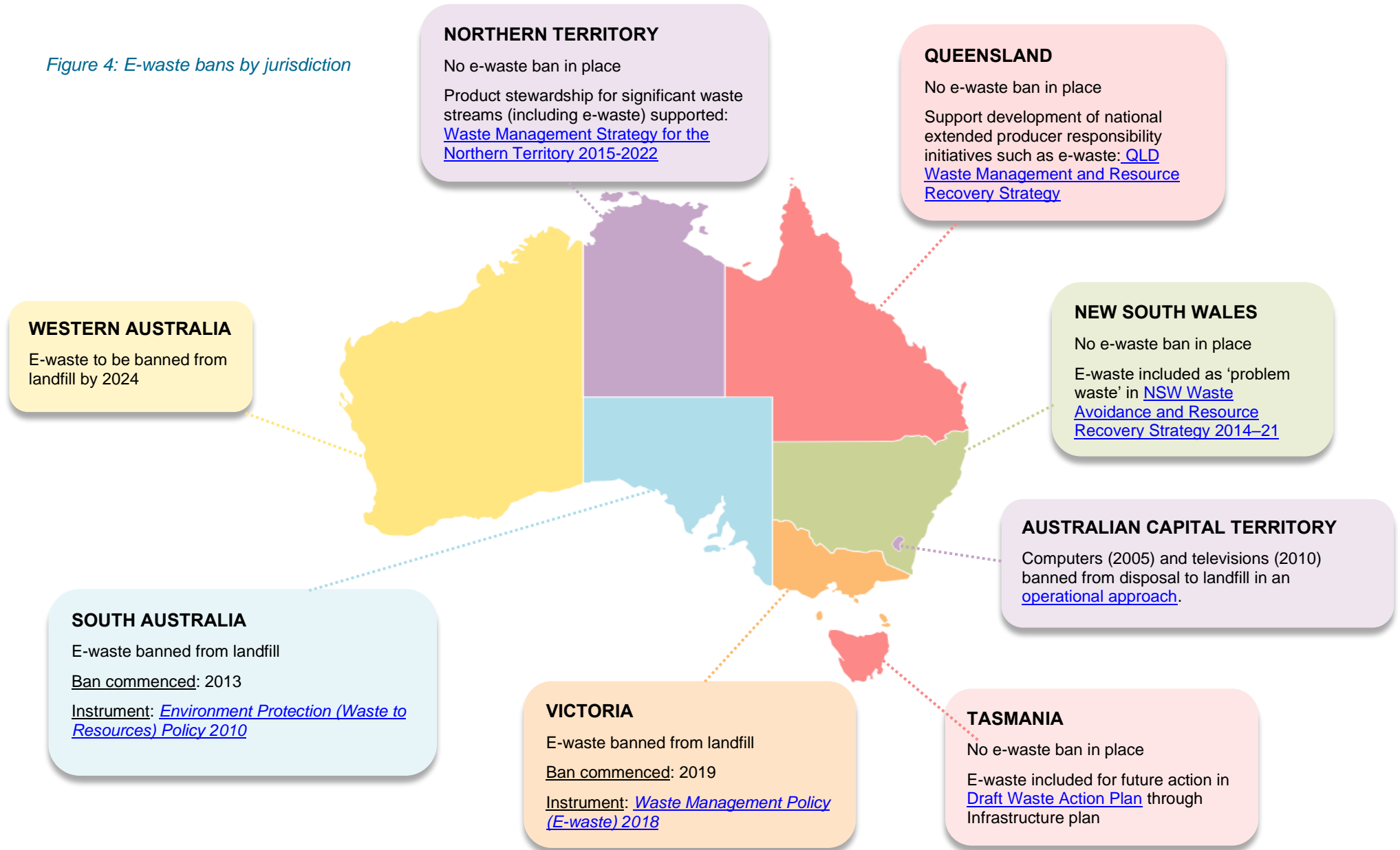
Market development of e-waste recyclers was required, and some reprocessors exited the market as a result of the ban.

Problematic e-waste items were generally those of low value and not covered under product stewardship.

Information on legislative considerations seen in these jurisdictions is available in Appendix A and a national overview is provided below.

²⁴ MRA Consulting Group (2016), *Hazardous waste landfill bans, conditional disposal restrictions and product stewardship: A submission to The Department of the Environment and Energy*, prepared for the Australian Department of the Environment and Energy: www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/hazardous-waste-bans.pdf

Figure 4: E-waste bans by jurisdiction



South Australia's landfill ban implementation

As part of a landfill ban covering a broad range of materials, South Australia initially legislated a staged ban on the disposal of e-waste to landfill between 2010 and 2013. The stages were both category/materials-based and geographical (see Figure 5).

Implementation was under the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010, created under the *Environment Protection Act 1993* and was supported by non-regulatory measures:

- a South Australian Government funding program (available to councils and waste service providers), and
- a communication and education program to inform stakeholders of how to manage e-waste under the ban.

Further information on legislative considerations seen in this jurisdiction is available in Appendix A.

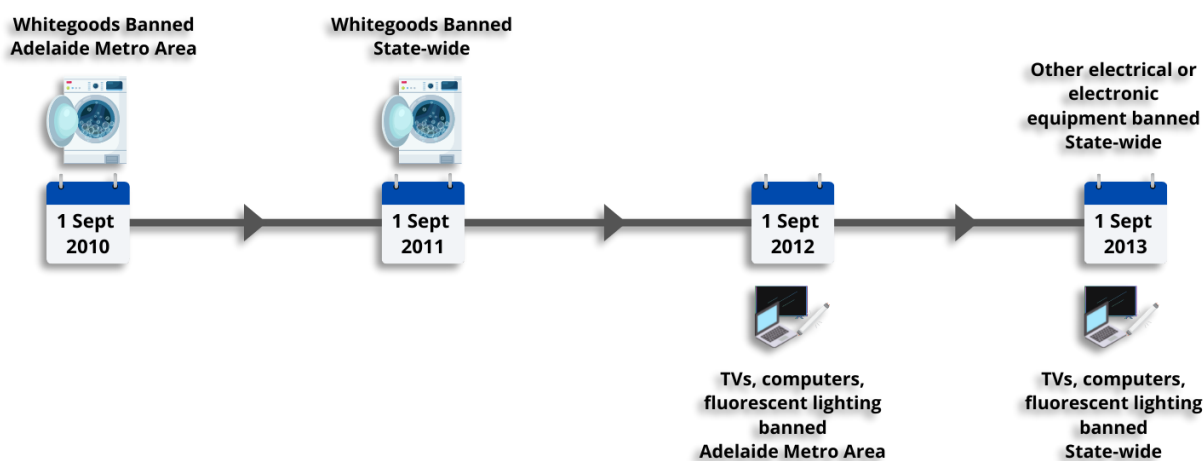


Figure 5: South Australia's staged e-waste ban rollout

Victoria's e-waste to landfill ban implementation

Victoria enacted a ban on the disposal of e-waste to landfill in 2019. The ban applied to any device that has a plug, battery or power cord that is no longer working or wanted, including the batteries¹³, across all geographical areas of the state simultaneously, with a one-year transition period from commencement.

The ban was implemented under the following instruments:

- *Environment Protection Act 1970*
- Waste Management Policy (E-waste) 2018
- Environment Protection (Scheduled Premises) Regulations 2017
- Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regulations 2009
- Waste Management Policy (Combustible Recyclable and Waste Materials)
- Waste Management Policy (Siting, Design and Management of Landfills) No. S264
- Collection, storage, transport and treatment of end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment (AS/NZS 5377: 2013).

The ban was also supported by non-regulatory measures:

- a funding program (covering infrastructure improvement, collection network improvement, and capacity and capability), and
- a communication and education program to inform stakeholders of how to manage e-waste under the ban.

Australian Capital Territory restrictions

The Australian Capital Territory restricts the disposal of hazardous wastes to landfill under the *Environment Protection Act 1997*, the Environment Protection Regulation 2005, with categories of hazardous waste defined under the Hazardous Materials Environmental Protection Policy 2010, including the defined waste category 'computers, televisions and other e-waste'.

The Australian Capital Territory Government asks householders and businesses to dispose of all televisions and computers at the Mitchell or Mugga Lane Resource Management Centres at no cost.

4 Western Australia's e-waste to landfill ban

4.1 Objectives

The objectives of the e-waste to landfill ban are as per the Waste Strategy 2030: Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste and Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.

4.2 Scope

The items identified for banning from disposal to landfill will initially focus on:

electrical, electronic and battery-powered items that have been collected and aggregated purposes of recycling or recovery that:

- a) are covered by product stewardship schemes, particularly accredited schemes under the *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020* (RWR Act)
- b) have established markets or systems for collection, recycling and processing in Western Australia that would benefit from increased supply and that use national processing infrastructure.
- c) contain recoverable base materials of value, for example metals, including precious metals.

Government anticipates further consultation on additional categories of products will be required as future phases of the landfill ban are implemented.

This is expected to occur as the waste industry and market capacity increases and product stewardship arrangements are formalised to provide viable pathways for collection and recycling of additional products.

Unintended capture and negligible amounts of e-waste, such as items discarded in household kerbside collections or illegal dumping, are not included in the scope of the ban.

The e-waste categories and items in scope for the initial focus of the ban are discussed in Appendix B. They are:

- Screens, IT, and telecommunications
- Lighting and lamps
- Large household appliances
- Batteries
- Temperature exchange equipment
- Medical devices.

Future phases of the ban will capture:

- Photovoltaics
- Small household appliances
- Monitoring and control equipment.



Questions

Would you change anything about the way e-waste for initial ban has been defined? Why? (e.g. more recovery, less environmental harm, stimulate recycling/re-use industry)

4.3 Guiding principles for ban option design

Table 4: Guiding principles and assessment measures of implementation options

Principle and description	To meet this principle, the implementation option:
<p>Alignment and consistency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligns with National Waste Policy commitments and product stewardship schemes under the RWR Act. Align, where practicable, with other jurisdictions approaches to landfill bans. Supports State Government policy for waste and recycling principles (Waste Strategy 2030), Indigenous employment, economic development, and regional development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrates action towards visions, targets, and goals in Table 1 aligns with product stewardship initiatives. considers and harmonises with other jurisdictions’ e-waste landfill bans, where appropriate. demonstrates action towards visions, strategies, targets, and goals in Table 1.
<p>Evidence based</p> <p>Decisions are made with consideration of available data and projections about waste, recycling, material value and markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is based on available data including national and state waste and recycling data and material flow analysis. considers existing demand value of recyclable materials, and potential increases in supply that would affect markets.
<p>Maximise efficiency</p> <p>Minimise effort and maximise recovery by complementing, utilising and supporting existing frameworks and networks in Western Australia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses existing resource recovery mechanisms, and complements environmental protection legislation and regulations demonstrates use of existing collection and processing networks.
<p>Reasonable access</p> <p>Ensure reasonable access to collection and recycling services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrates benchmarking criteria that define minimum standards for access to resource recovery opportunities in each stakeholder group, including cost, benefits, distance to facilities, features of facilities.
<p>Shared responsibility</p> <p>Work collaboratively with the community, industry, and governments to improve waste management outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrates that efforts, impacts, and obligations are distributed equitably over key stakeholder groups as their role requires. limits specific stakeholder groups from being unfairly impacted by the approach.
<p>Future proofing</p> <p>The process of anticipating, or providing flexibility to safeguard for, future market directions, innovations and technological advancements and policy direction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> considers future infrastructure and e-waste recycling market forces in the state, emerging development trends in electronics usage and other specified drivers.

Principle and description	To meet this principle, the implementation option:
<p>Beneficial to state Support a circular economy, create economic benefits (jobs, infrastructure investment, recovering value from materials) and influence positive social and community outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrates measurable economic and social/community benefits for Western Australia. • is consistent with circular economy principles • minimise the risk of perverse outcomes



Question

Are the principles appropriate to guide our approach to the ban?

4.4 Outcomes of the ban

Beneficial outcomes of a ban are anticipated and outlined below:

- Measurable increase in the collection and capture of e-waste items, yielding material/resource recovery that would otherwise have been lost to landfill.
- Increase in capture of hazardous materials and by-products that can be emitted to the environment from landfilling e-waste.
- Increase in gross operating revenue of e-waste collection and processing industry in the state, building resilience and capacity of Western Australia.
- Stimulation of new markets for recycled and processed e-waste, because of an increase in supply of available waste product streams and material types.
- Additional job creation through the creation and development of recovery and recycling industry.
- Investment in research, innovation and local technology through e-waste grant funding incentives.

An e-waste ban also has risks of perverse outcomes occurring as seen in other jurisdictions and internationally from landfill bans, including the below:

- Increased stockpiling (non-recovery).
- Increased illegal dumping of e-waste items.
- Removal of collection services where the cost of recovery has increased because of the inability to landfill some items or materials.
- Deliberate addition of small amounts of e-waste into mixed streams to avoid higher disposal costs.
- E-waste collected is not forwarded to an accredited recycler.



Questions

Are there any outcomes that need to be measured and are not reflected in the above?

Could the ban affect you, your industry or business in ways that have not been outlined?

5 E-waste ban implementation options

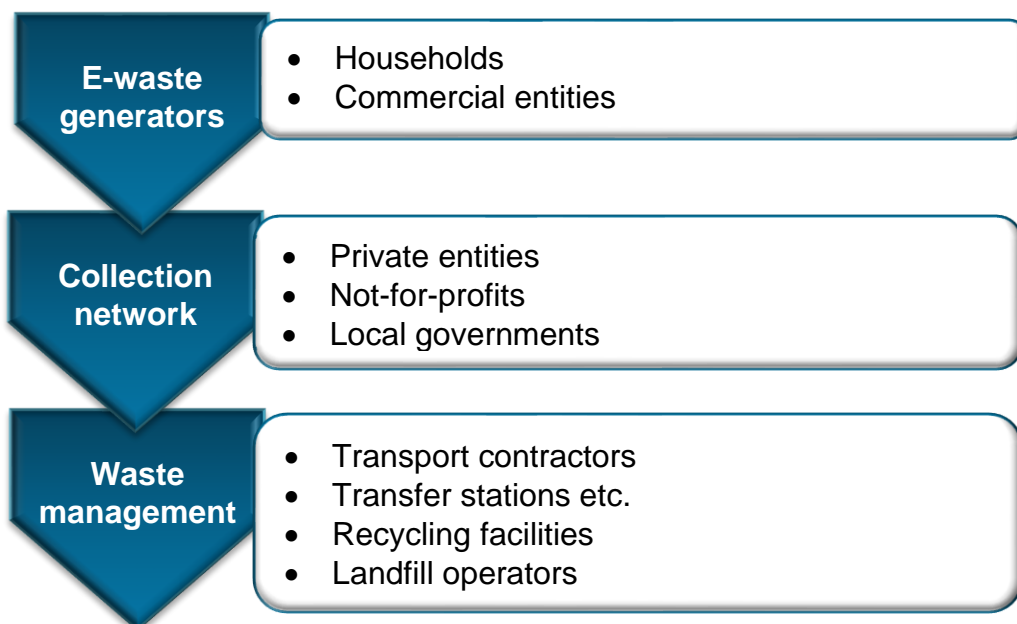
The development of the following implementation options considered the following three pillars:



5.1 Stakeholders

Key stakeholder groups that were identified as either influential in e-waste recovery or that would be significantly impacted by changes to e-waste disposal include:

- E-waste generators: households, commercial entities
- E-waste collectors: local government, other collectors
- Waste management: transport contractors, transfer stations, recycling facilities (including material recovery facilities and resource recovery centres) and landfill operators.



E-waste generators

- E-waste is generated via two main sources: households and commercial entities.
 - **Households** generally dispose of e-waste in small quantities when considered individually but amass significant aggregated quantities when considered collectively (e.g. all households within a local government areas).
 - Depending on the size, function, frequency of replacement and other factors, **commercial entities** may dispose of significant quantities of e-waste on a regular basis. Generally, they will dispose of more e-waste than individual households and, in some cases, more than aggregated household amounts collected by local governments.

Collection network

- E-waste items may be collected via drop-off facilities, pick-up (including take-back) and post-back services to private entities, not-for-profits and local governments.
- Private entities, such as retailers of electrical products (e.g. Officeworks, Harvey Norman and Bunnings) can serve as collection points for portable e-waste.
- Intermittent e-waste donation 'pop-up' collections exist at big shopping centres and supermarkets.
- Some charities and not-for-profit organisations accept working e-waste items that can be repaired and either used or resold.
- Local governments and councils have legislated responsibilities to provide waste services in specified areas, covering the majority of Western Australia.

Waste management

- Roles and responsibilities in the management of e-waste include item collection and storage, waste transport; transfer station operation; recycling and processing items into products and materials; and disposal options.
- Providers of these services and operations may have overlapping roles and multiple obligations.

5.2 Communication and education

The State Government would be responsible for providing overarching information on the ban in all implementation options.

Community and household communications will be in partnership with the collection and recycling network (including local governments) about what to do with different types of e-waste, relevant collection services and locations available in a local area.

5.3 Implementation option 1: Voluntary approach

This option sees industry, government and the community working together in an operational approach, under the following conditions:

Legislation and regulations

- No legislative amendment or creation.
- No new regulatory obligations on parties or stakeholders including penalties for damage, spoilage, and disposal of e-waste, non-compliance reporting and record keeping/performance data reporting.

Financial incentives

- Grant funding – all stakeholders and parties would be eligible to apply for grant funding, including households, commercial e-waste generators (e.g. large retailers, offices, etc), collection networks (private, not-for-profit, local government), and waste managers (transport contractors, transfer stations, recycling facilities, landfill operators).

Community education and encouragement

- Existing community education and engagement initiatives used to encourage recycling of e-waste for all stakeholders.

5.4 Implementation option 2: Regulatory approach with encouragement

This approach balances the obligations placed on stakeholders with encouragement. Grant funding will support infrastructure grants for the state's collection and recycling network to increase capacity and capability to recycle in the state.

Legislation and regulations

- Making of Regulations under the provisions of the WARR Act.
- Complementing other relevant legislation and regulations including EP Act, Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (EP Regulations) (including Part V licensing) and WARR Regulations.
- Obligations for stakeholders demonstrated in Table 5.

Financial incentives

- Financial incentives consist of grant funding.
- Some regulated parties, liable persons and liable entities would be eligible to apply for grant funding,
- Non-regulated stakeholders and some regulated parties would not be eligible to apply for grant funding, including households, commercial e-waste generators (e.g. large retailers, offices, etc.) and transport contractors.

Community education and encouragement

- Existing community education and engagement initiatives would be used to encourage recycling of e-waste. Improvements to existing initiatives and/or the creation of new campaigns carried out where practicable and appropriate.

Table 5: Option 2 legislative, financial and community mechanisms by stakeholder group

Stakeholder group	Legislative/regulatory obligations				Financial incentives	Community education
	Penalty for damage/spoilage	Penalty for disposal to landfill	Reporting non-compliance	Recordkeeping/performance data reporting		
E-waste generators						
Households	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Commercial entities	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
E-waste collection networks						
Private entities	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Not-for-profit (e.g. charitable recyclers)	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Local government collections	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Waste management						
Transport contractors	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓
Transfer stations	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Recycling facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Landfill operators	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓

Legend:
 ✓ = Yes
 x = No

5.5 Implementation option 3: Regulatory approach with extensive obligations

This approach applies obligations and grant funding availability to all stakeholders and uses existing community education and engagement.

Legislation and regulations

- Making of Regulations under the provisions of the WARR Act.
- Complementing other relevant legislation and regulations including EP Act, EP Regulations (including Part V licensing) and WARR Regulations.
- Obligations for stakeholders demonstrated in Table 6.

Financial incentives

- Financial incentives consist of grant funding.
- All regulated parties and liable persons and entities eligible to apply for grant funding, including households, commercial e-waste generators (e.g. large retailers, offices, etc.), collection networks (private, not-for-profit, local government), and waste managers (transport contractors, transfer stations, recycling facilities, landfill operators).

Community education and encouragement

- Existing community education and engagement initiatives would be used to encourage recycling of e-waste.

Table 6: Option 3 legislative, financial, and community mechanisms by stakeholder group

Stakeholder Group	Legislative/regulatory obligations				Financial incentives	Community education
	Penalty for damage/spoilage	Penalty for disposal to landfill	Reporting non-compliance	Recordkeeping/performance data reporting		
E-waste generators						
Households	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Commercial entities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
E-waste collection networks						
Private entities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Not-for-profit (e.g. charitable recyclers)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local government collections	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Waste management						
Transport contractors	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transfer stations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Recycling facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Landfill operators	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Legend:
 ✓ = Yes
 ✗ = No



Questions

Do you have comments on the proposed ways the ban would apply to you as an individual, business or industry?

Are there any other key stakeholder sectors, groups, or applications that we need to consider in the ban framework?

6 Option assessment and evaluation

This section presents the results of an assessment and evaluation of each implementation option. The assessment consisted of two parts: a qualitative assessment of each option against the ban objectives, guiding principles and outcomes (positive and perverse); and an independent quantitative cost-benefit analysis (CBA).

The qualitative assessment is presented in Table 7.

A summary of the results of the independent CBA is presented in Section 6.2.

6.1 Qualitative assessment

Table 7: Qualitative assessment of options against objectives, guiding principles and outcomes

Evaluation metric		Option 1 Voluntary	Option 2 Regulatory with voluntary elements	Option 3 Regulatory with extensive obligations
Objectives	1: increase material recovery from e-waste	✘ Unlikely to result in a significant increase in e-waste recovery because it relies on action from stakeholders and parties without a legislative basis. This option is similar to the current situation in Western Australia where e-waste recycling options are available, but do not result in the majority of e-waste being recovered.	✔ Hyder Consulting's <i>Landfill ban investigation (2011)</i> ²⁵ report provides evidence that the model of regulatory bans combined with complementary measures are effective in reducing waste to landfill over time.	✔ See Option 2
	2: reduce environmental impacts of e-waste in landfills	✘ Unlikely to result in a significant change to hazardous e-waste recovery as it relies on action from stakeholders and parties without a legislative basis. This option is similar to the current situation in Western Australia where e-waste recycling options are available, but do not result in the majority of e-waste being recovered.	✔ The Hyder report provides evidence that the model of regulatory bans combined with complementary measures are effective in reducing waste to landfill over time – in turn reducing the environmental impact of landfilled e-waste.	✔ See Option 2
Guiding principles	Alignment and consistency	✘ This option does not align with national or state waste policies, strategies, and plans. This option is also inconsistent with approaches implemented in other jurisdictions with e-waste bans.	✔ This option aligns with national and state waste policies, strategies, and plans and draws on elements in the other jurisdictional landfill ban legislation as well as national policy, as relevant for the Western Australian context.	✔ This option aligns with national and state waste policies, strategies, and plans. Approaches implemented in other jurisdictions with e-waste bans regulate households, South Australia with penalties, Victoria without.
	Evidence based	✘ Hyder concluded that juridical and financial instruments are a key inclusion for implementation of a landfill ban. Current recycling and disposal data and information show that e-waste recycling is relatively low. It is likely to continue to be low without regulatory instruments, from a data evidence perspective.	✔ The Hyder report provides evidence that the model of regulatory bans combined with complementary measures are effective in reducing waste to landfill over time and juridical and financial instruments are a key inclusion for implementation of a landfill ban. Material flows analysis data and recycling data provide evidence towards an increase in supply from a regulated landfill ban would benefit the economy.	✔ See Option 2
	Maximise efficiency	✘ This option partially meets this principle by using existing community education mechanisms. However, a non-regulatory approach to a ban does not use existing legislative instruments already in place that influence waste and recovery, such as EP Act, EP Regulations (including Part V licensing) and WARR Regulations.	✔ This option meets this principle by using existing regulatory and legislative instruments and community education mechanisms. A complementary regulatory approach would maximise efficiency by using existing legislative instruments already in place that influence waste and recovery, such as EP Act, EP Regulations (including Part V licensing) and WARR Regulations. This option also allows for the creation of new legislation and regulations to address any gaps in the existing juridical landscape.	✘ This option partially meets this principle because it uses existing regulatory and legislative instruments and community education mechanisms. However, a blanket approach to regulation of parties would mean that an onerous compliance and enforcement regime would be required to give effect to regulatory instruments.
	Reasonable access	✘ This option would be unlikely to result in significant changes to the access network (including costs, distance, capacity, features etc.) as a voluntary ban may not motivate industry and local	✔ This option would be likely to result in significant changes to the access network (including costs, distance, capacity, features) as targeted sectors of the waste management, collection, recycling,	✘ This option places regulatory liability on all stakeholders (including households, charities, not-for-profit organisations etc.), which may

²⁵ Hyder Consulting (2011), *Landfill ban investigation*: www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/landfill-ban.pdf

Evaluation metric	Option 1 Voluntary	Option 2 Regulatory with voluntary elements	Option 3 Regulatory with extensive obligations
	government to alter services, facilities, costs and other access considerations.	and processing chain would expand to provide reasonable access and expanded services to meet regulatory obligations and community needs. Targeted application of regulation and penalties in the generation, recycling, and disposal chain also mean costs to participate with the ban will be equitable across stakeholders according to influence and impact.	increase costs to a high degree and negatively affect accessibility to e-waste management options. Pressure on waste service providers via obligations on households may result in an expansion of services and access to facilities.
Shared responsibility	✘ This option suggests voluntary participation to stakeholders but does not place responsibility and obligation on any parties in the waste management chain.	✔ This option places regulatory obligation and legal expectations on entities in control of e-waste collection, recycling, processing and disposal while encouraging recycling and providing access to recycle to entities with less control. This model shares responsibility for e-waste recycling in an equitable manner.	✔ This option places regulatory obligation and legal expectations on all stakeholders, regardless of impact or influence. Responsibility is not equitable in this option.
Future proofing	✘ This option is unlikely to result in an increase in recycling and recovery without legislative and regulatory mechanisms. As future electronic innovation, generation, use, and disposal behaviours emerge, this option would continue to be ineffective.	✔ This option allows for ad-hoc amendments and inclusions to the ban if national trends or technological innovations indicate. The option also allows for inclusion of new collection, processing, and recycling technologies and innovations to be incorporated into the suite of complementary measures.	✘ This option would be increasingly onerous and costly to monitor and enforce as changes occur in electronic innovation, generation, use and disposal behaviours due to the regulatory obligations on households and commercial e-waste generators. Expansion and increases in generation would result in exponential increases to required regulatory efforts and resources.
Beneficial to state	✘ Hyder concluded that bans have the potential to deliver net benefits in environmental and financial areas. Additionally, Hyder concluded that bans can be effective to drive the development of the infrastructure to recover the waste. Without regulatory instruments to give effect to a ban, this option would be unlikely to yield net benefits to the state. This option is notionally consistent with circular economy principles but lacks the meaningful action (regulation) to achieve those principles.	✔ Hyder concluded that bans can be effective to drive the development of the infrastructure to recover waste. This option includes necessary regulatory mechanisms to increase the likelihood of improved recycling yield which would drive investment in the state. This option is consistent with circular economy principles and the inclusion of regulatory mechanisms signifies meaningful action towards achieving those principles.	✔ See Option 2
Results in positive outcomes	✔ May produce limited positive outcomes, such as voluntary community participation and awareness. Unlikely to result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurable increase in the collection and capture of e-waste items and/ or increase in capture of hazardous materials and by-products of e-waste. Increase in gross operating revenue of e-waste collection and processing industry in the state Stimulation of new markets for recycled and processed e-waste as supply of recovered material is unlikely to increase. Additional job creation via development of recovery and recycling industry. Investment in research, innovation, and local technology. 	✔ Likely to produce positive outcomes because of the obligation of parties to participate in the ban at various level of influence and impact, supported by complementary measures. Likely to result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurable increase in the collection and capture of e-waste items as well as the capture of hazardous materials and by-products of e-waste. Increase in gross operating revenue of e-waste collection and processing industry in the state, building resilience and capacity of Western Australia. Stimulation of new markets for recycled and processed e-waste, because of an increase in supply of available waste product streams and material types. Additional jobs generated through the creation and development of recovery and recycling industry. Investment in research, innovation, and local technology. 	✔ Likely to produce positive outcomes because of the obligation of parties to participate in the ban at all levels of influence and impact, supported by complementary measures. Likely to result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurable increase in the collection and capture of e-waste items as well as the capture of hazardous materials and by-products of e-waste. Increase in gross operating revenue of e-waste collection and processing industry in the state, building resilience and capacity of Western Australia. Stimulation of new markets for recycled and processed e-waste, due to an increase in supply of available waste product streams and material types. Additional job creation through the creation and development of recovery and recycling industry. Investment in research, innovation and local technology.

Evaluation metric	Option 1 Voluntary	Option 2 Regulatory with voluntary elements	Option 3 Regulatory with extensive obligations
Limits perverse outcomes	<p style="text-align: center;">x</p> <p>Option may have an unfavourable outcome of increased community awareness not being supported with service expansion.</p> <p>May also result in deliberate addition of e-waste into mixed streams to avoid disposal costs, as there would be no enforceable penalty deterrents.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>This option limits the risk of perverse outcomes because it obligates influential parts of the management chain, reducing the likelihood of illegal dumping and kerbside contamination. This option also focusses funding incentives on parts of the collection and processing network that would ensure maximum gains for the e-waste recovery industry</p> <p>Would likely limit perverse outcomes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-recovery stockpiling of recyclable e-waste • Illegal dumping of e-waste items • Deliberate addition of small amounts of e-waste into mixed streams to avoid disposal costs • Removal of collection services where the cost of recovery has increased due to the inability to landfill some items or materials. 	<p style="text-align: center;">x</p> <p>This option is very likely to result in perverse outcomes such as additional illegal dumping of e-waste items and increased instances of kerbside contamination by householders, community, charitable recyclers and commercial operations to avoid penalties.</p>

6.2 Quantitative assessment

Synergies Economic Consulting conducted an independent CBA of the three ban implementation options. The analysis was conducted against a base-case option of no change to the current e-waste management arrangement in Western Australia. This section provides a summary of the analysis based on a selection of evaluation metrics. For full analysis and results, please refer to the report at: consult.dwer.wa.gov.au.

6.2.1 Economic modelling

The economic modelling was conducted using eight cost and four benefit factors.

Table 8²⁶ summarises modelling outcomes as well as overall net present value results for each implementation option.

Table 8: Summary of economic modelling results

Factor	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Benefits			
Health and environmental benefit	\$1.7m	\$7.0m	\$9.8m
Gross margin (from scrap-metal recovery)	\$2.7m	\$10.6m	\$13.8m
Gross margin (from high-value material recovery)	\$74.8m	\$121.8m	\$140.8m
Avoided landfill costs	\$5.8m	\$23.8m	\$33.3m
Costs			
Collection and transport costs	\$20.2m	\$71.5m	\$93.3m
Stockpiling and unlawful disposal cost	\$0.0m	\$0.7m	\$1.4m
Processing centre upgrade costs	\$13.3m	\$32.0m	\$45.9m
Collection network upgrade costs	\$2.9m	\$3.4m	\$4.0m
Annual industry reporting costs	\$1.7m	\$4.3m	\$7.6m
Annual government monitoring and enforcement	\$0.1m	\$0.5m	\$6.6m
Education and communication costs	\$1.1m	\$1.1m	\$1.1m
Initial government administration costs	\$1.7m	\$1.7m	\$1.7m
Totals			
Total Benefit	\$85.1m	\$163.2m	\$197.6m
Total Cost	\$41.0m	\$115.1m	\$161.5m
Net Benefit (NPV)	\$44.1m	\$48.1m	\$36.1m
Benefit-cost ratio (BCR)	2.08	1.42	1.22

Source: Synergies Economic Consulting

²⁶ Data from Synergies Economic Consulting report: *Cost benefit analysis of options for an e-waste landfill ban in Western Australia*, prepared for the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation in 2022.

6.2.2 Resource recovery modelling

Projected e-waste recovery, landfill, and stockpiling/illegal disposal volumes in 2043 under three ban implementation options are shown numerically in Table 9²⁶ and represented graphically in Figure 6.

Table 9: Projected tonnes of e-waste recovery and disposal 2043

Scenario	Recovery	Landfill	Stockpile / illegal disposal
Base Case	85,508	89,599	0
Option 1	99,563	75,544	0
Option 2	114,770	55,959	4,378
Option 3	121,495	44,856	8,755

Source: Synergies Economic Consulting



Figure 6: Projected e-waste recovery and disposal to 2043

6.2.3 Interpretation of cost-benefit analysis

To give effect and meaning to the complex economic modelling and analysis, evaluation metrics were selected that assess whether the ban would be considered successful against its objectives and represent value for money for Western Australia:

- E-waste ban objectives
 - Increase recovery
 - Reduce environmental impacts (volumes in landfill, illegal dumping)
- Net benefit to Western Australia

A summary of each option against these factors is presented in Table 10. The table also shows a ranking of each option (1st, 2nd, 3rd) against the selected factors.

Table 10: Quantitative assessment of options against objectives and economic outcomes

Evaluation metric	Option 1 Voluntary	Option 2 Regulatory with voluntary elements	Option 3 Regulatory with extensive obligations
Material recovery (2043 projected volumes)	✓ Rank: 3 Recovery marginally increased relative to base case.	✓ Rank: 2 Recovery significantly increased relative to base case.	✓ Rank: 1 Recovery significantly increased relative to base case and Option 1, but only marginally increased relative to Option 2.
Landfill (2043 projected volumes)	✓ Rank: 3 Landfill volume marginally decreased relative to base case.	✓ Rank: 2 Landfill volume significantly decreased relative to base case.	✓ Rank: 1 Landfill volume almost half of base case volume.
Illegal dumping (2043 projected volumes)	✓ Rank: 1 No change to illegal dumping volumes relative to base case.	✓ Rank: 2 Significant increase in illegal dumping volumes relative to base case.	✓ Rank: 3 Illegal dumping significantly increased relative to base case and almost double as compared with Option 2.
Reduce environmental impacts (economic)	✓ Rank: 3 Projected benefit of \$1.7 million compared with base case.	✓ Rank: 2 Projected benefit of \$7.0 million compared with base case.	✓ Rank: 1 Projected benefit of \$9.8 million compared with base case.
Net economic benefit to Western Australia	✓ Rank: 2 Total benefit: \$85.1 million Total cost: \$41 million Net benefit: \$44.1 million. Second-highest net economic benefit compared to Options 2 and 3.	✓ Rank: 1 Total benefit: \$163.2 million Total cost: \$115.1 million Net benefit: \$48.1 million. Highest net economic benefit compared to Options 1 and 3.	✓ Rank: 3 Total benefit: \$197.6 million Total cost: \$161.5 million Net benefit: \$36.1 million. Lowest net economic benefit compared to Options 1 and 2.

6.3 Preferred option identification

The three ban implementation options were assessed against qualitative and quantitative evaluation metrics to determine the preferred option.

Table 11 summarises the key factors of the assessment and ranks the options in terms of effectiveness at meeting each factor.


Table 11: Final implementation option evaluation

	Option 1 Voluntary (operational)	Option 2 Regulatory with voluntary elements	Option 3 Regulatory with extensive obligations
How well does the option meet the ban objectives – qualitative assessment	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
How well does the option meet the ban objectives – quantitative assessment	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
How well does the option meet the guiding principles of the ban	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Does the option result in net positive outcomes, including material recovery	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Does the option limit perverse outcomes, including to the environment	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Net economic benefit to Western Australia	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Final evaluation	Not preferred	PREFERRED OPTION	Not preferred

Option 2: Regulatory with voluntary elements is the preferred option. The option best meets the qualitative factors (objectives, guiding principles and positive and limits perverse outcomes) and is the most suitable relative to quantitative factors (objectives and net economic benefit).

Option 1: Voluntary is not the preferred option. The option is the least effective at meeting qualitative factors (objectives, guiding principles and positive and limits perverse outcomes) and is the second-most suitable relative to quantitative factors (objectives and net economic benefit).

Option 3: Regulatory with extensive obligations is not the preferred option. The option meets most qualitative factors (objectives, guiding principles and positive outcomes) but it does not limit perverse outcomes. The option is the least suitable relative to quantitative factors (objectives and net economic benefit).



Question

Do you think the preferred option is the one most suited to Western Australia, and why?

7 Evaluation

A robust, measurable and specific evaluation framework will be of help to the department:

- understand whether implementation is resulting in progress towards the ban objectives (to increase material recovery from e-waste; and reduce environmental impacts of e-waste in landfills);
- determine whether improvements or amendments are needed; and
- ensure integrity of the ban and its processes.

Preliminary evaluation activities may include:

- Measuring e-waste recovery volumes/tonnes over time.
- Assessing ban and implementation activities against national and state policies and directions.
- Analysing disposal and recovery data before and after commencement of the ban.
- Comparing data against state waste avoidance and resource recovery targets.
- Assessing collection network efficiency including factors such as access, availability, frequency and quality.
- Examining market response, specifically changes in recyclers and increase in the turnover of the industry.
- Assessing community disposal behaviour and perceptions of the ban.
- Collecting industry, local and State Government feedback and perceptions of the ban.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Collection	Means actions, processes, and initiatives involved in, or that facilitate, the aggregation of similar types of things.
Disposal	Means to discard material.
Household hazardous waste	Products used in and around the home that have at least one hazardous characteristic (flammable, toxic, explosive or corrosive).
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.
Infrastructure	Means physical equipment that is not designed for regular movement.
Landfill	Means: (a) a licensed landfill, or (b) premises that would, if the occupier of the premises held a licence in respect of the premises as required under the EP Act, be a licensed landfill.
Levy	Means a levy imposed under the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Act 2007</i> on the disposal of waste.
Product stewardship	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 those products or materials are managed in a way that reduces their impact, throughout their life cycle, on the environment and on public health and safety.
Processing	Means an action or series of actions performed on something to change it. This could include mechanical, chemical, or other actions.
Recovery	Recovery refers to mechanical, thermal, biological, or chemical actions that recover all or some of the materials that may otherwise be disposed to landfill.
Recycling	Refers to using recovered waste materials substituted for raw materials.
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 section 5 of the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i> .

Appendices

Appendix A — Legislative considerations

The EP Act has been effective in providing a framework for protecting the environment and ensuring that the impacts of significant proposals are assessed and managed for over 30 years since its introduction.

Management of waste and recovery of materials was legislated more recently in 2007, in the making of the WARR Act. The WARR Act and its subsidiary instruments build on the foundations of the EP Act, including through reference to the waste-related definitions and applying waste activity industry regulation licensing regime.

The WARR Act directly aligns to the philosophy of the e-waste to landfill ban and:

- provides for Regulations to be made in respect of matters set out in Schedule 3: ... *“Prohibiting the disposal to landfill or other waste facilities of specified waste or classes of waste (including any products that are or have been included in an extended producer responsibility scheme)”*;
- includes primary themes around recycling, waste services, the Waste Strategy, waste hierarchy, circular economy, repurposing and material recovery;
- gives focus to product stewardship and e-waste types with product stewardship schemes are generally deemed suitable for inclusion in the ban;
- is complementary to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law of the state; and
- allows for maximum penalty of \$10,000.

A regulation under the WARR Act would need to consider and act in a complementary way with other waste management legislation in the state, as summarised in Figure A1.

Waste management facilities that are seeking to include appropriate authorisations under their existing licence in relation to the acceptance, collection and aggregation of E-waste may need to do so via amending their licence (section 53 of the EP Act).

Similarly, new waste facilities wishing to carry out these activities may also be subject to Part V licensing provisions. Please refer to the [Industry Regulation Guide to Licensing](#) for further guidance on the licensing framework for those proposing to construct and/or alter prescribed premises or undertake activities which are regulated by the department under Part V Division 3 of the EP Act.

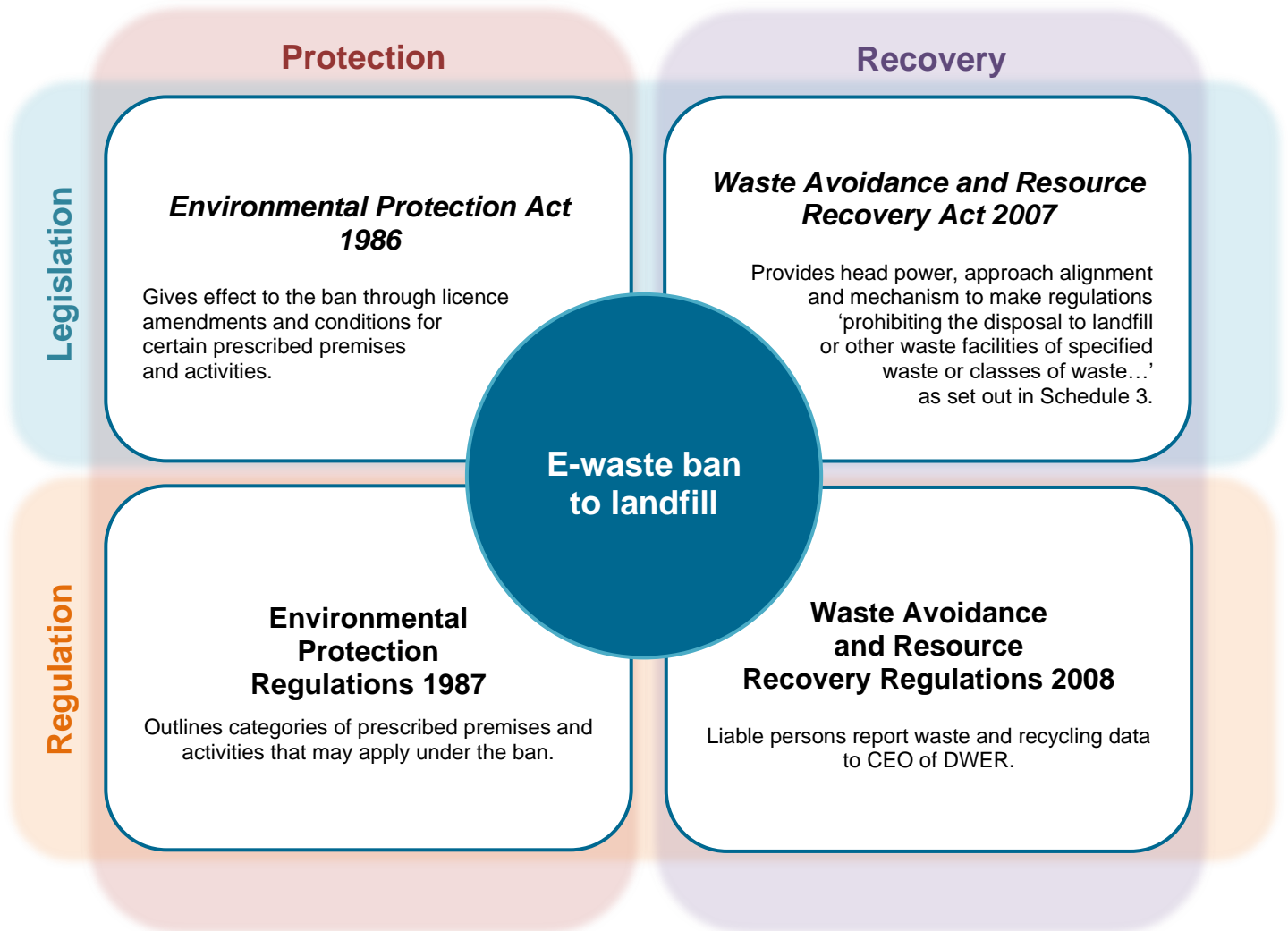


Figure A1: Legislative facets to give effect to the e-waste to landfill ban

Roles, responsibilities and obligations for preferred implementation option

E-waste generators

Households

Influencing e-waste disposal behaviour will be non-regulatory and involve targeted communications, education and behaviour change methods and established proven messaging (e.g. GREAT sorts 'Take' e-waste to a drop-off point, WasteSorted toolkit for source separation), potentially in partnership with local governments.

In Victoria, provisions without penalties apply for individuals involved in e-waste generation, collection, storage, handling; transport; or reprocessing. The instrument requires individuals to prevent breakage or spoilage of e-waste that might limit its suitability for reprocessing and provide e-waste to an e-waste-compliant service provider.

South Australia enforces a penalty up to \$3,000 for individuals who dispose of banned waste to landfills, however, their EPA²⁷ was not aware of any prosecutions under these provisions since the ban was introduced in 2011.

Commercial entities

It is proposed that commercial entities may be subject to penalties to ensure e-waste volumes that are significant/not negligible are collected for recycling and not disposed to landfill. Additional obligations and penalties for appropriate storage and transportation to limit damage and spoilage of items that prevents recovery is recommended. Before prosecution, implementation of compliance mechanisms, such as a compliance notice to rectify inappropriate storage arrangements, are recommended. In the event of illegal dumping, existing avenues for prosecution exist under the EP Act.

Victoria requires commercial entities to prevent breakage or spoilage of e-waste that might limit its suitability for reprocessing, and that they direct e-waste to a 'compliant service provider'. Victoria does not have penalties with these obligations.

South Australia applies penalties of up to \$30,000 for offences where a commercial entity disposes of e-waste at landfill depots or in landfill receptacles. However, evidence of prosecutions under these provisions is not available from discussions with their EPA or on public listings²⁸. Guidance is provided to commercial businesses likely to generate and dispose prohibited waste including provision of appropriate bins; signage; training; and resources.

Collection network

A collection network that provides good access statewide to a range of e-waste is foundational to achieving the ban's objectives and limiting perverse outcomes.

Current and additional collection services and drop-off facilities may be provided by private operators, not-for-profit organisations (e.g. charities, community groups) and local governments.

Feedback from formal consultation and a state scan of metropolitan services, and confirmation of remote area services points, will be essential to inform the ban and the provision of any incentives.

Summary information on the state's collection network is outlined in Section 2.

Collection services and providers

E-waste items may be collected via drop-off facilities, pick-up (including take-back) and post-back services to private entities, not-for-profits and local governments.

Some smaller portable e-waste items can be taken to dedicated collection points, including retailers of electrical products (e.g. Officeworks, Harvey Norman and Bunnings).

Intermittent e-waste donation 'pop-up' collections exist at big shopping centres and supermarkets. Some charities accept items that can be likely repaired and resold.

²⁷ Synergies Economic Consulting discussion with Senior Policy Officer, EPA South Australia (February 2022)

²⁸ Environmental Protection Authority South Australia (2022), *Completed prosecutions & civil penalties*: www.epa.sa.gov.au/public_register/completed_prosecutions_and_civil_penalties (Accessed May 2022)

Larger items with metal parts may be collected by scrap metal recyclers or local governments. Some big household items attract payment for the materials they contain. However, difficult to recycle items, including high-risk items with hazardous contents or data management concerns, may incur a fee to cover higher-effort recycling and collection.

The Victorian Government allocated \$15 million to support the upgrade of the e-waste collection network, delivered through an e-waste infrastructure support program and primarily involved funding collection and storage infrastructure upgrades across the existing collection network.

The South Australian Government also funded \$1.06 million under a voluntary grants program to support the construction of collection infrastructure.

In Victoria, the ban instrument requires that an e-waste service provider:

- must only store e-waste for the purposes of transfer, recycling, or reprocessing; and
- take all reasonable steps²⁹ to minimise damage/spoilage to and duration of storage of e-waste under their control or in their possession.

South Australia's landfill ban instrument does not specifically list collection service providers in terms of accepting and handling waste.

Waste management entities

Roles and responsibilities in the management of e-waste include item collection, waste transport; transfer station operation; recycling and processing items into products and materials; and disposal options. Providers of these services and operations may have overlapping roles and multiple obligations.

Basel Convention principles relating to transboundary movements may also be incorporated in the obligations below.

Operational obligations (and penalties) may require that:

- e-waste is not damaged or spoiled during collection, transport, and/or storage to a degree that it is no longer suitable for recovery or recycling
- e-waste is stored only for the purposes of transfer, recycling, or reprocessing
- all reasonable steps are taken to minimise the duration of storage of e-waste under their control or in their possession (prevention of stockpiling)
- effective transportation is carried out between destinations and items collected for the purpose of recovery are not taken and disposed into landfill
- recycling businesses meet minimum standards in the segregation and recovery of e-waste materials
- landfill operators do not accept prohibited waste for disposal with prescribed conditions³⁰
- recovered materials from recycling are banned from disposal into landfills

²⁹ Guidance on "reasonable steps" may include reference to AS/NZS 5377-2013 *Collection, storage, transport and treatment of end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment*

³⁰ EP Act Part V licensing conditions may have provision to give effect to this obligation

- residual³¹ waste is acceptable for disposal to landfill
- non-compliance reporting is carried out.

In Western Australia, the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996* (as amended 2019) would need to be updated.

It provides guidance and criteria to be applied in determining the classification of wastes for acceptance to landfills licensed or registered in Western Australia in accordance with Part V Division 3 of the EP Act. More stringent waste acceptance criteria than those listed in that document may be imposed by landfill operators. Similarly, licence conditions may apply more stringent acceptance criteria as appropriate.

Victoria does not have penalties under its ban yet imposes obligations on e-waste service providers regarding storage purposes, storage duration, maximising recovery, and minimising residual materials.

South Australia places obligations and penalties on the unlawful disposal of waste to landfill. E-waste is banned as listed on a schedule; however, entities may dispose of wastes that result from or that have been subject to treatment for resource recovery.

South Australian provisions also prohibit (with penalty) landfill operators from accepting waste that has not been subject to resource recovery. It does allow a landfill operator to accept certain materials if the waste is from an appropriate licensed material recovery facility, waste reprocessing facility or composting works.

Reporting and recordkeeping

The proposed approach would rely on recycling and residual waste being reported. Existing data sources such as product stewardship reports, regulated waste and recycling annual reports and licence compliance reporting can provide a more general context around the ban impact.

Mandatory reporting from recycling facilities specifically regarding e-waste recycling and material recovery would assist to measure performance against the ban objectives.

Obligatory non-compliance reporting from licenced facilities (i.e., recycling facilities, landfill operators, transfer stations) under existing legislation will also provide information to measure performance of the ban.

There are gaps relating to current reporting and data procedures in Western Australia. For instance, facilities not requiring a licence under the EP Act will need further consideration.

Waste transport contractors are also not licensed under the EP Act and are important stakeholders to hold to account for activities under the ban, including the collection of e-waste items and delivering to an appropriate recycler, as well as transporting residual waste for disposal to landfill.

Victoria's e-waste ban instrument describes specific data reporting requirements for e-waste transport recordkeeping (load transported and load received) and recovery record keeping (including processing type, recovery rate calculation, output

³¹ Residual waste is that which remains following the application of better practice source separation and recycling systems – WARR Strategy 2030 pp 30

materials). It does not require waste transfer stations to maintain records of receivals or dispatches.

South Australia's landfill ban instrument does not cover individual entity reporting requirements. Waste management licence holders under their *Environment Protection Act 1993* are required to provide annual reports on licensed activities and provide detailed management plans regarding waste management including recovery.

Holistically, the South Australian landfill ban objectives include effective recording, monitoring, and reporting systems with respect to the treatment, transportation, and disposal of waste and other matter in terms of effective waste management.

Appendix B — E-waste categorisation

Methodology

E-waste category groups for the ban were formed with consideration of international directives, legislation, and processes, Federal categories, other state jurisdiction categorisations and Western Australian e-waste generation, recycling and disposal data³².

International categorisation

Legislation related to handling waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is managed by the European Commission, such as the United Nations University Keys, WEEE directives³³ (historical/obsolete and current) and Global E-waste Monitor.

The WEEE directive (2012/19/EU) and the Global E-waste monitor both provide an aligned baseline list of e-waste categories namely:

- Temperature exchange equipment.
- Screens, monitors (and equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm²).
- Lamps.
- Large equipment (any external dimension more than 50 cm).
- Small equipment (no external dimension more than 50 cm).
- Small IT and telecommunication equipment (no external dimension more than 50 cm).

Federal categorisation

The categories used by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (formerly Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment) Electronic Stewardship Taskforce¹² is a customised version of the international groups. Existing Federal context such as e-waste managed under the NTCRS, voluntary mobile phone product stewardship, and the Federal prioritisation of photovoltaic product stewardship framed the national categories of small appliances; televisions and computers; large appliances; temperature exchange; other large equipment (including medical equipment, and monitoring and control devices); Solar PV and storage; lighting; and mobile phones.

³² Including data from the *Western Australia E-Waste Material Flow Analysis report* (Encycle, 2021)

³³ Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment entered into force on 13 August 2012. A key change was the consolidation of 10 'product-oriented' categories to six 'collection-oriented' categories, effective 2018 onwards. (European Commission)

Australian jurisdictions with e-waste bans

South Australia's categories in its landfill ban included whitegoods; computers and televisions; lighting and mercury lighting; and other e-waste. Published information indicates that South Australia considered WEEE directives in the process of creating those categories.

In Victoria, categories of e-waste are specified as large appliances; professional tools and equipment; small household tools and appliances; computers, TVs, IT; lighting and mobile phones; leisure, and PV, and were categorised based on WEEE directives and existing recovery capability and networks.

Categories of e-waste

The proposed category definitions for the Western Australian e-waste ban to landfill initial and future phases aim to be logical and simple; consider size and composition of items for collection; and reflect existing groupings. They are:

- Screens, IT, and telecommunications
- Lighting and lamps
- Large household appliances
- Batteries
- Temperature exchange equipment
- Medical devices
- Photovoltaics (anticipated for future ban phase)
- Small household appliances (anticipated for future ban phase)
- Monitoring and control equipment (anticipated for future ban phase)

Item and product examples are provided at the end of this document.

Screens, IT, and telecommunications

- The NTCRS has recovery targets, recycling pathways, and established adequate statewide collection options for a range of computers, printers, screens and peripherals. Annual recycling data and material flows analysis provide evidence that increased supply of these items would be beneficial for the state's recycling industry.
- New and innovative processing infrastructure was commissioned in Victoria³⁴ to support the implementation of the ban (now operated by Cleanaway) and more recently the same processing infrastructure was established in New Zealand³⁵.
- Mobile phones contain high-value materials and are not usually disposed to landfills. A key challenge with these items is encouraging consumers to provide them for recycling rather than storing them at home.
- Households and commercial entities may not donate mobile devices due to retaining them as back-up devices, having data safety and privacy concerns and a reluctance to give over items with high initial purchase costs.

³⁴ Victorian Government (2016), *Unveiling Australian-first e-Waste processing technology*. www.premier.vic.gov.au/unveiling-australian-first-e-waste-processing-technology/

³⁵ Radio New Zealand (2022), *Computer Recycling unveils new machine to deal with NZ's huge e-waste problem*: www.rnz.co.nz/national/programmes/checkpoint/audio/2018839006/computer-recycling-unveils-new-machine-to-deal-with-nz-s-huge-e-waste-problem#:~:text=The%20BLUBOX%20machine%20is%20aiming.in%20Penrose%20on%20Thursday%20afternoon.

- MobileMuster is an industry-led voluntary product stewardship scheme with a range of collection options and existing collection network for mobile devices. Annual reports provide collection volumes but do not provide details on recycling outcomes, recovered materials, or set recovery targets.

Lighting and lamps

- FluoroCycle is a voluntary scheme that targets users of commercial and public lighting. It aims to increase recycling of mercury-containing lighting and lamps and reduce the amount of mercury entering the environment. It is currently not an accredited scheme and provides only two drop-off points in Western Australia.
- Mercury-containing lighting and lamps are accepted by a range of entities including local governments (through the Household Hazardous Waste program) and some businesses provide drop-off points and collection options for lighting and lamps, with some charging a fee for containers and collection.
- Information on recycling options is limited for this category, however, Western Australia has an operational mercury treatment facility³⁶ able to divert lights containing mercury from landfill.

Large household appliances and temperature exchange equipment

- The scrap metal recycling industry provides an active market for larger e-waste items including fridges, ovens, dishwashers, stoves, washing machines and dryers that are no longer in saleable condition. This is largely due to the product metals' value including steel, aluminium, and copper. Pick-up services may be available with some companies paying for goods, due to the value of the materials recovered.
- Companies may offer take-back schemes on replacements of these categories of e-waste items, coordinated by retailers and installers as part of the sales process.
- Most items under this category generally have collection services available through local governments or recyclers, and disposal in kerbside bins is not feasible due to their size.

Batteries

- Batteries can be a fire hazard when stored, transported, and handled incorrectly. Banning batteries from disposal to landfills will help reduce this risk by providing increased appropriate collection and storage options.
- Hand-held batteries (button, AA, AAA etc.) are included in the recently accredited battery stewardship scheme³⁷ (B-Cycle) and the Household Hazardous Waste program, which provide an initial collection network for battery recycling in Western Australia.
- South Australia's landfill ban includes lead acid batteries and uses national markets to recycle this class of batteries.

³⁶ WA Government (2019), *\$10 million facility to help manage mercury waste in WA*: www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/McGowan/2019/12/10-million-dollar-facility-to-help-manage-mercury-waste-in-WA.aspx

³⁷ Australian Government (2021), *Battery awareness key to safer disposal*: web.archive.org/web/20220311015534/https://minister.ave.gov.au/lev/media-releases/battery-awareness-key-safer-disposal

- Victoria's Environment Protection Authority³⁸ classifies most batteries as priority wastes regulated under the Environment Protection Regulations 2021.
- The demand for batteries as renewable energy storage is rising. The proposed ban presents an opportunity towards recovery of materials required in battery manufacturing³⁹.
- In Australia, several recyclers are expanding existing markets and creating new ones to ensure that collected batteries are properly recycled⁴⁰.

Medical equipment

- Due to the initial outlay cost and specialised nature of large medical equipment, it is not readily disposed to landfill.
- Manufacturers generally use take-back systems for obsolete large medical equipment (e.g. MRI scanners, CT scanners and X-ray machines).
- Community-run programs exist that donate working, unwanted large medical equipment e-waste, such as hospital beds for re-use in other countries⁴¹.

Photovoltaics

- PV are part of solar energy and battery storage. There has been a steady and large rise in household PV systems in Australia, resulting in an increase of projected end-of-life PV material requiring management. As a result, PV have been identified as a national product stewardship priority and Western Australia anticipates action for these products and systems in the future.
- Due to the size, cost and installation requirements of PV, collection may be included in retailer and/or installer take-back activities.

Small household items

- Small household items can represent a substantial proportion of e-waste overall but are generally low demand and low value for recycling due to highly variable componentry and the amounts of different types of plastics in them. It is generally easier or cheaper for consumers to purchase new items than to repair due to their relatively low unit cost.
- This category has a large range of items, such as small kitchen and cleaning appliances (microwaves, toasters, food processors, coffee machines, kettles, vacuum cleaners); personal care appliances (electric toothbrushes, hairdryers, electric shavers); entertainment appliances (headphones, remote controls, MP3s, e-readers, car navigation, musical instruments, DVD and Blu-ray players, speakers, cameras, toys, gaming consoles); tools and others (irons, clocks, adapters, household saws, drills, gardening).
- Small household items are generally of a size that can be disposed in household waste collections and may be difficult to motivate consumers to donate despite bans.

³⁸ Environmental Protection Authority Victoria (2018), *Storage and management of waste batteries guideline*: www.epa.vic.gov.au/-/media/epa/files/publications/2018---storage-and-management-of-waste-batteries-guideline.pdf?la=en&hash=8547D73330930DA50152DE4E40EA4C87

³⁹ WA Government (2021), *Western Australia's future battery industry*: www.wa.gov.au/organisation/departments-of-jobs-tourism-science-and-innovation/western-australias-future-battery-industry

⁴⁰ Battery Stewardship Council (2022), *Creating a battery stewardship scheme for Australia*: bsc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/BSC-Fact-Sheet-000-Creating-a-BSS-for-AU-20210420.pdf

⁴¹ Rotary Western Australia, *Medical equipment recycling program*: [rotarywestperth.org.au/stories/medical-equipment-recycling-committee-\(merc\)](https://rotarywestperth.org.au/stories/medical-equipment-recycling-committee-(merc))

- Currently, there is no national accredited product stewardship scheme, nor identified intention to establish a scheme, for these products in Australia.
- There are some community, retail, and charity collections available such as Big W/TerraCycle Toys for Joy toy recycling program, repair cafes and charity donations resold to the public. Some items in the small household category are collected as part of private recyclers' e-waste collections in an ad-hoc way.

Monitoring and control equipment

- Monitoring and control equipment includes difficult to recycle/hazardous items such as smoke and heat detectors, security systems, professional monitoring and control equipment, household health monitoring (e.g. small thermometers, blood pressure meters), laboratory equipment, and scales.
- Currently, there is no national accredited product stewardship scheme, or identified intention to establish a scheme, for these products in Australia.
- The generally hazardous components of these items mean they are only safe and suitable for disposal, rather than recycling, and would not result in beneficial outcomes and present a significant risk for perverse outcomes related to environmental impact.

Table B1: Categories and item examples

	Category	Item examples (sourced from UNU-Keys)
Western Australian e-waste ban initial scope	Screens, IT, and tele - communications	Laptops and tablets
		Cathode Ray Tube Monitors and Televisions
		Flat Display Panel Monitors (LCD, LED)
		Flat Display Panel Televisions (LCD, LED, PDP)
		Professional IT (servers, routers, data storage, copiers)
		Small IT (routers, mice, keyboards, external drives, accessories)
		Desktop PCs and printers (including scanners and faxes)
		Mobile Phones (including smartphones and pagers)
	Lighting and lamps	Telecom (cordless phones, answering machines etc.)
		Compact fluorescent lamps
		Straight tube fluorescent lamps
		Special (mercury, high and low pressure, sodium vapour, other professional lamps)
		LED
		Lamps (pocket, Christmas)
	Large household appliances	Luminaires (including household incandescent fittings)
		Dishwashers
		Kitchen (large furnaces, ovens, cooking equipment)
		Washing Machines (including combined dryers)
		Dryers (wash dryers, centrifuges)
		Large leisure (including large toys, exercise, large musical instruments)
Batteries	Dispenser (non-cooled vending, coffee, tickets, etc.)	
	Batteries including those in the Household Hazardous Waste program and the Commonwealth Battery Stewardship Scheme.	
Temperature exchange equipment	Lead acid batteries	
	Freezers and Fridges (including combi-fridges)	
	Air Conditioners (household installed and portable)	
	Other Cooling (dehumidifiers, heat pump dryers)	
	Professional Cooling (large air conditioners, cooling displays)	
	Dispenser (cooled vending, bottles, candy, etc.)	
Medical devices	Heating and Ventilation (household and professional)	
	Professional medical (hospital, dentist, diagnostics, etc.)	
Future phase	Photovoltaics	All items listed under the future Commonwealth Photovoltaic Systems Product Stewardship Scheme (anticipated for 2022/23)
	Small household appliances	Microwaves (including combined, excluding grills)
		Other Small Household (small ventilators, irons, clocks, adapters)
		Food (toaster, grills, food processing, frying pans)
		Hot Water (coffee, tea, water cookers)
		Vacuum Cleaners (excluding professional)
		Personal Care (toothbrushes, hair dryers, razors)
		Small Consumer Electronics (headphones, remote controls)
		Portable Audio and Video (MP3, e-readers, car navigation)
		Music Instruments, Radio, HiFi (including audio sets)
		Video (video recorders, DVD, Blu-ray, set-top boxes)
		Speakers
		Cameras (camcorders, photo, and digital still cameras)
		Tools (all household saws, drills, cleaning, garden, etc.)
		Toys (small toys, vehicles, small music)
		Game Consoles (video games and consoles)
	Monitoring and control equipment	Monitoring (professional monitoring and control, garage, diagnostic, etc.)
Monitoring (alarm, heat, smoke, security, excluding screens)		
Household health monitoring (small thermometers, blood pressure meters)		



9.9 COMPLIANCE AUDIT RETURN 2022

File Reference	
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Shire of Goomalling
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	8 March 2023
Author	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	1. Compliance Audit Return

Summary

To adopt Council's 2021 Compliance Audit Return (CAR) in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995

Background

Each Western Australian local government is required to carry out a compliance audit for the period **1 January to 31 December** against the requirements of the compliance audit return. The CAR has been prepared by EA, DCEO and the CEO, and reviewed by CEO. After the compliance audit return is accepted by Council, a certified copy of the return, along with the relevant section of the minutes and any additional information explaining or qualifying the compliance audit, is to be submitted to the Director General of the Department of Local Government and Communities by **31 March**.

Consultation

Nil

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995 (as amended).

Policy Implications

There is no current Council policy regarding this matter

Financial Implications

Nil

Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	
4.1.4	Provide reporting processes in a transparent, accountable and timely manner.
4.2.2	Promote a culture of continuous improvement processes and resource sharing.

Comment/Conclusion

Nil Further



Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

Adopt the presented Compliance Return as the Official Compliance Return for 2022 with the following certifications:-

- The information contained in this Return is true and correct to the best of our knowledge.
- This Return was included in the agenda papers and considered by Council at the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 15 March 2023.
- Each Councillor has had the opportunity to review the Return and to make comment to the Council.
- The extract of the minutes attached to the Return is a true and correct copy of the relevant section(s) of the above-mentioned minutes.
- The Council adopted the Compliance Audit Return as the official Return of Council for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.
- Council reviewed the 2022 Compliance Audit Return noting amendments as detailed and recorded its satisfaction to the answers in the return.

RESOLUTION 615

Moved Cr Barratt, seconded Cr Brendan that Council endorse Officer's recommendation.

CARRIED 5/0



Goomalling – Compliance Audit Return

Commercial Enterprises by Local Governments				
No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments
1	s3.59(2)(a) F&G Regs 7,9,10	Has the local government prepared a business plan for each major trading undertaking that was not exempt in 2022?	N/A	
2	s3.59(2)(b) F&G Regs 7,8A, 8, 10	Has the local government prepared a business plan for each major land transaction that was not exempt in 2022?	N/A	
3	s3.59(2)(c) F&G Regs 7,8A, 8,10	Has the local government prepared a business plan before entering into each land transaction that was preparatory to entry into a major land transaction in 2022?	N/A	
4	s3.59(4)	Has the local government complied with public notice and publishing requirements for each proposal to commence a major trading undertaking or enter into a major land transaction or a land transaction that is preparatory to a major land transaction for 2022?	N/A	
5	s3.59(5)	During 2022, did the council resolve to proceed with each major land transaction or trading undertaking by absolute majority?	N/A	

Delegation of Power/Duty				
No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments
1	s5.16	Were all delegations to committees resolved by absolute majority?	N/A	
2	s5.16	Were all delegations to committees in writing?	N/A	
3	s5.17	Were all delegations to committees within the limits specified in section 5.17 of the Local Government Act 1995?	N/A	
4	s5.18	Were all delegations to committees recorded in a register of delegations?	N/A	
5	s5.18	Has council reviewed delegations to its committees in the 2021/2022 financial year?	N/A	
6	s5.42(1) & s5.43 Admin Reg 18G	Did the powers and duties delegated to the CEO exclude those listed in section 5.43 of the Local Government Act 1995?	Yes	



7	s5.42(1)	Were all delegations to the CEO resolved by an absolute majority?	Yes	
8	s5.42(2)	Were all delegations to the CEO in writing?	Yes	
9	s5.44(2)	Were all delegations by the CEO to any employee in writing?	Yes	
10	s5.16(3)(b) & s5.45(1)(b)	Were all decisions by the Council to amend or revoke a delegation made by absolute majority?	N/A	
11	s5.46(1)	Has the CEO kept a register of all delegations made under Division 4 of the Act to the CEO and to employees?	Yes	
12	s5.46(2)	Were all delegations made under Division 4 of the Act reviewed by the delegator at least once during the 2021/2022 financial year?	Yes	
13	s5.46(3) Admin Reg 19	Did all persons exercising a delegated power or duty under the Act keep, on all occasions, a written record in accordance with Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, regulation 19?	Yes	

Disclosure of Interest

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments
1	s5.67	Where a council member disclosed an interest in a matter and did not have participation approval under sections 5.68 or 5.69 of the Local Government Act 1995, did the council member ensure that they did not remain present to participate in discussion or decision making relating to the matter?	Yes	
2	s5.68(2) & s5.69(5) Admin Reg 21A	Were all decisions regarding participation approval, including the extent of participation allowed and, where relevant, the information required by the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 regulation 21A, recorded in the minutes of the relevant council or committee meeting?	Yes	
3	s5.73	Were disclosures under sections 5.65, 5.70 or 5.71A(3) of the Local Government Act 1995 recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the disclosures were made?	Yes	
4	s5.75 Admin Reg 22, Form 2	Was a primary return in the prescribed form lodged by all relevant persons within three months of their start day?	N/A	
5	s5.76 Admin Reg 23, Form 3	Was an annual return in the prescribed form lodged by all relevant persons by 31 August 2022?	Yes	
6	s5.77	On receipt of a primary or annual return, did the CEO, or the mayor/president, give written acknowledgment of having received the return?	Yes	



7	s5.88(1) & (2)(a)	Did the CEO keep a register of financial interests which contained the returns lodged under sections 5.75 and 5.76 of the Local Government Act 1995?	Yes	
8	s5.88(1) & (2)(b) Admin Reg 28	Did the CEO keep a register of financial interests which contained a record of disclosures made under sections 5.65, 5.70, 5.71 and 5.71A of the Local Government Act 1995, in the form prescribed in the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, regulation 28?	Yes	
9	s5.88(3)	When a person ceased to be a person required to lodge a return under sections 5.75 and 5.76 of the Local Government Act 1995, did the CEO remove from the register all returns relating to that person?	N/A	
10	s5.88(4)	Have all returns removed from the register in accordance with section 5.88(3) of the Local Government Act 1995 been kept for a period of at least five years after the person who lodged the return(s) ceased to be a person required to lodge a return?	Yes	
11	s5.89A(1), (2) & (3) Admin Reg 28A	Did the CEO keep a register of gifts which contained a record of disclosures made under sections 5.87A and 5.87B of the Local Government Act 1995, in the form prescribed in the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, regulation 28A?	Yes	
12	s5.89A(5) & (5A)	Did the CEO publish an up-to-date version of the gift register on the local government's website?	Yes	
13	s5.89A(6)	When people cease to be a person who is required to make a disclosure under section 5.87A or 5.87B of the Local Government Act 1995, did the CEO remove from the register all records relating to those people?	N/A	
14	s5.89A(7)	Have copies of all records removed from the register under section 5.89A(6) Local Government Act 1995 been kept for a period of at least five years after the person ceases to be a person required to make a disclosure?	N/A	
15	s5.70(2) & (3)	Where an employee had an interest in any matter in respect of which the employee provided advice or a report directly to council or a committee, did that person disclose the nature and extent of that interest when giving the advice or report?	Yes	
16	s5.71A & s5.71B(5)	Where council applied to the Minister to allow the CEO to provide advice or a report to which a disclosure under section 5.71A(1) of the Local Government Act 1995 relates, did the application include details of the nature of the interest disclosed and any other information required by the Minister for the purposes of the application?	N/A	



17	s5.71B(6) & s5.71B(7)	Was any decision made by the Minister under section 5.71B(6) of the Local Government Act 1995, recorded in the minutes of the council meeting at which the decision was considered?	N/A	
18	s5.104(1)	Did the local government prepare and adopt, by absolute majority, a code of conduct to be observed by council members, committee members and candidates within 3 months of the prescribed model code of conduct coming into operation (3 February 2021)?	Yes	
19	s5.104(3) & (4)	Did the local government adopt additional requirements in addition to the model code of conduct? If yes, does it comply with section 5.104(3) and (4) of the Local Government Act 1995?	No	
20	s5.104(7)	Has the CEO published an up-to-date version of the code of conduct for council members, committee members and candidates on the local government's website?	Yes	
21	s5.51A(1) & (3)	Has the CEO prepared and implemented a code of conduct to be observed by employee of the local government? If yes, has the CEO published an up-to-date version of the code of conduct for employees on the local government's website?	Yes	

Disposal of Property

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments
1	s3.58(3)	Where the local government disposed of property other than by public auction or tender, did it dispose of the property in accordance with section 3.58(3) of the Local Government Act 1995 (unless section 3.58(5) applies)?	Yes	
2	s3.58(4)	Where the local government disposed of property under section 3.58(3) of the Local Government Act 1995, did it provide details, as prescribed by section 3.58(4) of the Act, in the required local public notice for each disposal of property?	Yes	



Elections				
No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments
1	Elect Regs 30G(1) & (2)	Did the CEO establish and maintain an electoral gift register and ensure that all disclosure of gifts forms completed by candidates and donors and received by the CEO were placed on the electoral gift register at the time of receipt by the CEO and in a manner that clearly identifies and distinguishes the forms relating to each candidate in accordance with regulations 30G(1) and 30G(2) of the Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997?	N/A	
2	Elect Regs 30G(3) & (4)	Did the CEO remove any disclosure of gifts forms relating to an unsuccessful candidate, or a successful candidate that completed their term of office, from the electoral gift register, and retain those forms separately for a period of at least two years in accordance with regulation 30G(4) of the Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997?	N/A	
3	Elect Regs 30G(5) & (6)	Did the CEO publish an up-to-date version of the electoral gift register on the local government's official website in accordance with regulation 30G(5) of the Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997?	N/A	

Finance				
No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments
1	s7.1A	Has the local government established an audit committee and appointed members by absolute majority in accordance with section 7.1A of the Local Government Act 1995?	Yes	
2	s7.1B	Where the council delegated to its audit committee any powers or duties under Part 7 of the Local Government Act 1995, did it do so by absolute majority?	N/A	
3	s7.9(1)	Was the auditor's report for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 received by the local government by 31 December 2022?	No	
4	s7.12A(3)	Where the local government determined that matters raised in the auditor's report prepared under section 7.9(1) of the Local Government Act 1995	Yes	



		required action to be taken, did the local government ensure that appropriate action was undertaken in respect of those matters?		
5	s7.12A(4)(a) & (4)(b)	Where matters identified as significant were reported in the auditor's report, did the local government prepare a report that stated what action the local government had taken or intended to take with respect to each of those matters? Was a copy of the report given to the Minister within three months of the audit report being received by the local government?	No	
6	s7.12A(5)	Within 14 days after the local government gave a report to the Minister under section 7.12A(4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1995, did the CEO publish a copy of the report on the local government's official website?	No	
7	Audit Reg 10(1)	Was the auditor's report for the financial year ending 30 June 2022 received by the local government within 30 days of completion of the audit?	N/A	

Local Government Employees

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments
1	s5.36(4) & s5.37(3) Admin Reg 18A	Were all CEO and/or senior employee vacancies advertised in accordance with Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, regulation 18A?	N/A	
2	Admin Reg 18E	Was all information provided in applications for the position of CEO true and accurate?	N/A	
3	Admin Reg 18F	Was the remuneration and other benefits paid to a CEO on appointment the same remuneration and benefits advertised for the position under section 5.36(4) of the Local Government Act 1995?	N/A	
4	s5.37(2)	Did the CEO inform council of each proposal to employ or dismiss senior employee?	N/A	
5	s5.37(2)	Where council rejected a CEO's recommendation to employ or dismiss a senior employee, did it inform the CEO of the reasons for doing so?	N/A	

Official Conduct

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments
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1	s5.120	Has the local government designated an employee to be its complaints officer?	Yes	
2	s5.121(1) & (2)	Has the complaints officer for the local government maintained a register of complaints which records all complaints that resulted in a finding under section 5.110(2)(a) of the Local Government Act 1995?	N/A	
3	S5.121(2)	Does the complaints register include all information required by section 5.121(2) of the Local Government Act 1995?	N/A	
4	s5.121(3)	Has the CEO published an up-to-date version of the register of the complaints on the local government's official website?	N/A	

Tenders for Providing Goods and Services

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments
1	F&G Reg 11A(1) & (3)	Did the local government comply with its current purchasing policy, adopted under the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, regulations 11A(1) and (3) in relation to the supply of goods or services where the consideration under the contract was, or was expected to be, \$250,000 or less or worth \$250,000 or less?	Yes	
2	s3.57 F&G Reg 11	Subject to Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, regulation 11(2), did the local government invite tenders for all contracts for the supply of goods or services where the consideration under the contract was, or was expected to be, worth more than the consideration stated in regulation 11(1) of the Regulations?	Yes	
3	F&G Regs 11(1), 12(2), 13, & 14(1), (3), and (4)	When regulations 11(1), 12(2) or 13 of the Local Government Functions and General) Regulations 1996, required tenders to be publicly invited, did the local government invite tenders via Statewide public notice in accordance with Regulation 14(3) and (4)?	N/A	
4	F&G Reg 12	Did the local government comply with Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, Regulation 12 when deciding to enter into multiple contracts rather than a single contract?	Yes	



5	F&G Reg 14(5)	If the local government sought to vary the information supplied to tenderers, was every reasonable step taken to give each person who sought copies of the tender documents, or each acceptable tenderer notice of the variation?	N/A	
6	F&G Regs 15 & 16	Did the local government's procedure for receiving and opening tenders comply with the requirements of Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, Regulation 15 and 16?	N/A	
7	F&G Reg 17	Did the information recorded in the local government's tender register comply with the requirements of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, Regulation 17 and did the CEO make the tenders register available for public inspection and publish it on the local government's official website?	Yes	
8	F&G Reg 18(1)	Did the local government reject any tenders that were not submitted at the place, and within the time, specified in the invitation to tender?	No	
9	F&G Reg 18(4)	Were all tenders that were not rejected assessed by the local government via a written evaluation of the extent to which each tender satisfies the criteria for deciding which tender to accept?	N/A	
10	F&G Reg 19	Did the CEO give each tenderer written notice containing particulars of the successful tender or advising that no tender was accepted?	N/A	
11	F&G Regs 21 & 22	Did the local government's advertising and expression of interest processes comply with the requirements of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, Regulations 21 and 22?	Yes	
12	F&G Reg 23(1) & (2)	Did the local government reject any expressions of interest that were not submitted at the place, and within the time, specified in the notice or that failed to comply with any other requirement specified in the notice?	No	
13	F&G Reg 23(3) & (4)	Were all expressions of interest that were not rejected under the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, Regulation 23(1) & (2) assessed by the local government? Did the CEO list each person as an acceptable tenderer?	N/A	
14	F&G Reg 24	Did the CEO give each person who submitted an expression of interest a notice in writing of the outcome in accordance with Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, Regulation 24?	N/A	



15	F&G Regs 24AD(2) & (4) and 24AE	Did the local government invite applicants for a panel of pre-qualified suppliers via Statewide public notice in accordance with Local Government (Functions & General) Regulations 1996 regulations 24AD(4) and 24AE?	N/A	
16	F&G Reg 24AD(6)	If the local government sought to vary the information supplied to the panel, was every reasonable step taken to give each person who sought detailed information about the proposed panel or each person who submitted an application notice of the variation?	N/A	
17	F&G Reg 24AF	Did the local government's procedure for receiving and opening applications to join a panel of pre-qualified suppliers comply with the requirements of Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, Regulation 16, as if the reference in that regulation to a tender were a reference to a pre-qualified supplier panel application?	N/A	
18	F&G Reg 24AG	Did the information recorded in the local government's tender register about panels of pre-qualified suppliers comply with the requirements of Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, Regulation 24AG?	N/A	
19	F&G Reg 24AH(1)	Did the local government reject any applications to join a panel of pre-qualified suppliers that were not submitted at the place, and within the time, specified in the invitation for applications?	N/A	
20	F&G Reg 24AH(3)	Were all applications that were not rejected assessed by the local government via a written evaluation of the extent to which each application satisfies the criteria for deciding which application to accept?	N/A	
21	F&G Reg 24AI	Did the CEO send each applicant written notice advising them of the outcome of their application?	N/A	
22	F&G Regs 24E & 24F	Where the local government gave regional price preference, did the local government comply with the requirements of Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, Regulation 24E and 24F?	N/A	

Integrated Planning and Reporting

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments
1	Admin Reg 19C	Has the local government adopted by absolute majority a strategic community plan?	Yes	20/07/2022



		If Yes, please provide the adoption date or the date of the most recent review in the Comments section?		
2	Admin Reg 19DA(1) & (4)	Has the local government adopted by absolute majority a corporate business plan? If Yes, please provide the adoption date or the date of the most recent review in the Comments section?	Yes	20/07/2022
3	Admin Reg 19DA(2) & (3)	Does the corporate business plan comply with the requirements of Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 19DA(2) & (3)?	Yes	

Optional Questions

No	Reference	Question	Response	Comments
1	Financial Management Reg 5(2)(c)	Did the CEO review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the local government's financial management systems and procedures in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 regulations 5(2)(c) within the three financial years prior to 31 December 2022? If yes, please provide the date of council's resolution to accept the report.	Yes	18/05/2022
2	Audit Reg 17	Did the CEO review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the local government's systems and procedures in relation to risk management, internal control and legislative compliance in accordance with Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996 regulation 17 within the three financial years prior to 31 December 2022? If yes, please provide date of council's resolution to accept the report.	Yes	18/05/2022
3	s5.87C	Where a disclosure was made under sections 5.87A or 5.87B of the Local Government Act 1995, were the disclosures made within 10 days after receipt of the gift? Did the disclosure include the information required by section 5.87C of the Act?	N/A	
4	s5.90A(2) & (5)	Did the local government prepare, adopt by absolute majority and publish an up-to-date version on the local government's website, a policy dealing with the attendance of council members and the CEO at events?	Yes	



Department of
**Local Government, Sport
and Cultural Industries**

5	s5.96A(1), (2), (3) & (4)	Did the CEO publish information on the local government’s website in accordance with sections 5.96A(1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Local Government Act 1995?	Yes	
6	s5.128(1)	Did the local government prepare and adopt (by absolute majority) a policy in relation to the continuing professional development of council members?	Yes	
7	s5.127	Did the local government prepare a report on the training completed by council members in the 2021/2022 financial year and publish it on the local government’s official website by 31 July 2022?	Yes	
8	s6.4(3)	By 30 September 2022, did the local government submit to its auditor the balanced accounts and annual financial report for the year ending 30 June 2022?	Yes	
9	s.6.2(3)	When adopting the annual budget, did the local government take into account all its expenditure, revenue and income?	Yes	

Chief Executive Officer

Date

Mayor/President

Date



10. ELECTED MEMBERS MOTION OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

Nil

11. NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE AGREED TO BY RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL

RESOLUTION 616

Moved Cr Butt, seconded Cr Van Gelderen that Council accept new business of an urgent nature.

CARRIED 5/0

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
 MINUTES FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
 WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023



11.1 SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS PAID 1 FEBRUARY TO 28 FEBRUARY 2023

File Reference	Not applicable
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Not Applicable
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	13 March 2023
Author	Deb Horton, Accounts Payable
Authorising Officer	Natalie Bird, Finance Manager
Attachments	
1. Schedule of Payments – February 2023 2. Corporate Credit Card Statements January 2023	

Summary

FUND VOUCHERS AMOUNT

EFT 5168 to 5269	\$550,426.27
Direct Debits 8550 to 8552	\$23,472.81
Cheques 15439 to 15440, 16007 to 16009	\$34,677.07
Payroll JNL 6771 & 6780	\$114,179.00
Super DD15342 & 15457	\$19,072.19
TOTAL	\$741,827.34

****EFT 5212 & 5213 ATO Payments in January 2023**

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

Approve vouchers from the Municipal Fund and Trust Fund as detailed:

FUND VOUCHERS AMOUNT

EFT 5168 to 5269	\$550,426.27
Direct Debits 8550 to 8552	\$23,472.81
Cheques 15439 to 15440, 16007 to 16009	\$34,677.07
Payroll JNL 6771 & 6780	\$114,179.00
Super DD15342 & 15457	\$19,072.19
TOTAL	\$741,827.34

RESOLUTION 617

Moved Cr Van Gelderen, seconded Cr Barratt that Council endorse the Officer's Recommendation

CARRIED 5/0



11.2 3-6 DOG APPLICATION - COPELAND

File Reference	5.3
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Kaylene Copeland – 364 Tyndall Road, Mumberkine
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	10 th May 2022
Author	Irene Ryan – Contract Ranger
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	
1. Photographs	

Summary

Council to consider an application from Kaylene Copeland – 364 Tyndall Road, Mumberkine to keep 4 dogs.

Background

Kaylene Copeland – 364 Tyndall Road, Mumberkine has made application to keep 4 dogs at that location. Council’s Ranger has inspected the premises and has provided the following information regarding the application

Consultation

Kaylene Copeland
 Neighbouring Property Owners

Statutory Environment

- Local Government Act 1995
- Dog Act

Policy Implications

There is no current Council policy regarding this matter

Financial Implications

There are no direct financial impacts resulting from this item.

Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	
	This matter is not directly dealt with within the Community Strategic Plan

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
 MINUTES FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
 WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023



Comment/Conclusion

Number of Dogs	Dog Name	Breed	Colour	Age	Sex	Rego No.
1	Bailey	Chihuahua	Tan/white	4	F	LT00328
2	Ivy	Chihuahua	Tan/white	4	F	LT00278
3	Manuka	Chihuahua	Tan/white	3	F	TBA
4	Charlie	Maremma	White	3	M	TBA

Fencing

Materials used: Fencing was built out of a variety of different materials. Tin material to stop the little dogs from escaping through some parts. Other parts of the fence was made up of ring lock fencing.

Locking devices on gate: Self closing mechanisms were installed on the patio doors. However the outside gates on the back yard were tied shut.

Housing

Means of housing: The maremma has trees as shelter from any weather conditions. The maremma also has the option to go inside the patio if the weather is bad.

Bedding: The three little dogs sleep inside in their dog crates. The maremma sleeps outside and did not have a dog bed.

Water Supply: They have access to water inside their crate. They also have access to a water bowl and food. In the outside yard, the maremma has access to a pond for water. I suggested an automatic water bowl is installed which can't be tipped over.

Condition of existing dogs Suitable Not Suitable

Details: All dogs were healthy and happy.

Ranger Notes:

The dogs were very friendly towards me upon arrival. The dogs did not show any signs of aggression towards each other. The dogs are in good condition and there was no dog faeces laying around the yard.

All three of the Chihuahua's are microchipped. The Maremma however is not microchipped as of yet. The owner has agreed to get that done as soon as possible. It is understood that the Maremma has been at the residence for quite some time

The Council sent out five (5) letters to adjoining and adjacent neighbours. Receiving one objection and one letter of concern from neighbours. These concerns have been regarding concerns over ongoing barking problems.

There is no history on our system regarding the care and welfare of any dogs at this address and neither is there documented history of barking from this property.

From an officers perspective I have some concerns with regard to the treatment of the Maremma, given that it currently resides in a dirt enclosure with no bedding and no cover from weather. The fencing is somewhat makeshift and possibly could lead to the dog escaping the enclosure although this is not a proven happenstance.



I also have concerns regarding the issues of barking dogs as raised by two of the five contacted neighbours. It will be my recommendation that the owner takes action be taken to reduce the level of nuisance barking reported by the neighbours.

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

That Council APPROVE the application for four (4) dogs to be housed at 364 Tyndall Road, Mumberkine in accordance with Section 26.3 of the Dog Act 1976 with the following

1. That Charlie is immediately registered and microchipped and that Manuka is immediately registered.
2. The approval being granted on the condition that the dogs do not prove to be a nuisance (to the satisfaction of Council) to adjoining or adjacent neighbours in terms of barking, aggressive behaviours and / or wandering. Given that there are existing issues with barking, for adjacent property owners, the owner is to provide bark control for offending dogs within one month of this approval.
3. The exemption applies only to the four (4) dogs stated on the application. Once any of the dogs are deceased, sold or otherwise disposed of, the exemption for that particular dog ceases to have effect.
4. The exemption will cease to have effect on the date of any conviction for an offence relating to the Dog Act 1976 in respect of any of the dogs, or any person in charge of those dogs.
5. The subject property must be kept clear of all animal excreta using proper disposal methods.
6. Adequate cover and protection are always to be available to the dogs however, Charlie is to be provided with bedding, shelter from rain and hot or cold weather conditions either through an improved existing enclosure or a new enclosure.
7. The dogs are to be adequately confined in accordance with Section 18 of the Shires Dog Local Law.
8. The property is to be inspected annually by the Council Ranger.
9. Access to the property is to be given to the Council Ranger for the Annual Inspection, or more regularly if the Council so determines. The Council Ranger is to reinspect within six weeks of this approval to ensure that the conditions have been complied with.

RESOLUTION 618

Moved Cr Barratt, seconded Cr Van Gelderen that Council endorse the Officer's Recommendation.

***CARRIED 5/0
Simple Majority***

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
MINUTES FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023



Dog 1 – Bailey



Dog 2 – Ivy



Dog 3 – Manuka



Dog 4 – Charlie



Back yard



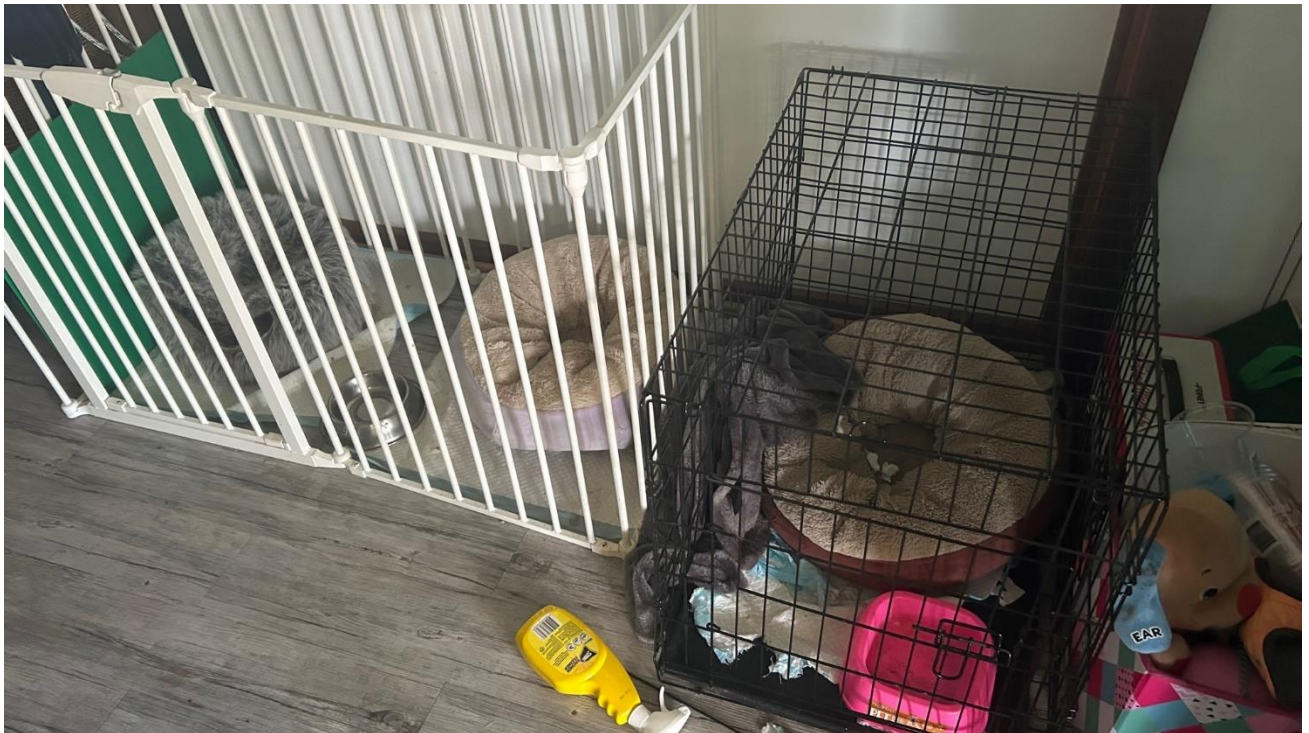
Pond water for drinking water



Automatic water bowl



Inside Dog bed



Inside dog beds



11.3 3-6 DOG APPLICATION - HALL

File Reference	5.3
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Kylie Hall - 1675 Bejoording Rd, Wongamine
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	10 th May 2022
Author	Irene Ryan – Contract Ranger
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	
2. Photographs	

Summary

Council to consider an application from Kylie Hall - 1675 Bejoording Rd, Wongamine to keep 3 dogs.

Background

Kylie Hall - 1675 Bejoording Rd, Wongamine has made application to keep 3 dogs at that location. Council's Ranger has inspected the premises and has provided the following information regarding the application

Consultation

Kylie Hall
 Neighbouring Property Owners

Statutory Environment

- Local Government Act 1995
- Dog Act

Policy Implications

There is no current Council policy regarding this matter

Financial Implications

There are no direct financial impacts resulting from this item.

Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	
	This matter is not directly dealt with within the Community Strategic Plan

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
 MINUTES FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
 WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023



Comment/Conclusion

Number of Dogs	Dog Name	Breed	Colour	Age	Sex	Rego No.
1	Lacey	Dachshund	Brown	3	F	2500022
2	Sausage	Dachshund	Black & silver dapple	4	M	2500021
3	Jaffa	Labrador	Chocolate	1	F	TBA

Fencing

Materials used: The dogs live in a house yard surrounding the house. The yard fencing is built from lattice material. All the fencing is in good condition and is suitable to contain the dogs.

The boundary fencing is built out of the horse mesh, which has small squares. This is very suitable for small dogs.

Locking devices on gate: There are only a couple exit gates and both have a secure latch out of reach for the dogs. One of the gates has an old collar, which is impossible for the dogs to slip over the top.

Housing

Means of housing: A large undercover patio area contains the dog bed for 'Jaffa' the Labrador. The two Dachshund's sleep inside the house.

Bedding: The dogs sleep inside the house on various lounges and beds. There are also many shady areas in the house yard that the dogs can sleep under as well.

Water Supply: There are two large containers in the house yard plus an automatic water trough. The dogs also have access to a shell pool in summer if they wish to cool off and jump in.

Condition of existing dogs Suitable Not Suitable

Details: The dogs are in a good healthy condition and all of them are very friendly.

Ranger Notes:

The dogs were very friendly towards me upon arrival. The dogs did not show any signs of aggression towards each other. The dogs are in excellent condition and there was no dog faeces laying around the yard.

The Council sent out five (5) letters to adjoining and adjacent neighbours. Receiving no objections.

There is no history on our system regarding the care and welfare of any dogs at this address.

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority



OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

That Council APPROVE the application for three (3) dogs to be housed at 1675 Bejoording Road, Wongamine in accordance with Section 26.3 of the Dog Act 1976 with the following conditions:

1. The approval being placed on the condition that the dogs do not prove to be a nuisance (to the satisfaction of Council) to adjoining or adjacent neighbours in terms of barking, aggressive behaviours and / or wandering.
2. The exemption applies only to the three (3) dogs stated on the application. Once any of the dogs are deceased, sold or otherwise disposed of, the exemption for that particular dog ceases to have effect.
3. The exemption will cease to have effect on the date of any conviction for an offence relating to the Dog Act 1976 in respect of any of the dogs, or any person in charge of those dogs.
4. The subject property must be kept clear of all animal excreta using proper disposal methods.
5. Adequate cover and protection are always to be available to the dogs.
6. The dogs are to be adequately confined in accordance with Section 18 of the Shires Dog Local Law.
7. The property is to be inspected annually by the Council Ranger.
8. Access to the property is to be given to the Council Ranger for the Annual Inspection, or more regularly if the Council so determines.

RESOLUTION 619

Moved Cr Van Gelderen, seconded Cr Barratt that Council endorse the Officer's Recommendation.

***CARRIED 5/0
Simple Majority***

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
MINUTES FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023



Dog 1: Lacey

Dog 2: Sausage

Dog 3: Jaffa



Automatic Water Trough



Shell Pool

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
MINUTES FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023



House Yard/ Exercise Yard



Gate latch

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
MINUTES FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023





11.4 GOOMALLING GOLF CLUB

File Reference	11.04
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Goomalling Golf Club
Previous Item Numbers	October 2022
Date	8 March 2023
Author	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	
1. Previous Agenda Item	

Summary

Council to consider providing manpower and machinery to the Golf Club to de-silt the creek adjacent to the Golf Course.

Background

In October 2022 Council resolved to await further information regarding the replacement of culverts at Beecroft Road to allow for better drainage of water from the creek line adjacent to the Golf Course. There were a number of issues that arose from the debate, one of which was the sheer cost of the replacement of the culverts, secondly was to do with the levels downstream from the culverts and the third matter of some concern was that there may be approvals required from DOW to work within the creek with regard to de-silting projects.

Cr Haywood and the Works Manager have met on-site with the Golf Club Committee and have settled upon a plan to desilt approximately 500 metres in length of the creek. It was estimated that this would involve 3 to 5 days of loader and manpower time to complete.

Consultation

Golf Club

Statutory Environment

- Local Government Act 1995
- Environmental Protection Act 1986
- Waterways Conservation Act 1976 (possibly)

Policy Implications

Council does not have a specific policy regarding this matter.

Financial Implications

Nil

Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	
	Not Directly dealt with within the plan



Comment/Conclusion

This matter was only brought to me by the Shire President this morning and as such, I have not had sufficient time to research the legislative aspects fully. While desilting the creek in this area may improve the situation I am not sure that it will be an all-encompassing fix for the problems experienced.

In addition, without proper research, I am not sure as to whether Council will be exposing itself to penalties for working within a waterway without prior approval from the DOW, Waters and Rivers Commission or the like which would likely require a hydrological study of the area.

The approximate cost of five days of machine and operator time is around \$6,500.00

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

Determine what actions it wishes to take regarding this matter.

RESOLUTION 620

Moved Cr Van Gelderen, seconded Cr Wilkes that this item will lay on the table until further investigation.

***CARRIED 5/0
Simple Majority***



9.6 GOOMALLING GOLF CLUB CREEK

File Reference	11.04
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Goomalling Golf Club
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	11 October 2022
Author	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Authorising Officer	Peter Bentley – Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	1. Copy of Letter – Goomalling Golf Club

Summary

To consider a request from the Goomalling Golf Club to investigate the creek that flows through the Golf Course and for Council to provide two additional culverts to the Beecroft Road crossing.

Background

It is my understanding that the Shire President has had previous discussions with the Golf Club regarding the creek flows. Cr Haywood has advised me that he had undertaken to review this with the Golf Club and the Works Manager once the creek had dried out as at the time it was muddy and difficult to traverse.

“On behalf of the Goomalling Golf Club, we are requesting councils’ assistance and advice on the creek that flows through the golf course. Currently the culvert on Beecroft Road appears to be blocking the flow and causing stagnant water. We would like to meet with some councillors on sight before it dries out to get a better idea of fixing the problem. We also require 2 extra culverts installed in the same area. We look forward to hearing from you to arrange a suitable time to inspect the site and get your opinion”

Consultation

- The CEO has had no previous contact regarding this matter however, as stated, the Shire President has had discussions with the club.

Statutory Environment

- Local Government Act 1995*

Policy Implications

Council does not have a specific policy regarding the matter.

Financial Implications

It is unclear at this stage

PRESIDENT _____

DATE _____



Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028	
2.1.1	Maintain an efficient, safe and quality local road network
2.1.2	Support the provision of appropriate regional transportation links, including rail, air and bus services
4.1.5	Develop successful and collaborative partnerships
4.1.1	Advocate for improved infrastructure and community services
3.2.1	Develop plans to manage assets in a sustainable way

Comment/Conclusion

Currently there is a two outlet culvert at Beecroft Road from the Golf Course. The culverts here are deep below the finished surface level and it will be an expensive exercise to add two further culverts to the crossing.

A significant portion of the land containing the creek is UCL which means that Council has no control or rights to work within the land. While not clear at the moment, some of that land was to be offered up as native title compensation, however I have had no final confirmation of this as yet as we registered an interest given that we have sewerage infrastructure running through the UCL.

Council really doesn't have the power to do any more than minor desilting on the majority of the land.

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

1. Acknowledge the letter from the Golf Club
2. Await further investigations of levels and land tenure prior to finalising any arrangements regarding this request.

RESOLUTION 550

Moved Cr Van Gelderen, seconded Cr Wilkes that Council endorses the Officer's recommendation.

***CARRIED 5/0
Simple Majority***

PRESIDENT _____

DATE _____



Goomalling Golf Club (Inc.)

President: A. O'Connor

P.O. Box 162,
Goomalling WA 6460

Secretary: B. Chattaway

Captain: S. Haywood

Treasurer: A. Nielsen

4th October 2022

The CEO
Shire of Goomalling
PO Box 118
Goomalling WA 6460

Dear Peter,

On behalf of the Goomalling Golf Club, we are requesting councils' assistance and advice on the creek that flows through the golf course.

Currently the culvert on Beecroft Road appears to be blocking the flow and causing stagnant water.

We would like to meet with some councillors on sight before it dries out to get a better idea of fixing the problem. We also require 2 extra culverts installed in the same area.

We look forward to hearing from you to arrange a suitable time to inspect the site and get your opinion.

Kind regards

Barry Chattaway





12. MATTERS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

The meeting be closed to the public in accordance with section 5.23 Local Government Act 1995, 5.5.23(2))

- Matters affecting employee(s)
- Personal affairs of any person(s), including financial and/or commercial contracts
- Commercial Confidentiality
- Legal advice/matters
- Public safety/security matters where public knowledge may be prejudicial.

13. INFORMATION BULLETIN

RESOLUTION 621

Moved Cr Barratt seconded Cr Van Gelderen that the March Information Bulletin be received.

CARRIED 5/0

14. MEETING CLOSURE

Shire President thanked everyone for attending and declared the meeting closed at 5.33 pm.